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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN

IN

NEW ENGLAND:

Statesmen, Patriots, Physicians, Lawyers, Clergymen, and Mechanics.

BY ALDEN BRADFORD, LL. D.

Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Corresponding Member of American Historical Society; of Hist. Soc. of New York, Penn., and Georgia; and of Nat. Int. of Science, at Washington.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

It is a natural and laudable desire to know the principles, character and services of our ancestors. Curiosity may induce us to read the history of other countries, and to learn the customs, opinions and character of the inhabitants; and some useful information may be thus acquired; affording information and admonitions, which merit attention for the conduct of life. But a knowledge of the principles and character of our ancesters, by whose institutions, literary, political, and religious, the present and coming generations are, in a great measure, affected, or to be affected, is far more important. Changes in society, with a view to improvement, may be expected; for mankind do not long pause at the point already reached. The great aim of human effort is *progress*—and yet a reference to the condition and state of former generations may furnish lessons for good, to a subsequent one. In the present volume, the desire has been to give the character and state the opinions and services of the patriots of the Revolution, as well as of the original founders of New England; some of the most distinguished Clergymen in every period of its history: and of men in more private life, who, by their writings or inventions, have been useful in the Commonwealth.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

CHAPTER I.

A

ABBOT, Rev. ABIEL, D. D., was of a very respectable family of Andover; which, in its different branches, has furnished many useful and learned instructors of youth, and clergymen, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. While at the University, Mr. Abbot had the reputation of a diligent student and a good scholar. He early chose to enter the clerical profession; and in less than three years after he left the University, he was ordained as the pastor of the first Congregational Church and Society in Haverhill, in Massachusetts. He was a popular and useful preacher. His great aim was to instruct and to impress his hearers; and yet his sermons were well studied. His compositions were correct, and sometimes elegant and ornamented. His style was such as to please both the man of letters and the common class of people. He was evangelical, but not technical or scolastic. He generally was reckoned among Unitarians; but did not adopt all their peculiar opinions. He was candid and conciliating, but could not justly be called a *trimmer*. His amiable temper and bland manners recommended him to all classes of persons; and the benevolence of

his heart was evident to all who often associated with him. After being several years at Haverhill, he became pastor of the first Church and Society in Beverly, where he remained sometime, till he fell a victim to disease in 1729, at the age of fifty-seven. Several of his occasional sermons were published; and are unsurpassed by very few similar productions of his clerical brethren. Some of them were particularly designed for seamen. There is nothing of a controversial spirit discovered in them. It was his wish to avoid controversy in addressing a common audience, which needed plain and practical preaching, "rather than vain disputations." Mr. Abbot was anxious to see more union among Christian ministers, and all other Christian professors: and he labored much in his day, by his candid and accommodating spirit to effect it; but with little success. There are always some men in the Christian church who prefer the *Shibboleth* of party to the *spirit* of the gospel. Dr. Abbot's letters from Cuba were published, and several occasional discourses, and were well received.

ABBOT, Rev. ABIEL D. D. a graduate of Harvard College in 1787, and now the pastor of a Congregational Church in Peterborough, New Hampshire, at the age of seventy-five, is a relation of the afore-named; a learned theologian and of a most Christian temper and character. And Benjamin Abbot, L L. D. for fifty years the able and popular principal of Phillips's Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, is a brother: highly respectable, not only as a scholar, but as a member of society, a citizen and a Christian. He received his degree in Harvard College in 1788. But is still living.

ABBOT, Rev. HULL received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1720; and in 1724 was ordained over the Church in Charles-

town. He remained in the pastoral office in that town for fifty years, and until his decease, in 1774, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Abbot had the reputation of an able theologian, and of an affectionate and faithful pastor. At that period, as well as since, the clergy in New England were well educated and exemplary: no one has enjoyed a high reputation in the ministerial office, as he did, who was not a good scholar and a faithful, devoted pastor. His whole time was given to the duties of his sacred profession. Learning and piety were alike indispensable in the clergy, "who were set for the defence of the gospel;" who were required "to be able to teach others, and to convince gainsayers." The voluntary undertaking of the office of a Christian teacher was a proof that he who assumed it felt the importance of religion. And as the fathers in the Church had a deep conviction of the necessity of learning in those of the clerical character, they did not "lay hands" on the illiterate or immoral. From the early settlement of New England to the present time even, the congregational ministers have been as good scholars and as able theologians as the clergy in England, whether Dissenters or of the established Episcopal church.

It has sometimes been supposed that the clergy were unduly revered, and that their influence was too great, in former generations. In some instances, no doubt, they have assumed and exercised more authority than reason or scripture would justify. Like other men, they are fond of power; and in some ages and countries they have "lorded it over God's heritage." And where the people are very ignorant they will bow to the dictation of their priests, however unjust or unreasonable it may be. But in New England, the clergy have always been respected according to their learning, and their devotion to the duties of their profession. More than in most other countries, the laity here think for themselves in

religious as well as political affairs. Men of learning, of every profession, in a community should have influence; but if they assume more than their superior knowledge or their experience my justly claim for them, there can be no fear that the people will submit.

ABBOT, Rev. JACOB was of the Andover family, and received his education in Harvard College with the class of 1792. He was settled in 1795 over the church and society in Hampton Falls, in the State of New Hampshire, as successor of Dr. Langdon, who was sometime president of Harvard University. Mr. Abbot had the character of an able and faithful minister of the gospel; than which there is none more important or truly honorable among men; as by the influence of divine truths which they teach, they "show unto men the way of eternal life." He possessed much of the spirit of the early clergy in New England; "a spirit of love, of power and of a sound mind." In his theological inquiries and researches, he exercised a proper degree of independence; at the same time, he made the doctrines of Christ and of his inspired apostles the standard and rule of faith; and yielded not to new systems of speculative and visionary men, who assume to be equally wise in divine and spiritual things as was Jesus of Nazareth; "whom God sanctified and sent into the world" to teach his holy will; and who prefer to follow their own imaginations rather than the written word of Jehovah. Mr. Abbot died in 1833, at the age of sixty-four. His death was sudden, being drowned in attempting to cross a pond at Windham in New Hampshire, where he resided the latter part of his life.

ABBOT, Rev. JOHN EMERY was a son of Benjamin Abbot, the precepter of Phillips's Academy

in Exeter, New Hamsphire. He received his academical education in that seminary; and entering Bowdoin College he was there graduated in 1810. He ranked among the best classical scholars then in the college. Soon after taking his degree, he entered on the regular study of divinity, and was ordained over a congregational church and society in Salem, which had been under the pastoral care and instruction of Rev. Thomas Barnard, D. D. No one of his age and time was more esteemed than Mr. Abbot, either for literary acquirements or an amiable disposition. He was liberal in his views on speculative points of theology; and exercised great candour towards those who differed from him in some respects in their religious views. With him, Christianity was not a system of speculation, nor of mere historical faith; but he considered it a divine religion; designed and calculated to give spiritual life to wordly and sensual men; and he aimed to make it the means of imparting such a blessing to his hearers. Mr. Abbot died of a pulmonary complaint, in 1818, a short time after he was settled in the ministry; greatly lamented by his particular friends, and by the whole Christian community.

ABBOT, Rev. JOHN LOVEJOY was a relation of the former, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1805. He resided some time at the University after he had his degree; and held the office of librarian immediately after S. C. Thacher. This was a situation very favorable to a student in theology; and Mr. Abbot diligently improved it. In 1814, he was ordained the pastor of the first church and society in Boston, under very auspicious circumstances. But the fair promises of his usefulness and distinction, as a divine, which his reputation then gave, were destined not to be fulfilled. The feeble state of his health made it proper

for him to suspend his ministerial labors, and to travel. But this proved ineffectual; he sunk under a fatal disease within two years of his ordination. Had his life and health been continued, he would probably have been as useful and as distinguished as an Emerson, a Clarke, a Chauncy, a Foxcroft, or a Wilson; who had been bright lights in that golden candlestick. They were all for a pure and scriptural form of worship and church government. "Above all other blessings and privileges, which God has granted us," said one of them, "is that of planting his own name and precious ordinances among us; and our desire is to have all his own institutions, and no more than his own; and these, in their native simplicity, without any human dressings: having liberty to enjoy all which God has commanded, and yet urged to nothing more than he commands in his holy word."

ABBOT, STEPHEN was an officer in the American army during the war of the Revolution; and was much esteemed, as a soldier and a man. After the war, he resided in N. H., and reached an advanced age, as did a large portion of that patriotic band. He and his noble-minded company in arms, in that arduous struggle for civil liberty, are justly entitled to the respect and gratitude of the present generation. But for their disinterested services and great personal sacrifices, we should now be in a most humiliating state of degredation, and of subjection to a foreign government, where the rulers and people feel no interest in our welfare or prosperity. The patriot army of the United States in 1775, raised solely for the defence of national rights, and privileges and liberties long enjoyed, was composed of very different characters from those who make up an army of mercenaries whose trade and profession is war. They should not be considered rebels; for they contended

not for new and greater powers than their fathers had possessed. It was opposition, not to constitutional law or legitimate authority; but to arbitrary doctrines and oppressive measures which must have proved fatal to all political liberty in the country. Our ancestors had purchased freedom at too great a price to have it timidly yielded to any earthly power whatever. The patriots of 1775, who resisted the attempts of the British ministry to enforce their oppressive measures by the military arm, and who resorted to force when attacked, to defend the province from further acts of tyranny, and thus to save it from enduring and hopeless servitude — these men whether in the cabinet or in the field—acted entirely on the defensive. They remonstrated for several years; and did not take up arms for resistance until it was impossible to retain their ancient rights and liberties, without such a sad alternative. They are not then to be considered rebels, but reasonable men, resolved on constitutional liberty, when the parent government attempted to enslave them. They claimed no new power; they only stood for their rights.

ABBOT, SAMUEL Esq. of Andover, was one of the very liberal founders of the Theological Institution in that town, established in 1807. Mr. Abbot gave a sum of $20,000 for the support of a professor of theology in that seminary; and the person who has filled that chair has been distinguished for learning and other qualifications necessary to render the department useful, in fitting young men for the Christian ministry. For this purpose it is exclusively or principally intended. The other principal contributors to the funds of the institution, were Hon. William Bartlett, Moses Brown of Newburyport, and John Norris of Salem. Such generous patrons

of religion and literature—and of the latter for the sake of the former—should not be forgotten by those who come after them.

ADAMS, Rev. AMOS had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1752; and became the regular minister of the first Congregational Church and Society in Roxbury, where he was ordained in the year 1755, as a successor of Rev. Nehemiah Walter, usually called 'old Mr. Walter,' who was the pastor of that church more than sixty years. His talents and acquirements were respectable; his elocution was superior to most of his clerical brethren; his compositions were more ornamented than common; and he was therefore a popular preacher. But his sermons were well studied, and were generally solid, sententious and impressive. He spoke with ease, and a good degree of eloquence; and was often invited to preach on public occasions. He was a good scholar and an agreeable writer; and though not so learned as Thomas Walter, one of his predecessors, his publications afford evidence of a vigorous and cultivated mind. His anniversary discourse contains a good deal of useful information; his other discourses, which were given to the public were one delivered on Election day, and several on ordination occasions. Like most of the clergy of 1775, Mr. Adams was an advocate for civil liberty, and approved of the noble stand made by the whigs of that day against the encroachments of arbitrary power. He was Scribe of the convention of ministers, which met at Watertown, where the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts was sitting in May, 1775, when the following vote was passed:—"Deeply impressed with sympathy for the distresses of our much injured and oppressed country, we are yet relieved in beholding the representatives of the people, chosen by their free and unbiassed suffrages, now met to

concert measures for their relief and defence; in whose wisdom and integrity, under the smiles of divine providence, we cannot but express our entire confidence. And as it has been found *necessary to raise an army* for the common safety; and our *brave* countrymen have willingly offered themselves to this hazardous service, we are not insensible of the vast burthen that the maintenance must cause to the people. We, therefore, cannot forbear, on this occasion, to offer our services to the public, and to signify our readiness, with the consent of our several congregations, to officiate by rotation, as chaplains to the army. We devoutly commend the Congress and *our brethren in arms*, to the guidance and protection of providence; which, from the first settlement of the country, has remarkably interposed for the preservation of its civil and religious rights."

ADAMS, Hon. BENJAMIN was educated in Brown University, where he was graduated in 1788. He engaged in the profession of the law, and had the reputation of a good lawyer, and a fair and honorable practitioner. He was esteemed rather for solid abilities, than admired for brilliant talents.—Such was his character for good judgment, and for correct principles, that his fellow citizens reposed in him the greatest confidence and often elected him their representative to the General Court. He also had the election for a member of Congress from the people in the south district of Worcester County, where he lived, in a time of great political excitement and of party disputes and divisions. Mr. Adams did not greatly excel as a speaker in Congress; but was judicious, and always heard with attention when he addressed the House. His services were much appreciated by his colleagues. Mr. Adams was also a member of the Senate in Massachusetts, during several elections; and discharged the duties of a legis-

lator with intelligence, promptness and fidelity. In the more private and social relations of life, he was correct and exemplary, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of relations and friends. Mr. Adams did not forget the duties of a citizen, or of the head of a family: and it is from the conduct of a man in these relations of life that we should judge of his moral worth, rather than from his public acts, which may proceed from ambition, or be performed solely for human applause. Mr. Adams died in 1837, at the age of seventy-two.

ADAMS, Rev. ELIPHALET received his education in Harvard College with the class of 1694: and was several years the regular pastor of a congregational Church in New London. He had the reputation of a learned divine and a faithful minister. He understood the Hebrew language better than most scholars of his time. Several of his discourses were published. That delivered at the funeral of Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut, in 1724, is a superior composition; though somewhat in the formal manner of that period. The following paragraph is given as a specimen.

"How doth the whole land shake at his fall! How much of our glory, how much of our peace and safety is buried in one grave. Every heart aches at the hearing of it, and every eye plentifully pours out tears unto God. The heavy tidings pass swiftly from place to place, astonishing all as it goes, and every man, amazed at the news, tells it to his trembling neighbor. This is a most awful dispensation of divine providence indeed, whether we consider the suddenness and surprisingness of the stroke, or his great worth and excellent accomplishments, or the eminent station in which he was placed, and how well he filled and adorned it.

"Often have I trembled to think how much of our glory and safety was bound up in him; and what a mighty blow we should be made to feel in the day when it should please God to remove him from us. The melancholy hour has at length come; this wise, great and good man has fallen, with all his glories fresh about him, as if the sun should go down at noon. Every mouth is filled with his praises, and can scarcely speak of anything but our heavy loss. And indeed, here is a most copious subject for panegyric. It is hard to say what should be passed in silence where everything may be said; and too great plenty makes us poor. Who did not admire his consummate wisdom, profound learning; his dexterity in business, and indefatigable application, his intimate acquaintance with men and things, and his superior genius? And what is more than all this, his unaffected piety and love to God's house; his exact life and exemplary conversation? We stood in fixed attention, with our ears chained to his lips. Would his humility have permitted he might justly have made use of the words of Job—"Unto me men gave ear and waited, and kept silence at my counsel. After my words, they spake not again."—You who now hear me know the truth of these things; and that there is little danger of exceeding upon so copious a subject; so that all I can say will fall short of his due character, and that it must be a tongue or pen like his own which can do him justice."

ADAMS, Hon. JOHN a native of Braintree, now Quincy, of a respectable family but not highly distinguished, a graduate of Harvard College in 1755, was one of the most eminent citizens of Massachusetts; being the greater part of a long life in the highest public stations, and in which he rendered the most important services to the cause of liberty and of national independence and glory. While at

the University, he ranked among the best scholars, and those who made the most diligent improvement of their literary privileges: and he there laid the foundation for solid and extensive learning, which qualified him for distinction and usefulness in the American Republic, beyond the most of his age. Such men as Wentworth, Browne, Cushing, Sewall, Locke and Dalton were his fellow students, and in some sense perhaps, his literary rivals. It was the lot of Mr. Adams to live in times of great excitement on political subjects; and to raise, or to regulate, the storm of revolution. The man who had talents and resources was invited to enter the field for great action, for display or for real glory. The study of the law seemed to fit him more fully to understand the nature of human society, the design of civil government and the natural rights of mankind.

In opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, which were commenced in 1764, and led to the Revolution of 1775, Massachusetts took the lead, as well by argument and remonstrances as by arms; and John Adams was one of the principal characters, by which the controversy was conducted. James Otis and Samuel Adams, perhaps, took a more conspicuous part, in 1763—1768: and they were the chief or original actors in the political contest. In some respects, they are entitled to the highest praise. Next to them, and Bowdoin and Hawley and Dexter, who were generally associated with them on committees to remonstrate against the measures of the British government, John Adams appears most prominent; and after 1770, no one exerted a more powerful influence than he did, in support of the cause of civil liberty and of the rights of the Colonies. He then had a seat in the legislature from Boston; and was on some of the most important committees appointed that year and the years following till 1775. He was then about

forty-five years of age; and had already written the very masterly essay on feudal and canon, which served to open the eyes of the people, as much as "the rights of the Colonies," by James Otis, or the able writings of Samuel Adams. In that essay, Mr. Adams pointed out the arbitrary principles and unjust maxims, which had long prevailed in Europe, by the united efforts of princes and prelates; and which seemed to be then intended as a system for the government of the people in America.

The high sense entertained of the talents and learning of Mr. Adams, and of his devotion to the cause of liberty was fully manifested by his election, with four others, in June 1774, when the great crisis drew near, to act for the Province of Massachusetts in a meeting of delegates from the other colonies, at Philadelphia in September following; to consult on measures necessary for the freedom and welfare of all. He acted a prominent part in that Congress, as well as in 1775, and in 1776. This may be said without any derogation of the abilities and zeal of his colleagues, or of delegates from other colonies. Massachusetts was one of the largest colonies, and its patriots and statesmen had then been long contending in argument with the British ministry and its agents. On that account her chosen delegates were heard with great attention and deference. But they were all personally respectable: and their learning and wisdom, in political concerns, of the highest order. In 1778, Mr. Adams was appointed by Congress as an envoy to the court of France, to solicit the friendly alliance and aid of that power. Afterwards, he proceeded to Holland, to negociate a loan for the United States, then so necessary to meet the great expenses of the war. He was also one of the envoys for making a treaty of peace with England in 1782,—and after the peace, which was confirmed in 1783, he was the first minister to the British king.

In all these highly responsible stations, he proved himself fully able to maintain the honor and rights of the Republic, and faithfully devoted to its interests and welfare. Mr. Adams assisted in preparing the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780; he was chosen the first Vice President of the United States in 1789, under the federal constitution: and on the retirement of General Washington from the presidency in March, 1797, Mr. Adams was elected to that very dignified and honorable office. When he had served four years in this station, he retired from public life, and passed the residue of his years in the domestic circle. When the constitution of Massachusetts was revised in 1820,—he was chosen a member of the convention for that purpose. He also received the vote of the whole convention for its president, but declined, on account of his infirm health. He was then eighty-six or seven. But he addressed the convention on several questions, with much pertinency and force. He contended for a continuance of the provision in the constitution, as first formed, that property should be the basis of a representation in the Senate. But the spirit of innovation, not to say radicalism was strongly opposed to the doctrine; and afterwards, that provision was repealed, so that the Senate as well as the House of Representatives is based on numbers; and not in any respect on property. Mr. Adams died on the 4th of July 1826—just fifty years after he reported and signed the formal declaration by Congress, "that these United States are free, sovereign and independent." Very few of all the patriots and public servants in Massachusetts, or in any other State in the Union, have devoted so much of life, and with so great and favorable an influence, as JOHN ADAMS. Speaking of eminent lawyers in Massachusetts, some one has said, that most of them were on the side of the British government in 1770 and 1775.

This may be true of the older ones; for they or their relations were in office. But it is a fact, not to be unrecorded, that some of the most eminent were the advocates for civil liberty. As *Otis*, *Hawley*, *J. Adams*, *W. Cushing*, *R. T. Paine*, *J. Foster*, *Bradbury*, *N. P. Sargent*, *O. Thacher*, *John Lowell*, *Caleb Strong*, *T. Parsons*, *David Sewall*, *John* and *James Sullivan;* and that there were one hundred and thirty of the sons of Harvard who engaged in the sacred cause; in the civil or military department. One of the sons of Mr. Adams, Thomas Boylston Adams, was educated in Cambridge University, and received his degree in 1790. He engaged in the profession of law; and was also a Judge of the court of Common Pleas, and one of the Executive Council in 1811. One of his sons survives, John Q. Adams; who has also been in public life, in various stations of the highest responsibility, for half a century—and is scarcely second to the father in the great public good which he has been the instrument of securing. He is the most learned man in the United States, especially on the subject of legislation, of diplomacy, of natural and constitutional law, and of general politics. And the opinion of no one is justly entitled to more deference and consideration. But the time has not come to speak of all his services, and to do full justice to his character as a public man.

ADAMS, Rev. JOHN received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1721. He studied divinity and was sometime the pastor of a congregational church and society in Newport, R. I. He had the character of a good classical scholar, and was also distinguished as a poet. His poetical lucubrations might not appear of the highest order or merit, when compared with those of some men of genius of later times. But at the time they were written they were much above mediocrity. A small

volume of his poems was published in 1745. Mr. Adams was sometime in very feeble health; and early resigned his pastoral office and returned to Boston; but passed a great portion of his time at the college in Cambridge. Some parts of the apocalypse of St. John were the chosen theme of his rhymes. His descriptions are sometimes rich and glowing, and there are some towering flights of imagination. But his efforts, to explain this remarkable prophetic book, were not more successful than those of many other learned men who have attempted to learn its true meaning. Mr. Adams died at Cambridge in 1740. The volume of his poems was published by his friends. "They thought his own works the best encomium which could be given him; and as long as learning and politeness should prevail, that his sermons would be his monument, and his poetry his epitaph." He has given the last paragraph of the fourth chapter of the apocalypse as follows: which is offered without special selection.

"While thus their praises through the skies resound,
To him, with glory, life and honor crowned,
Each elder, rising from his radiant seat,
His crown bestows, and worships at his feet.
Before the throne the glitt'ring honors fall,
And on the SOURCE of endless ages call,
Worthy forever, worthy to receive
The glory and the honor which we give—
All might and majesty to thee belongs,
And all the worship of unfailing tongues,
For by thy power was raised the lofty world,
The stars were kindled and the planets whirl'd.
The sun was cloth'd with an imperial robe,
And all the species flock'd upon the globe,
Thy pleasure formed, thy virtue does sustain
The hanging orbs, which arch the mighty plain."

His sermons are on the following subjects: the unknown God; the Prince of Life exalted; Poverty of Spirit; the way to a Kingdom; the condescension of God in accepting our charities; the Christian fighting for the robes of victory; the bounds of

Christian prudence stated; how to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; the blind restored, and the miserable relieved; preparations for death the best remedy against the suddenness of it.

Several odes of Horace are also versified, and an extract is here given.

Horace, Lib. III, *ode* 1.

"The vulgar crew inspire my just disdain,
Hence, fly my presence, all ye mob profane,
Ye few judicious, view my lofty verse,
And let your tongues your just applause rehearse,
Kings reign tremendous o'er their proper flocks,
But *Jove* sublime their meaner empire mocks:
Illustrious, by eternal triumphs won
O'er giant rebels to his celestial throne:
Who by the force of his resistless name,
Moves at his will this wide extended frame.
Some, with a genius for the rural toil
Can better prune the trees and tend the soil,
This, with a warmer flush of spirits fill'd,
With noble ardor seeks the martial field,
Another, by diviner pride inspired,
Is by the glorious prize of virtue fir'd,
A fourth when with a crowd of clients press'd
Than all the former deems himself more blest:
But fate, resistless, deals about her darts,
Which pierce alike the proud and humble hearts:
And from her huge and wide containing urn,
Scatters to all the lots too soon they mourn—
Since then no mansion's high magnificence.
Nor garments tinctured o'er with purple stains;
Nor charming flavor of Falernian wine
Nor oils, whose rich perfumes the sense refine,
Can grief dispel, nor give my sorrows ease,
Why should I wish a lofty edifice?
Or why should I exchange my Sabine field
For vast possessions, which less pleasure yield."

ADAMS, MATTHEW was a citizen of Boston; and had the reputation of an ingenious mechanic, and of a greater taste for literature than is often discovered by those who labor with their hands for a

living. He was inquisitive and fond of reading. This is now indeed the case with most mechanics in New England; they spend a considerable portion of their time in reading, or in studying treatises or the physical sciences for the purpose of a better knowledge of their occupation, and some of them collect a good library, to occupy their leisure hours. Several of this character might be named who are now living. Mr. Adams belonged to a club of which Rev. Dr. Byles was a member, and it is well known that Dr. Byles attended to the subject of natural philosophy as much as any one of his time. Dr. Franklin, then quite a young man speaks of Mr. Adams, and acknowledges his obligations to him for the use of books—"Mr. Matthew Adams, an ingenious mechanic, took notice of me. He frequented our printing office, and had a handsome collection of books. He invited me to visit his library; and had the goodness to lend me many books I was desirous of reading." Mr. Adams was also a poet, and published some poetical essays—but not of so high merit, as to give him a conspicuous rank among American poets.

ADAMS, NATHANIEL of Portsmouth, was educated at Dartmouth College, N. H. 1775, and received an honorary degree of A. M. from the Corporation of Harvard University in 1790. He may justly be ranked among the worthy and useful citizens of his time, though he was not highly distinguished as a literary character. His talent was not buried in a napkin; and if it did not produce an hundred per cent. it was so occupied as to secure him the esteem of his fellow men. How much more estimable, how much more justly to be honored and applauded than the few who shine only to dazzle, and who excite admiration rather than gain the full confidence of their associates.

ADAMS, SAMUEL of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1740, deserves a high place among the scholars and patriots of Massachusetts. He descended from a very respectable family; and was related to President John Adams: but not a brother, as has sometimes been asserted. At college, he was distinguished for diligent study, and great decision and firmness of character, and these traits marked his conduct afterwards in public life. He was one of the early and active supporters of political liberty, in the controversy with Great Britain; which began in 1764 and issued in the Revolution of 1775. He had great influence with his fellow townsmen for some years before he went into the General Court; which was in 1765. It is not too much perhaps to say that he and five or six other men of Massachusetts were the chief and principal supporters of the cause of the Colonies, at that very alarming and critical period. The people were indeed wonderfully united in opposing the arbitrary and oppressive measures adopted or proposed by the British ministry at that day. They were intelligent and well informed, and well understood their civil rights and privileges. And without such union in, and aid from, the great body of the people, *Adams* and *Otis* and a few other leading characters would not have been successful in opposing the arbitrary power of the British government. Mr. Adams never faltered in the cause; and when threatened or attempted to be bribed by office from the British, he manfully resisted. He was the first to suggest that independence might be the result of the struggle; and yet he did not recommend it till the British made an attack on the colonies by armed men, and sought by force to carry into effect their oppressive measures. Mr. Adams was a truly religious man, and his conduct as a politician and a

public agent, was such as his conscience and best judgment approved. From 1765 he continued in public life for most of the time till he was nearly eighty years of age. In 1774, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and continued one of that august body till 1781. He was several years President of the Senate of Massachusetts; then Lieutenant Governor, and Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1797, he declined a re-election. He was one of those high minded men who could endure poverty, but could not consent to be slaves. Mr. Adams contended, at an early period of the dispute with England, that the parliament had no right to make laws for the colonies, except as to foreign commerce, as they were not represented in that body. And that the Representatives here were a House of Commons for each province, to lay and appropriate taxes, and to regulate all internal concerns. He admitted, that we owed allegiance to the crown; but denied the authority of Parliament in all legislation relating to the colonies. Mr. Adams procured a vote that the speaker should correspond with agents in England, on the subject of parliamentary claims to legislate for the colonies; and also with the legislative assemblies of the other colonies. This was as early as 1768; though the Rev. Dr. Mayhew proposed it two years before. A correspondence was opened in 1768 with the speakers of other colonial assemblies on the importance of having a mutual interchange of opinions on public and political affairs, and for the purpose of acting in concert. And again in 1773, when S. Adams, J. Hancock, J. Hawley, W. Phillips, W. Heath, James Warren, I. Prescott, J. Foster, R. Derby, Jr., J. Greenleaf, E. Gerry and T. Gardner—were also members of the committee. Mr. Adams exerted all his influence in suppressing the insurrection in

Massachusetts in 1786. He was then president of the Senate; and gave his firm support to the measures adopted by Governor Bowdoin to put down that dangerous opposition to the regular course of law and justice. His mode of living was very simple and unostentatious; much in the style of the puritans of former generations. He had a son Samuel, who was a respectable physician, and a surgeon in the American army; who was also a graduate of Harvard College in 1770. He died before the Governor, his father. A full account of the public services of Governor Adams will probably be soon prepared for publication; and must be an acceptable work to all such as wish to have a thorough knowledge of events previous to the Revolution. Mr. Adams was of a decided religious character; in his faith and manners, he was quite a puritan. With his views of providence, he could justly commend the cause of American liberty to Heaven, and appeal to the Lord of Hosts for his favorable interference for a people struggling for freedom and for justice.

ADAMS, Dr. SAMUEL was a native of Killingly in the State of Connecticut; and descended from *Henry Adams*, who came to New England in 1630. He studied medicine with *Dr. Nathaniel Freeman* of Sandwich, Massachusetts, who was an ardent patriot of the memorable period of 1775; being one of the most active whigs in the county of Barnstable. Dr. Adams was in the practice of medicine at Truro in that county until the dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies in North America, which had then become extremely interesting, giving great anxiety and alarm to the friends of civil liberty as to the result. The general resolution was to contend for and maintain political rights and privileges, so long enjoyed by previous generations, at every

hazard. The young men of twenty engaged with ardor in the cause: and readily followed where the older and more judicious directed. Dr. Adams acted as one of the committee of correspondence in the town of Truro; such committees having been raised in all the towns, on recommendation of the General Court. He entered the army at an early day, after the war began, as surgeon, or surgeon's mate; but was a surgeon the greater part of the war and till the close in 1783: and had the reputation of a skilful physician. After the war, Dr. Adams settled at Bath, in Maine, on the Kennebec river; and there had an extensive practice till near the period of his death, in 1819, at the age of seventy-four. He was a professor of religion; and gave evidence of its power on his heart and life. As a practising physician in Bath, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the whole community in which he was known. He had several children, most of them living—one is settled in the ministry at Coventry, in Rhode Island. It is justly due to his memory to mention, that he gave them a good education.

ADAMS, Rev. ZABDIEL was ordained pastor of the church in Lunenburg soon after he finished his collegiate course of studies in Harvard College, which was in the year 1759. He was a native of Braintree, and first cousin to President John Adams. Of an ardent temperament, and somewhat disposed to exercise more power in the church as minister then the brethren would allow, he was often engaged in unprofitable disputes with them and with some of the clergy in his vicinity, who were content with and assumed less authority than he contended for. He claimed to have a full negative on any vote of his church; but the republican spirit of the people would not acquiesce in his doctrine. He was often very independent, some would

say imprudent, in his conduct, and in advancing his own opinions, however he might differ from the majority, or the orthodox. His frankness and honesty were approved by all honorable men; but it was believed he might have retained his character for uprightness and yet have been more reserved and prudent. The independent searcher after truth is deserving the highest praise; but he may at the same time be moderate and candid in advancing his own sentiments, when differing from those entertained by the majority. He was called upon to preach on various public occasions; and several of his sermons were published. Mr. Adams died in 1801, at the age of sixty-two.

ADDINGTON, Hon. ISAAC came early to Massachusetts, but not among the first settlers, in 1628 or 1630. He was called to the public service for a great portion of his life. He had a commission for the peace, when he was quite young, and had the character of an upright magistrate. He also had a seat in the House of the General Assembly, as a deputy from Boston, and was speaker of the House in 1685. He lived in the time of Sir Edmund Andross, who was sent into the province in 1686, after the first charter was seized and declared forfeited; and who was as despotic and oppressive in his conduct, as the principles of his royal master, James II., were arbitrary. But, with other advocates for civil liberty, as granted or recognized by that charter, he was opposed to the administration of Andross. He was, however, a man of great moderation and prudence; and opposed the tyrant only in a lawful and constitutional way. When Andross was put down in 1689, on the abdication of James II. and the glorious revolution took place in England, Mr. Addington was then appointed Secretary, by the whigs, or patriotic party; Governor Bradstreet and

others who were in office in Massachusetts before the usurpation of Andross, being restored to the places which they had respectively held in 1686. When the second charter was made out, by King William in 1691–2, it provided for the appointment of the Governor and Secretary by the crown. Mr. Addington received a commission for the latter; probably by the recommendation of Dr. Increase Mather, a minister of Boston, then agent in England for Massachusetts. Under the first charter, and before the time of Andross, he had been one of the Board of Assistants, or Supreme Executive Council. He held the office of secretary several years, and until the infirmities of age rendered it proper for him to retire. He had the character of an able and upright public officer,—and he had great dignity of manners; which, with a common share of intelligence and prudence generally gives a man respectability with his neighbors and associates.

ALDEN, Colonel ICHABOD son of Samuel Alden, was a field officer for several of the first years of the American Revolution. He had the command of one of the regular continental regiments of the Massachusetts line; which in 1777—1780 consisted of sixteen of infantry and one artillery; making nearly one fifth part of the whole American army under General Washington. At the same time, the State of Massachusetts had two militia regiments in service, to guard the coasts and harbors; and recruits were also sent to the regular army, from time to time, for three, six, or nine months. And thus at one period, every *fourth* man, of those legally liable to perform military service, was engaged in the public defence of the country against the British army. Colonel Alden was a brave and accomplished officer. He had many warm personal friends, for he possessed social feelings and was highly honorable in his inter-

course with others. After the capture of the British army near Saratoga, under General Bourgoyne, in October 1777, Col. Alden was stationed with his regiment some distance west of Albany, at a place called Cherry Valley, where being surprised by the Indians, then under the direction of the British, he was slain; and several of his officers and men fell victims to the cruelty of the savages at the same time. Colonel Alden had not seen any military service when the revolutionary war began, except that he had been an officer of the militia a short time. He was then a Lieut. Colonel of the Plymouth regiment, commanded by Theophilus Cotton, Esq. There were then some independent companies, called minute men. Judah Alden, now living, at the age of ninety-two, July 1842, was an officer of the minute company in the town of Duxbury. Andrew Sampson, another officer of that company, still survives, of about the same age. These brave men had much of the spirit of their ancestors; who, though desirous of peace and seeking peace as far as possible, considered it a duty to be prepared for self defence, and therefore resisted with arms the cruel savages, when intreaties and forbearance and kindness, had no effect in preventing their hostile depredations.

ALDEN, JOHN was one of the puritan founders of Plymouth colony in 1620. He came over in the first ship, the May-flower, with Carver, Bradford, Brewster, Winslow, Standish, and others. He belonged to the Leyden company, who suffered so much for the sacred rights of conscience; but he was the youngest of those who were considered as the principal members of that company. He was only twenty-two years of age, when they arrived on the shores of New England in November 1620. He is always named with the six leading characters of the colony; and no important measure was proposed or a responsible agency ordered, in which he had

not a part. He was early an assistant to the Governor, and continued such till the last year of his long life. His death occurred in 1687, when he was of the age of eighty-nine years. He was often joined with Captain Standish, for council. He was sometime the oldest assistant or councillor, and therefore had the title of deputy governor. In stature, the tradition is, that he was well formed, robust, and athletic; of a fair and comely countenance. When he waited on Miss Mullins at the request of Captain Standish, to solicit the hand of that young lady for the brave military commander, she was so captivated with his person, as well as admirer of his general character, that she hinted to him that he was preferred in her eyes to the friend for whom Mr. Alden sued. And soon after Miss Mullins was married to the handsome young man, "who first stept on Plymouth rock." He was exemplary in all the relations of life; and his descendants may well reflect both on his public and domestic character with high gratification. He has been likened to Brewster for piety, as well as to Standish for bravery. He was one of the first who settled on the north side of the bay, on which Plymouth is situated; which early received the name of Duxbury, from respect to Captain Standish, who there also took up land and built a house for his permanent residence. In 1628, when the debts of the colony due in England were very great and most of the merchant adventurers withdrew their aid, and demanded pay for their shares, and thus the plantation was in danger of being broken up and abandoned, seven of the principal persons at Plymouth became responsible for the debt of the whole company; these were Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, Standish, Allerton, Alden and Howland. Mr. Alden had four sons. One lived in Boston, and had the command of the public armed vessel of Massachusetts; and often visited the coasts of Maine, where the few English

settlers were much exposed to attacks from the French and Indians. A lane or street in Boston was named after him. One of his sons possessed the farm which he himself originally occupied. One resided part of his life in Bridgewater; the youngest also lived in Duxbury on a farm in the westerly part of the town. Samuel Alden, son of the last named, and grandson of John first mentioned, lived to the age of ninety-three; his death took place in 1780. The sons of John Alden were respectable, and lived to a great age, and so did many of his descendants of the third and fourth generations. One of his grandsons settled in Bridgewater, and one in Lebanon, Connecticut. His daughters married Standish, Bass of Braintree, Paybody, and Delano. The writer of this article has a distinct and perfect recollection of the grandson Samuel.

ALDEN, SAMUEL the father of Colonel Alden, was a grandson of the first John Alden. He died in 1780, at the age of ninety-three. He inherited much of the spirit of his grandfather; and was a resolute, active, and independent character. He was attached to the religious institutions of the founders of the colony, and conscientious in the discharge of all christian duties; but opposed to itinerant preachers and "*new lights.*" He discountenanced Whitfield, as he believed more evil than good was produced by his exciting addresses to the fears and passions of the common people.

ALDEN, Rev. TIMOTHY whose father was minister of a church in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1794. He was very diligent in his studies while a member of the University; and understood the Hebrew language better than any of his

fellow students. Literary pursuits occupied his time after he left the college. He had charge of an academy for several years, and at the same time attended to theological studies; for it was early his purpose to enter the clerical profession. He was ordained over one of the Congregational churches in Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; and had the character of an attentive and faithful pastor. His labors in the pulpit were acceptable; for though not eloquent, he was earnest and impressive in the delivery of his sermons, which were plain and evangelical. Mr. Alden gave much of his time to the early history of New England, and to the collection and preservation of documents, illustrating the characters and stating events of past generations. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and furnished several articles for the volumes which have been published. Mr. Alden was instrumental in founding a college at Meadville in the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was several years the principal. But its funds were small, and the number of students few: seldom more than five or six at the same time. He retired from that Seminary some years before his decease, which occurred in 1839. Mr. Alden published several sermons; and five volumes of epitaphs of eminent men in New England; which contain facts interesting to those descended from the ancient families in the country.

ALLEN, Rev. JAMES came to New England in 1663, with several others of the non-conforming ministers, who after the restoration of Charles II. were ejected: Neal says about two thousand were deprived of their places, as pastors of churches, at that period. Mr. Allen was personally known to some of the clergy, then in Massachusetts, and he had a high reputation as a scholar and a divine. A few years after his arrival he was chosen the pastor of

the first church in Boston, and was sometime a colleague, with Rev. *John Davenport*, who had been minister of the church at New Haven nearly thirty years. Most of the churches in Boston had then two pastors; or a pastor and teacher. With Mr. *Wilson* the first pastor, Mr. *Cotton* was several years associated as the teacher; and after his death *Mr. Norton*, who had before been settled at Ipswich. Mr. Allen was a man of learning, judgment and a good measure of zeal, and his influence was deservedly great in the churches. He also took a deep interest in favor of Harvard College; and was several years one of the corporation of that Institution. He died in 1710, still connected with the first church in Boston; at the age of seventy-eight. He published occasional sermons and essays on polemic divinity. An early writer speaks of him "as humble and very rich, and who could be generous when the humor is upon him." At his death he was the oldest member of the corporation. He was in favor of the learned Judge Leverett as President of the College: and did much to promote his election when some opposed it.

ALLEN, Hon. SAMUEL C. received his public education in Dartmouth College, and was settled in the ministry, over the Congregational Church and Society in New Salem, in the north part of the old county of Hampshire, Massachusetts. He remained in that station and connection several years, when he requested and received a dismission from the church,—and afterwards entered the legal profession. In 1822, he represented the part of the State in which he resided in the Congress of the United States; and received the election at two successive terms following. He then held a seat in the council as a constitutional adviser of the Governor of the Commonwealth. Mr. Allen died in February 1842,

at the age of seventy. His literary privileges and advantages were not lost upon him. He had an extensive knowledge of men and things, and always kept pace with the improvements of the age. His mental powers were of a superior order; he had great discernment, a quick apprehension, and a sense of discrimination possessed by few. Mr. Allen pronounced an eulogy on the character of Dr. *Wheelock*, president of Dartmouth College, on the day of commencement after his decease. It is written with much force and beauty—rich in its sentiments, pure and elegant in its style, displaying a chastened and correct taste; and free from the inflated phraseology often found in orations on similar occasions. His moral principles were correct; those of a political nature were generally so too. But in the last years of his life he and his friends differed on some public measures. They considered him too much inclined to innovation where no good could be expected from a change. He would have been one of the last men in the State to oppose constitutional law or order. But it becomes wise men to consider, whether frequent changes, and the repeated yielding to the popular voice, or the clamors of a few who claim to be the organs of the people, is not dangerous to republicanism, and will not soon lead to the extreme of democracy; when, not the great body of the people, but a few unprincipled men will have the power, and will use it for their own aggrandizement.

ALLERTON, ISAAC came to America in the May-flower, 1620, which brought the first company of *Puritan* worthies, who made a permanent settlement in New England; who retired from their native country to Holland 1607–8, for the sake of religion, and came to this western desert region, for the same high and holy purpose. He possessed considerable estate, and was one of the leading and en-

terprising men of the company. He had a family when he came over; but his wife did not long survive, and after her decease he was married to a daughter of Elder Brewster. When William Bradford was chosen Governor, on the premature death of Carver, he requested an assistant; and Mr. Allerton was selected for that purpose. He may well be ranked with those of the greatest influence in the colony for several years. He was one of the six who assumed the debts of the company in 1628, and was several times employed as agent in England to transact important business for the infant colony. In 1633, he fell under the censure of the company; but not for fraud or immorality. As he was enterprising, he sometimes made bad bargains for the company, and on more than one occasion exceeded the authority and direction given him. The charter from the king failed by his insisting on a freedom from all the British laws of navigation and commerce. He engaged in the project of making a settlement on the Penobscot with others, when the Governor of Plymouth was opposed to it; as they then had a large tract, for trade, on the Kennebec river. But his greatest error perhaps, was his employment of Thomas Morton in 1631–2, the very turbulent and immoral person who was sometime at the head of the unruly company at Mount Wollaston; and who had been sent to England two years before as a dangerous man, and a slanderer of the Plymouth people. When the agent of the company in England, Allerton employed Morton as a copyist, and on his return brought him to Plymouth. This was strange and highly injudicious conduct; and the Governor and principal men were quite indignant. After that period, he was not employed as agent, nor in any public capacity for the colony. It has sometimes been supposed that he was treated with undue severity. He soon left Plymouth, and

resided sometime at Marblehead, but traded to other parts of New England, and to the West Indies. A few years later, he was a resident of New Haven, in the capacity of merchant or trader, and there also he left children. There is no proof that he ever forfeited the character of an honest man and a sincere christian: but he was fond of change and of roving, and rather unstable in judgment, compared to the other leading men of his day in Plymouth colony. He often visited and sometimes made Nantasket a place of business for a limited period: and the north east point of that neck of land owes its name to him. The proper name is Allerton, and not Alderton.

ALLIN, Rev. JOHN came to Massachusetts in the year 1637, at the same time Hopkins and Eaton arrived, who settled in New Haven. Dedham then contained several families, some of them went there in 1636—Mr. Allin was settled with them soon after he arrived. His character was that of "a humble and heavenly minded christian—of a very courteous behavior, full of sweet christian love towards all men; and who with meekness of spirit contended for the faith and peace of Christ's churches." He opposed the errors of the Antinomians, who were then numerous; having fallen into that pernicious error, in their desires to exalt the freeness and sovereignty of divine grace; but a tenet not unnaturally deduced from the doctrine of total depravity, and of an irrespective decree as to personal and individual election. Mr. Allin wrote learnedly and ably on the question, moved in his day, and on account of which a synod was held in 1662, as to whether the children of baptised persons who made a public profession of faith in Christ and in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and were correct in their moral conduct, should be admitted to baptism; or denied that

privilege or rite, unless the parents were members of a church in full communion. The synod decided in favor of the former; and allowed the propriety of baptising the children of persons, so professing, and of sober life and conversation, though not members of the church in the fullest sense. There was a large minority which dissented from this decision; and several of the clergy wrote against it, as incorrect, and an innovation in the church; among whom were Mr. Davenport, President Chauncy, and Increase Mather. The decision of the synod was supported and defended by Richard Mather of Dorchester, father of Increase Mather, Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Cambridge, one of the first scholars and theologians of the day, and by Mr. Allin of Dedham. Mr. Allin claims the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Owen and Dr. Goodwin of England in favor of the decision of the synod; or as agreeable to that decision. And he contended, that persons baptised in youth, and who had received a good religious education, and were not immoral, if they publicly declared their faith in Christ, and requested baptism for their children, could not reasonably nor according to scripture be refused. The dispute engaged most of the clergy of the time, and many of the laity; and was long agitated with no little warmth and earnestness. The writings of Mr. Allin on the subject were in a candid spirit, and affording evidence that he sought to defend the truth, and not to gain the victory over his opponents. Mr. Allin died in 1670, and at an advanced age.

ALLYN, Rev. JOHN D. D. was a native of Barnstable, and received his elementary education under Rev. Mr. Hilliard, the minister of that town. He then passed the usual term of four years in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1785. There was no theological school at that time in Massachu-

setts; and the theological professor in the university was in feeble health, and unable to give much instruction to those who chose to study divinity the last year. Mr. Allyn spent some time in 1786 and '87 with the learned Dr. Samuel West of Dartmouth; and under the instructions of that learned theologian, his mind received a bias, which led him to an independent course of inquiry and research in his profession. He was a diligent and honest enquirer after truth; and tolerant and candid towards such as differed from him in their religious sentiments. Dr. Allyn was an argumentative, scriptural, and practical preacher. His object was to enlighten as well as to impress. He devoted a good portion of his time to the religious instruction of children; often gave them books, calculated to inform and influence them; such as they could understand; and not those filled with speculative and disputed points of scolastic divinity, asserted and taught in books of systematic theology. The young profited much by his instructions; and grew up intelligent believers. The last years of his life, Dr. Allyn was in very feeble health, and manifested the systems of old age at sixty. He died in 1831 at the age of sixty-four. Several sermons delivered by him on particular occasions were published: one on the day of general election, one at the Dudleian lecture in Harvard College, one at the Derby Academy in Hingham, an ordination sermon; and one on the anniversary of the settlement of Plymouth.

AMORY, THOMAS C. was a citizen of Boston, and educated for the profession and business of a merchant. His father and others of the name were merchants of high standing and extensive business. And it is no small praise to say of any one, of whom it may be said with truth, that he was one of the first class of merchants in that place. For several gen-

erations, the Boston merchants have been of high and honorable characters. They were industrious, enterprising, and honest in their dealings. They have made money, but most of them made it honestly. Their style of living was not so expensive and extravagant as at present; but there was convenience, comfort and competency in their dwellings, at the social board, and in their general manner of living. Thomas C. Amory ranked among the most honorable merchants in Boston thirty years ago. He died in 1812, at the age forty-five. There were, indeed, many others, who were highly esteemed for their probity and fair dealing; and who at the same time gradually accumulated large estates. Mr. Amory was particularly beloved by his intimate acquaintances, for his upright and benevolent conduct, and for the manifestation of the social affections. He died in the career of successful business, and surrounded by the endearments of family connections. Jonathan Amory was a younger brother of the former, and had a degree in Harvard College in 1787. He engaged in mercantile pursuits; and was greatly esteemed for probity and fair dealing, for benevolent and honorable feelings.

APPLETON, Rev. JESSE D. D. received his public education in Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1792, with the reputation of a good scholar, and a discreet well principled man. He made choice of the clerical profession, and received ordination as the pastor of the first church and society in Hampton, State of New Hampshire. Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, was his predecessor as minister of the same religious society. The reputation of Mr. Appleton, as a scholar, a theologian and a preacher, steadily increased; and in 1808, he was elected President of Bowdoin College; soon after the

death of Rev. Dr. M'Keen, the first President of that seminary. Dr. M'Keen was a man of learning, and of popular talents, and in his deportment also, he was mild and conciliating. It was therefore important to have his successor possess these solid and estimable qualities. It soon became evident, that the overseers and trustees of the institution had made a happy choice. Dr. Appleton was faithful, and sometimes was thought to be too stern and strict in his discipline of the pupils; but he retained his popularity; for he was believed to aim only at the improvement, and benefit of those under his care. He was in every way qualified for the important station. The number of students increased during his presidency, and the reputation of the institution, given it by his learned predecessor, suffered in no degree, while he presided over it. He was a hard student ever after he undertook the office of President; and during his continuance in that station his reputation for solid learning was much increased. He reviewed his knowledge of the ancient languages, and became conversant with the best writers on theological and ethical subjects. In mental philosophy, he was surpassed by very few. He was a close thinker; and his writings show that his reading was attended by deep reflection. He wrote on no subject without careful study, and viewing it in all its aspects; and his opinions were not hastily or inconsiderately formed. As a preacher he was very impressive; he said nothing to amuse, or to startle by its novelty. But he spake as a mortal man to dying men. His chief aim was to inform the mind and to sanctify the heart. Dr. Appleton died in 1819, aged forty-seven. Of his writings, given to the public through the press, the principal are ordination sermons, and addresses to the graduates on the day of commencement.

APPLETON, Rev. NATHANIEL D. D. had a long and useful ministry in the first society in Cambridge. His parents were inhabitants of Ipswich, and his ancestors of several generations resided in that ancient town. He received his first degree in Harvard College, 1712; and had the reputation of a good scholar while a member of that seminary. He was early called to be the pastor of the first church in Cambridge, where an able and learned theologian was sought for, as the members of the University there attended religious instruction and worship. Mr. Appleton was the second person who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University; Rev. Increase Mather being the first. Doctor Appleton ranked among the most popular preachers of his time. He was plain and practical in his discourses from the pulpit—sometimes homely and quaint in his style, which would not be acceptable or proper at the present day. He had the reputation of a Calvinist; but if he inclined to that particular system of faith, he did not dwell on its peculiar doctrines, nor consider it essential to adopt them. He was considered liberal in his views; and often assisted in the ordination of those who were known to be opposed to the Calvinistic system. It was his endeavor rather to reconcile ministers of different theological sentiments to each other, than to cherish or promote disputes on speculative points of religion. In the latter part of his life, he was often the moderator of councils for the ordination of ministers; and always used his influence for harmony in their debates and union in their decisions. He lived to a great age, being nearly ninety at his decease. His people had a great regard and respect for his character. He was a peace-maker among them, and took a deep interest both in their temporal and spiritual welfare. If "he magnified his office,"

it was by fidelity and kindness and benevolence, rather than by a dogmatical or severe deportment. He continued to preach until he was about ninety years of age; and seemed desirous of being useful to his people to the last. Nathaniel Appleton, his son, was a respectable merchant in Boston, and a man of letters—a graduate of Harvard College in 1749. And his grandson, Nathaniel W. Appleton, M. D. was a very skilful physician and an amiable man, much beloved by his acquaintance and townsmen. He too was a literary character: his studies were not confined to his profession. He had a degree in H. C. 1774—and died at the age of thirty-five.

ASHMUN, Hon. ELI PORTER an alumnus of Yale College, received an honorary degree from Harvard University in 1809. He was a distinguished attorney and counsellor of law, at Northampton, in the County of Hampshire. He was several times elected a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and afterwards received the appointment of Senator in the Congress of the United States. In all these stations, he exhibited superior talents and intelligence, fitting him for an able legislator. His excellent moral qualities rendered him highly estimable among his acquaintance and neighbors, and without these the character of the most talented and learned man is essentially defective. The conduct of Mr. Ashmun was without reproach; and might be safely proposed, as an example to all men. Of some public characters, who are distinguished for their mental powers and for eloquence, we may not speak with commendation in a moral view; and their example affords an apology for dishonesty and licentiousness. But in this country, happily such instances are not common. Most of the politicians of this and of the

last generations may be justly honored, as well for their exemplary moral conduct, as for their brilliant talents.

ASPINWALL, Dr. WILLIAM was a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1764. He studied medicine sometime with Dr. Benjamin Gale, an eminent physician of the State of Connecticut; and then at the Hospital in Philadelphia, then the best medical school in America. Dr. Aspinwall settled in Brookline, Massachusetts; and there had an extensive practice several years. He possessed a strong and active mind; and held a high place in the estimation of his professional brethren. He was early a member and counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University. In his time and since, a better education, and longer preparation for the practice of physic have been required; and the character of a physician has become more respectable and elevated. The physical nature of man is better understood; and discoveries in chemistry have served to extend the knowledge of the property and effects of substances used as remedies in most diseases. It is true that doctors still sometimes disagree, as to the immediate causes and the remedies of some disorders; but not more, perhaps, than learned men of the legal profession, or than those who have made general philosophy their study. Dr. Aspinwall was a decided friend to the cause of civil liberty, at the memorable period of 1775. He was a sincere republican, and in favor of a representative democracy. He was personally engaged with the militia who turned out and resisted the British troops at Lexington and Concord on the nineteenth of April 1775. In that year, he was appointed hospital surgeon, at Jamaica Plains, Roxbury. He intended to apply

for an office in the line, but Dr. Warren dissuaded him from it. He was afterwards in the public service in the civil department, as Representative, Senator, and Counsellor.

Dr. Aspinwall had extensive practice in the disease of the small pox, in 1788, and at other times when it prevailed; and with uncommon success. Dr. Aspinwall was a professor of religion; and gave satisfactory evidence by his life and conversation, that his faith was genuine and inwrought. He was nearly blind for several years; but he bore this "physical darkness with resignation and tranquillity." He died in 1823, at the age of seventy-nine.

ATKINSON, Hon. WILLIAM KING was a native of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1783. When at the University, his surname was King; but was afterwards changed, for respect and relationship to Judge Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson studied law, and entered on the practice in Dover, in New Hampshire, where he soon acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and advocate. At that period there were few regular attorneys in the County of Stafford. In 1773 John Sullivan was the only one. But after the war of the Revolution they gradually increased,—and now the number is about forty. Mr. Atkinson held the office of Register of Probate many years; and other important offices part of the same time. He was Attorney General, and then a Justice of the Superior Court in New Hampshire; which shew his high character for talents and his moral worth. He died in 1820, at the age of fifty-six. There were three gentlemen of the name of Theodore Atkinson, who held public offices in New Hampshire. The second was a graduate of Harvard College, in 1718; and

was Chief Justice of that State. The other, his son, had a degree there in 1757—died in 1769, at the age of thirty-three. The oldest was a counsellor in 1715, &c. The second and third were each Secretary of the Province. The second was judge of the Superior court, after the death of his son in 1769! He was also colonel of the militia and sheriff. Father and son both held the offices of Secretary of the Province, and of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and both were educated in Harvard College; the oldest in 1718, and the other in 1757.

AUSTIN, JONATHAN LORING who was a native of Boston, and who was graduated in Harvard College in 1766, ranked among the ardent patriots of the Revolution of 1775. He went to France as a public agent, during the war, to obtain supplies of clothing, &c. for the American army. At a later period, he was both Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and was esteemed an attentive and faithful officer, in each of those situations. Mr. Austin held various responsible offices in his native town; and shared largely in the confidence of his fellow citizens. His father, Hon. Benjamin Austin, was much in public life, and a firm patriot; and often and justly too, the children claim distinction and an influence from the good character of their parents.

AUSTIN, JONA. WILLIAMS was a brother of the above, and received his degree in Harvard College in 1769. He studied law and came to the bar with the reputation of an eloquent speaker. His compositions were also correct and elegant. The controversy with England was then the all-absorbing subject; the citizens generally took a deep

interest in the dispute. And most of the literary men of that period were patriots, and advocates for colonial rights. Mr. Austin was a member of the convention in Middlesex county, September 1774; and was chairman of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions to be adopted by the convention. Few, if any surpassed Mr. Austin in his ardor and devotion to the cause of civil liberty. He delivered the oration before the citizens of Boston on the fifth of March 1778, the anniversary of the massacre in that town in 1770. He had a commission in the army as Colonel,—and died in one of the Southern States in the summer of 1778.

CHAPTER II.

B

BACHUS, Rev. CHARLES D D. was a native of Norwich in the State of Connecticut, and received his public education in Yale College with the class of 1769. He studied divinity, and was settled over the Congregational Church and Society in Somers, in 1774. The parents of Mr. Bachus died when he was a child; and he was obligated to some of his relations for the privilege of a public education. He early discovered a love of learning, and was a diligent student while a member of the college. He afterwards became distinguished as a theologian and a logician. He belonged to the Calvinistic school of divinity; a school, in which it is deemed important to be logicians and metaphysicians. The peculiar tenets of that system require the aid of metaphysical reasonings for their elucidation and support. Dr. Bachus was an eloquent and impressive preacher. His fame, as a divine and a pulpit orator was very great, and many graduates of Yale College were prepared for the Christian ministry under his instructions. Several of them were eminent ministers in the churches in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Several of his ordination sermons were published; and one delivered at Hartford, on the general election. He died under the age of fifty.

BACHUS, Rev. ISAAC several years the pastor of a Baptist Society in Middleborough in the State

of Massachusetts, was a native of Norwich. He had a good education, but not collegiate; he possessed a strong mind, and retentive memory; and at an early age manifested a great fondness for reading, particularly religious books. He chose the ministerial profession, and was first ordained over a Congregational church and society in Middleborough in 1748. About this time, there was a great religious excitement in the country, and questions of various kinds arose and were discussed. That relating to the subject and mode of baptism, among others. Mr. Bachus and some of his people declared themselves in favor of immersion as the mode, and of adults as the only proper subjects. The direct and immediate cause of the formation of this Baptist Society was the imposition of a tax on the members of Mr. Bachus' church and congregation, for rebuilding or repairing the house of worship of the first society, The majority of Mr. Bachus' society opposed this, and formed a Baptist church. Mr. Bachus joined them, and ever after complained of the practice of taxing people for the support of the gospel. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of New England, which contains many important facts, and is generally correct as to dates; but one cannot safely depend on his opinions, or his statements, where there is any reference to disputes between the Baptists and others. He discovers strong prejudices; though he did not designedly misrepresent. He lived to an advanced age, and died in the ministry at Middleborough.

BADGER, Rev. STEPHEN was graduated at Harvard College in the year 1761; and in about three years after received ordination to the pastoral office over the Church and society in Natick. There were then some of the aboriginal Indians of Massachusetts; but they were few, compared to the num-

ber a century before, when the apostolical Eliot preached to them. None now (1842) remain in that place or vicinity. The few at Marshpee, and on Martha's Vineyard, are the only ones who survive to the present day. Mr. Badger had the character of a good scholar, and an able theologian. His printed sermons indicate that he was argumentative in his compositions for the pulpit, and addressed men as rational beings, with a natural capacity for religion. He was considered liberal in his theological views by his contemporaries; but not so catholic as to think it of no importance what sentiments one imbibed or professed. Many of the clergy of the last generation adopted a more mild and liberal theology than their predecessors had adopted; but holding to the doctrines according to godliness, and to what may justly be called evangelical truths. They were willing men should form their opinions from the Scriptures, rather than adopt a system of human formation, because it had been received for two hundred years. Mr. Badger may be classed with those of this liberal party. His object was to make men intelligent as well as apparently zealous Christians; that they might perceive their obligations to piety and virtue, and be able to give a reason for their religious faith and hope.

BALDWIN, Col. LOAMMI was a citizen of Woburn, and distinguished at an early age, by a desire for knowledge and improvement. After a good common school education, he gave his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy; and for this purpose spent some time in attending the lectures of Professor Winthrop in Harvard College. Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, was his fellow student in their youth. Mr. Baldwin was a practical surveyor, and performed service as an engineer. When the war with Eng-

land was apprehended, in consequence of its arbitrary and oppressive measures, from 1765 to 1775, and it was concluded by the friends of civil liberty in the Province, to defend their rights, Mr. Baldwin ranked among the zealous and active whigs of that memorable period. He was a member of the County convention in Middlesex, held in August 1774, and soon after entered the military department; being appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the provincial regiments raised in May, in 1775. In June 1775, he was appointed by General Ward to take surveys of the ground between the Massachusetts army, and the posts of the British troops. But he did not continue in the army through the war. Colonel Baldwin was fourteen years Sheriff of the County of Middlesex from 1780—and always had the character of an intelligent and faithful officer. He was one of the principal projectors of the Middlesex canal, the first made in this part of the country; and he was employed as the surveyor and engineer. Colonel Baldwin resigned the office of Sheriff in 1794, on being appointed superintendent of Middlesex canal—and in the oversight and direction of that work he spent about ten years. The canal was opened in 1804. He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College; and was also a member of of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Colonel Baldwin possessed kind and social feelings; and was highly esteemed in the community. He died in 1807 at the age of sixty-three. Honorable Loammi Baldwin late of Charlestown, a very distinguished engineer, and often employed by the general government in constructing public works, was his son. He died in 1838, aged fifty-eight.

BALDWIN, Rev. THOMAS D. D. was many years the minister of the Second Baptist Church in

Boston. He was installed as pastor of that church in 1790 : he had then been a preacher some years, in another part of the State. His early education was quite limited; but he read a good deal after he settled in Boston ; and associated with men of learning, by whose company and conversation he profited much. When he began to preach, learning was not deemed so very important in a preacher of the gospel, by the Baptists, as it now is. Dr. Baldwin became more candid in his opinions of other sects : and as he was a good man, he loved all good men, though they might not have the same theological views as those which he entertained. He never acquired a very polished style of writing, but his compositions were correct and sententious. He had a large society, and was an instrument of imparting religious knowledge and edification to many. He was reputed a devoted and faithful minister of the gospel. He published several sermons, delivered on public occasions ; which prove him to have been a man of thought and observation. He belonged to several religious and benevolent societies, and took pleasure in ministering to the spiritual improvement of his fellow man. Dr. Baldwin died in 1827, at about the age of seventy.

BAILEY, Capt. ADAMS was an inhabitant of Scituate, Massachusetts ; and early engaged in the contest for civil liberty, in 1775. He was an intelligent man, and thoroughly informed himself respecting any subject of a public nature in dispute. He did not follow the dictation or opinions of others, without first being satisfied they required what was lawful and right. He had not a party spirit, though in determining on his course, he might prefer the policy or measures of one party in the country to another. He possessed an active mind, and was better informed, through his own taste and diligence,

than most men of his standing in society. The man of a common education, who devotes his leisure hours to reading and acquires a large stock of useful learning, is justly entitled to more credit, than those who have enjoyed the means of a more liberal education. Captain Bailey lived to an advanced age, and was much respected by all who knew his real worth.

BAILEY, Colonel JOHN was a citizen of Hanover in Plymouth County, and a Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel John Thomas of Kingston, which marched to Roxbury in April 1775: and when Colonel Thomas was commissioned as a General officer in May, Mr. Bailey had the command of the regiment. The next year, he was appointed the chief Colonel of a regiment on the Continental establishment; and continued of that rank during the war. He had the reputation of a brave and attentive officer. He survived the war but a few years; and resided on his farm in Hanover. The following persons commanded regular regiments of the Continental army in the war of the Revolution, and in the Massachusetts line.—Joseph Vose, John Bailey, John Greaton, William Shepard, Benjamin Tupper, Rufus Putnam, Ebenezer Francis, Michael Jackson, (Lieutenant Colonel John Brooks was commandant of the regiment most of the war, as Colonel Jackson was in poor health,) Ichabod Alden, Gamaliel Bradford, Ebenezer Smith, Ebenezer Sprout, as commandant, John Patterson, James Wesson, Timothy Bigelow, Thomas Nixon, Henry Jackson, David Brewer, (a part of the war,) David Cobb and Paul Revere were Lieutenant Colonels commandants. John Crane, Colonel of a regiment of Artillery; Revere was also of the line of artillery. John Nixon, Ebenezer Learned, John Patterson, John Greaton and J. Glover were Brigadier Generals. Artemas Ward, Benjamin Lincoln,

William Heath and Henry Knox were Major Generals—the latter at the head of the artillery line. Some others were Colonels in 1775, but did not serve on the Continental establishment through the war.—Frye, Little, Gerrish, Prescott, Scammons, Whitcomb, J. Brewer. Timothy Pickering was Quarter Master General, and at one period Adjutant General. Rev. Enos Hitchcock, Joel Barlow, —— Evans, —— Rockwell were chaplains of regiments in the Massachusetts line.

BAILEY, Rev. JOHN was pastor of the Church in Boston from 1684 to 1697, and had the character of a learned, zealous and orthodox minister. He came to Massachusetts in 1683, at the age of forty; after having been severely oppressed and persecuted for his non-conformity many years in England. He preached sometime at Limerick in Ireland before he came to America; and often travelled a great distance to attend religious meetings held in private houses. He had great zeal as a Christian minister; but it was not without knowledge and a good degree of prudence. He suffered imprisonment for his non-conformity; and he was offered a deanery, if he would conform to the rites and forms and tenets of the Episcopal church; but he could not accept it on such conditions, for he deemed them unscriptural, and therefore improper. When before the judges to answer his accusers for non-conformity, he said; "if I had been drinking and gaming, or carousing at a tavern, as do some ministers of the established church, I presume I should not be thus treated as an offender. Must praying to God, and preaching of Christ with a company of Christians, who are peaceable subjects of the king,—must this be a crime?" He was discharged only on condition that he would leave the country in a few weeks. He died in Boston in 1697. He always discovered a

strong feeling of pious trust, and was patient under all his persecutions and privations. He was animated by true religious zeal and love. "Oh, that I may not be of the number of those who live without love, speaking without feeling, and act without life." He was very fond of the holy Scriptures. He said "the bible is a precious book; it is always new, and I learn from it, as often as I peruse it!" He published the non-conformists' memorial, biographia evangelica, and some other valuable pamphlets.

BANCROFT, Rev. AARON D. D. graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1778: and was ordained over an independent Congregational Society in Worcester. He survived to the year 1838; and preached until a short time before his death. He did not adopt the Calvanistic creed; and was therefore denied ministerial intercourse by a large number of the clergy of that period. He embraced the Unitarian system, in its leading tenets: but was too independent to adopt the theory of any particular sect or class of Christians. In his religious views he coincided mainly with Rev. Dr. Mayhew, who died about twelve years before Dr. Bancroft received his first degree. Dr. Mayhew published several sermons, and other pieces on theological subjects; and his writings were read by most of the students in divinity, at the time Mr. Bancroft was preparing for the Christian ministry. Dr. Bancroft may justly be characterised as a rational Christian; and his sermons were eminently of a practical tendency. In appearance he had less ardor than some others; but he was impressive in his appeals to his audience; and there was so much of argument that his hearers were generally convinced of the truth and importance of religion. During the ministry of Dr. Bancroft, a great number of the clergy in Massachusetts professed theological views similar to those

which he adopted in more early life. A few years before his death, he published a volume of sermons, which were honorable to him as a writer and a theologian. Many of the clergy, who did not agree entirely with him in his religious opinions, spoke favorably of these discourses, and considered them calculated to recommend and to support the essential doctrines of revelation. Dr. Bancroft said, in a sermon preached when he was about eighty years of age, "that he felt alone in the world; his old friends had departed, and the young knew him not." There is truth in the observation, though it was not said by him in a spirit of complaint. It is generally true, and such is the nature of mankind, that the aged, especially if without worldly power or treasures, have little influence, or are little regarded. But it would be as unreasonable as vain to cherish feelings of discontent on this account. If cheerful and unobtrusive, the aged will be esteemed by their families and intimate friends; and the applause or attentions of strangers would not add to their happiness, and should not be anxiously sought. As a husband and father, Dr. Bancroft was correct and exemplary. He also had much of the Christian virtue of hospitality. He was a sincere friend, and a pleasant companion. He died in 1838, at the age of eighty-three. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University.

BARNARD, Rev. EDWARD son of Rev. John Barnard of Andover, whose father, Thomas Barnard, was also minister of that town, and both graduates of Harvard College, received his public education in that Seminary with the class of 1736; and was the pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in Haverhill for thirty-one

years. He died in 1774 at the age of fifty-four. Several of his occasional sermons were published, and others were requested of him for publication, which he declined. Those published were a discourse before the convention of Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts, one delivered on the day of general election, one on a public Fast, and one at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Cary of Newburyport. After his death in 1774, his friends proposed to publish a volume of his sermons, but the war of 1775 prevented. Mr. Barnard was distinguished as a scholar, and a writer. His sermons were correct and finished compositions; his style was flowing but not diffuse; his language elegant but not inflated; as a pulpit orator he was acceptable and popular, but not a declaimer, nor in the habit of addressing the passions to produce temporary excitement. In his theological views, he was ranked with Arminians; with Dr. Webster of Salisbury, Dr. Tucker of Newbury, Dr. Symmes of Andover, Mr. Balch of Bradford, Dr. Cummings of Billerica, Mr. Fogg of Kensington, Mr. Thayer of Hampton, and Mr. Cary of Newburyport.

BARNARD, Rev. JOHN of Marblehead, had a high character as a theologian, a mathematician and a general scholar. He received his first degree in Harvard College 1700; and while a student in that Seminary, he was distinguished for his knowledge in mathematics, and his classical learning. He was well acquainted with the Hebrew language, as were many others of that day, especially those who were designed for the ministry. Dr. Chauncy esteemed him one of the most learned men of his time. Several of his occasional discourses were published; and are written in a correct and forcible style. He had much influence among the clergy, especially in the latter part of his life; and his opin-

ions were received with more than ordinary deference. His recommendation of Mr. Holyoke for the presidency of Harvard College, it was said, had great influence with the corporation and overseers in his election. Mr. Holyoke was then a minister in Marblehead, and his character, as a scholar and a theologian, was well known to Mr. Barnard; and yet their views of the doctrines of Christianity did not coincide entirely: an evidence of candor, and of a truly liberal and Christian spirit. He had the reputation of a liberal and orthodox divine.

BARNARD, Rev. THOMAS D. D. received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1766. His father was brother of Rev. Edward Barnard of Haverhill, before noticed; and was first settled in Newbury, and then in Salem. On the decease of his father, Dr. Barnard was ordained over the same religious society in Salem. He received a doctorate from the University of Edinburg, and also from Brown University in Rhode Island. As a preacher, he was usually plain and practical, but sometimes doctrinal and argumentative. He seldom discussed speculative or disputed points in theology; but urged the necessity of a holy life and of good works. He insisted on man's accountability, and on the great doctrine of a future retribution; thus to impress the heart and arouse the conscience; at the same time stating the solemn truths of the Christian revelation, as a foundation and security for a religious character. Dr. Barnard was held in high esteem by his clerical brethren for his learning and his liberal views; and he possessed social qualities, which endeared him to all with whom he associated. He had an extensive and correct knowledge of mankind, and was an instructive and pleasant companion. He published several

discourses delivered on public occasions, which were well received; and which bear testimony, alike to his talents and candor.

BARNES, Rev. DAVID D. D. was an alumnus of Harvard College, in the class of 1754; and settled in the ministry in Scituate, Massachusetts. He lived to a good old age; and always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his people. As a preacher, he was very plain and practical; and seldom introduced subjects of speculation, on which pious men entertain different views. But in conversation he did not decline discussing the most difficult points in theology or ethics. He however discovered great candor, and cherished friendly sentiments towards all men whom he believed well disposed and sincerely seeking for truth. He was ever ready to say with Solomon, "that the conclusion of the whole matter was to fear God and keep his commands,"—with the prophet, "what does the Lord require of thee but to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God,"—with St. Peter, "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation, he who feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him,"—and with our Saviour, "that the first commandment is to love God with all the heart and soul and strength; and the second, to love our neighbor as ourselves—that on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Dr. Barnes was a great reader; he was eager to obtain every new publication on politics, religion, ethics or philosophy. At the same time, he read with care and discrimination. He was not merely a learned man. He was a correct and able judge of the books he perused, and his object seemed to be, to collect useful truths in philosophy and morals, to communicate to others. He wished to inform and

improve his people; especially the young who were ready to learn. He was "given to hospitality, a lover of good men," a friend of peace, an advocate for free inquiry, and charitable towards those who differed from him in their religious sentiments, if they were not licentious, conceited and censorious. Dr. Barnes lived to an age somewhat greater than three score and ten.

BARNES, Hon. DAVID LEONARD son of Rev. Dr. Barnes, was graduated in 1780, at Harvard College. He chose the law for his profession; and was eminent as a practitioner, in the town of Providence, and State of Rhode Island. He received the appointment of Judge of the District Court of the United States for that District; and died a few years after he was appointed to that office. Mr. Barnes was acknowledged to be an able lawyer, and his language and elocution were correct; and he spoke with great readiness and fluency. Had his life been prolonged, he probably would have been found among the most distinguished judicial characters of the country.

BARTLETT, Hon. JOSIAH was a native of Massachusetts, but settled as a physician, after the requisite study and preparation, in Kingston, in the Province of New Hampshire. He took an early and decided part, with other whigs in the country, in remonstrating against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry in 1770–5. And when they attempted to enforce their oppressive acts by the military arm, in 1775, he approved of the defensive measures then adopted, and of a resort to the sword for the preservation of our civil rights and liberties. He was Colonel of militia in 1770; and a member of the General Assembly of New Hampshire the same year. In 1774, he was a delegate in the Pro-

vincial convention or Congress in that province. And in 1776 had a seat, as one of the two delegates from New Hampshire, in the Continental Congress. Next after John Hancock, then the president of that illustrious band of patriots, his name is borne on the memorable document, asserting and declaring the United States of America to be free, sovereign, and independent. Mr. Bartlett remained in the Continental Congress in 1777 and 1778,—and was afterwards President of New Hampshire. A few years after the constitution of that State was adopted, he was chosen Governor; he succeeded Governor John Sullivan in 1790, who had been in the chair four or five years. Governor Bartlett died in 1795 at the age of sixty-six years.—While in the practice of physic, he ranked among the most eminent of the profession in New Hampshire. His memory is cherished with respect, by those who were personally acquainted with him, or who remember his public services.

BARTON, Col. WILLIAM was an officer in the American army, in the war of the Revolution, and in Rhode Island. He had the character of a very brave and daring soldier, and he gave full proof of it by the capture of the British General Prescott, in 1777. The British then had a large force on Rhode Island, and occupied Newport and vicinity in the spring and summer of that year, under command of General Prescott. The militia were collected at several places on the continent near the island, but did not make an attack on the British. In the month of June of that year Lieutenant Colonel Barton projected the hazardous plan of seizing the British General. He took about twenty choice and brave spirits like himself, and proceeded in two row boats in the evening, towards the Island. On the way he had to pass very near the British ships of war then

riding at anchor, off Newport. But he was not discovered. He landed, and with part of his company, directed his way to the head quarters of the British General, who was in a house some distance from the town of Newport, but had the usual guard with him. Barton had laid his plans and given proper instructions to his men both as to silence and to action. One guard was stilled by threats, and others about and in the house by like means, or by forcing a way separately. General Prescott had retired, and was undressing for bed, but Barton found a way to his chamber. despite all obstacles—seized on his person, conveyed him to the boat, and brought him off in triumph. The deed was scarcely credited when first reported. And it excited the admiration of all who heard it. But, in the British, admiration was mingled with mortification; in the Americans, with great rejoicings. Congress recommended Barton to Washington, the Commander in Chief, and he gave him a commission as a chief Colonel. After the war, Col. Barton was poor, and even wholly destitute of all property, and was incarcerated in a loathsome jail for months, simply for debt. General Lafayette pitied and relieved him; and in 1828, Congress allowed to him and others who had served in the war of the Revolution, a stipend equal to the payment received when they were in actual service in the field. And this gratuity, or payment, as it might be justly called, made the residue of his days more pleasant and comfortable. He died twelve years after this generous act of the government.

BASS, Rev. EDWARD D. D. was an alumnus of Harvard College, and had his degree in 1744. He received Episcopal ordination and was settled over a church in Newburyport, which worshipped according to the forms and ceremonies required by the English hierarchy, and by law established in the

British realm. He was the first Bishop in New England; but not the first in the colonies now forming the United States. Previously to his having a Bishoprick, there was one in New York, and several in the more Southern States. Dr. Bass was a good scholar, and a man of great moral worth. In his deportment he exhibited much mildness and benevolence, as well as charity for those of the congregational order. He assumed no new authority, and claimed no greater power after he was bishop, than before; and, therefore, was highly respected in this higher office. His character was that of an an apostolic bishop, as described by St. Paul.

BAYLIES, WILLIAM M. D. of Dighton, Bristol County, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1760. As a scholor he was reputed studious and critical; and his general learning was made to contribute to his skill and respectability as a physician. He carefully studied the History of England and her colonies, and had a great fondness for reading the biography of eminent men of this country. He was an original member of the Massachusetts Medical and Historical Societies, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. No one, who had not talents and learning would have been elected into these societies. He was inclined to indolence in the latter part of his life: but his disposition was so mild and benevolent that he had the respect and friendship of all who knew him. Dr. Baylies was an active whig in 1775.

BAYLIES, HODIJAH of the same town, was a younger brother of William, before mentioned. He received his first degree in Harvard College in 1777, and soon after, entered the American army of the Revolution. He acted as aid to Major General Benjamin Lincoln, whose daughter he married in

1780; two years afterwards he made one of the military family of General Washington, the Commander in Chief. He continued as one of the aids of Washington, till the close of the war; and it is said that he always had the confidence of that great and good man. In 1804, he received the appointment of Judge of Probate, for Bristol county. He discharged the duties of the office with ability and to the acceptance of his fellow citizens; and resigned it in 1835, at the age of seventy-eight. He was living in 1842, but in retirement, and very feeble health.

BELCHER, Hon. JONATHAN was Governor of Massachusetts about ten years, from 1730 to 1740. He was a native of Boston, and his father was a citizen of great wealth and respectability, a friend to religion, an honorable merchant, and an honorable counsellor. The son received his public education in Harvard College, where he took his first degree in 1699. He was a good scholar, and had quite a literary taste, but gave his attention to merchandize as his father had done, and not without success. Mr. Belcher early visited Europe, and became acquainted with literary and political characters of influence. When he returned to Boston, he resumed his business as a merchant, but took an interest in political affairs; was chosen a Representative from Boston, and afterwards had a seat at the Council. In 1730, Mr. Belcher succeeded Governor Burnet, as Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts.

Burnet was not very popular, and had a long dispute with the House of Representatives respecting his salary. Belcher had again visited England, and when he found that Burnet would probably not be continued in office, he applied for it through his friends, and received the appointment. At first, the people were pleased that a native of the province was to be their Governor; but he had a similar dis-

pute with the General Court as his predecessors had. Mr. Belcher was also Governor of New Hampshire; that province being included in his commission for Massachusetts. He opposed the issue of paper money in 1733, and that rendered him obnoxious to speculators and bankrupts. At a later period he was appointed Governor of New Jersey, and removed to that colony in the year 1739. He died in 1757, at the age of seventy-six, and was greatly lamented for his many virtues and useful public services. He was esteemed as a pious man, and some thought him an enthusiast. He was a great admirer of Whitfield.

BELKNAP, Rev. JEREMY D. D. received his first degree in Harvard College, in 1762, being then of the age of eighteen. He was designed by his parents for the Christian ministry, and soon after leaving College, gave his particular attention to the subject of theology. At that period the advantages for the study of divinity were not so great as at present. Books on ecclesiastical history and on biblical criticism have been multiplied within the last half century. And although some of them are without much value, and are rather indicative of the writers indulging their imaginations, than remarkable for solid learning or valuable additions to theological knowledge, yet others have served to elucidate difficult passages of scripture, and to give more just views of revelation. The theological writings of the former part of the last century, and of the preceding, however, were sources of knowledge and learning on religious subjects, calculated to qualify one for an able and useful minister of the gospel, on a diligent perusal and study. And most of the clergy in New England of the last century were as learned theologians as any of the present period. They carefully studied the sacred canonical books in their original

languages, perused the Christian writers of the three first centuries, and had recourse to the learned labors of protestant divines from the time of Luther, embracing a period of more than two hundred years. And such was the interest taken on the subject of christianity, as to doctrines, duties, rites and ceremonies, and the powers of the clergy—that the reformers searched the scriptures, and early writers of the church most diligently, in order to ascertain the meaning and import of the former, and the views and opinions of the latter. It became necessary to do this, apart from the desire to learn the true doctines and revelation, that the glosses and false interpretations of the papists might be detected and exposed.

Dr. Belknap wrote in a pure and correct style, but evidently without any aim at harmonious periods or elegant phraseology. His published works are numerous; the most voluminous are his History of New Hampshire, in three octavo volumes: his American Biography in two volumes; several occasional sermons, on the institution and observation of the Sabbath; political essays; a volume on the doctrines, miracles and resurrection of our Lord, with reference to the evidences of the divine origin of Christianity; and a centenial discourse in 1792, three hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The credit of founding the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1791, is justly due to Dr. Belknap. This Society, as it should be, has been instrumental in collecting, preserving, and republishing numerous pamphlets published in the early periods of the New England Colonies, which would otherwise have been lost, and thus furnishing materials for a correct history of the two and three first generations. Twenty-eight volumes have been already published,

and the value of their contents are now generally justly appreciated.

Dr. Belknap was ordained over the church and society in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1767, where he continued till 1786. He afterwards took charge of the religious society in Boston, Federal street, and remained in that station till his death, 1798. He was a faithful pastor and an "able Minister of the New Testament," and he shared highly in the respect and love of his friends, for his amiable disposition and pleasant deportment. The following lines were found among his papers:—

When faith and patience, hope and love,
Have made us meet for heaven above,
How blest the privilege to rise,
Snatch'd in a moment to the skies;
Unconscious to resign our breath,
Nor taste the bitterness of death.

He died suddenly at the age of 56 years.

BELLINGHAM, Hon. RICHARD was one of the original patentees of Massachusetts Bay, from the Plymouth Company in England; a corporation for settling New England, or North Virginia; a company formed in 1606, but not formally sanctioned and known till November 1620. Sir Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, and John Endicott were also patentees.

Bellingham came over in 1634. He had received a good education, and was by profession a lawyer. He had the reputation of being a rigid puritan, and in his character was assimilated to all or most of the first settlers both in Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies. But with them religion was not a cloak, nor a mere name; they were sincere and conscientious. Both in public and private stations they were just, upright and faithful. There never was a charge, nor does it appear that there was a suspicion

of injustice or oppression in either of the Governors of Massachusetts or Plymouth for the first fifty or sixty years; and while they were elected by the people. In 1686, Dudley and Andros were of a different character, and they were appointed by the King. So that when it was said of Bellingham, "that he never received a bribe," the remark would apply to the other chief magistrates, for the first period. Of Bellingham and Winthrop it might be justly said, "that they were learned in the law." Perhaps it might be applied also to Bradstreet, Nowell, Pynchon, and to Haynes and Ludlow; the two last of whom removed to Connecticut in 1636. These men considered civil government necessary to the liberties of the people. In their opinion, there were certain fundamental principles and maxims, agreeable to which all laws should be made and civil governments maintained. But they contended for more power in the people to decide on constitutional principles, by forming or approving of a social compact, as well as to elect their rulers and legislators, than the subjects in England possessed. They were real republicans from the first; but the maintenance of law and order was deemed as essential by them as by the people of Great Britain. Annual elections, in which all the freeholders and those admitted freemen had a vote, made a great change in the nature and form of the civil government in Massachusetts, compared to the parent country. Laws were made, and taxes imposed by the deputies of the people, chosen in the several towns. And in some cases, the representatives, when proved faithful and able, were re-elected for several years. Bellingham was not so entirely exclusive and intolerant as Dudley and Endicott. He was more like Winthrop, and even he was strict enough in preserving the purity of faith and worship against all heretics and scismatics. Learning inclined them to be

more mild and catholic. Dudley and Endicott were less liberal, by any influence from extensive knowledge on ecclesiastical history, and the study of mental philosophy. Mr. Bellingham was chosen an assistant soon after he arrived in the colony, and Governor in 1641 and 1654; and on the death of Governor Endicott in 1664, for eight successive years, and till his death in 1673. He survived all the patentees and all the early assistants, except Bradstreet, who lived to a later period by twenty years. These fathers of Massachusetts, no doubt, committed some mistakes, especially in their severe treatment of Roger Williams, of the few Episcopalians in the colony, and of the Quakers and Baptists. Lechford, a lawyer, who was in the colony, from 1637 to 1641, and had strong prejudices against them, for their rigid puritanical opinions and conduct, said, "that wiser men than they, coming into a new territory and forming a new government, would probably have committed much greater errors than they did."

BENTLEY, Rev. WILLIAM D. D. was a native of Boston, where he received a good classical education, and after the usual residence of four years in Harvard College, took his first degree with the class of 1778. He excelled in the knowledge of the Greek language, and in three years after he finished his studies, as a member of the college he was chosen teacher of that language there; and continued three years in that station. He was master of that copious and sonorous language, and took great pleasure in pointing out to the students the poetical beauties of Homer. In 1783, Mr. Bentley was ordained over the second religious society in Salem, and filled that important office, acceptably and faithfully until his death, in 1819. He gave much to his people, to the poor and infirm. He had a large library, and possessed various and extensive

learning. Few in the country were so well acquainted with oriental languages and literature. In his views of the Christian revelation, he differed from most of his brethren in the ministry. He did not exalt Christianity so highly. He hardly *allowed* of its *necessity*, or its *new* truths undiscovered by reason. He spoke of the Christian revelation as merely a republication of the law of reason and nature; of natural religion, as being designed to confirm what Moses, Abraham, Job, and David taught: That natural religion was the foundation of the Christian religion; and therefore more important, or superior to it; that, as it is not what a man professes or believes, but what he does—that it is not every one who saith, Lord, Lord, but he who does the will of his Lord, who will be accepted. — From these positions, not to be denied or disputed, without some qualifications, and allowed to be in a sense important and correct; from these he concluded that natural religion taught by reason and nature, and received by all men, was superior to revealed religion, in some sense; and that the design of Christianity therefore was to bring men back to natural religion, to the religion of the patriarchs, which consisted in the worship and adoration of one God, with as little outward form as might be; in justice, benevolence, and kindness to our fellow-man; and in purity, sobriety, temperance and self-denial. It is not my purpose to discuss any such question as may here arise, but only to state some of Dr. Bentley's religious views. They were not peculiar to him. Many expressed similar sentiments in the early ages of Christianity; in the time of Eusebius the historian. And some at the present day entertain similar opinions. Dr. Bentley published several discourses delivered before Free Masons, at ordinations, and on the General Election. He died in 1819, at the age of sixty-three.

BLISS, Hon. GEORGE L L. D. received his education in Yale College, Connecticut, and was graduated in 1784. He chose the profession of law, and was distinguished for legal learning, and for good judgment and integrity as an attorney. He settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, the place of his birth. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and was a diligent student through life. His acquirements were great, and his application of his talents and learning were to useful purposes, both in a moral and political view. He traced the customs and principles of law to their origin; and was desirous of ascertaining the authority on which they rested. Few were as well read in law as Mr. Bliss; and very few as diligent and thorough in searching for legal precedents to bear on any cause in which he was engaged as attorney or counsellor. He was frequently called into public life by his fellow citizens; having been elected several years as Representative, Senator or Counsellor. The religious character of Mr. Bliss merits high commendation. Being a firm believer in divine revelation, he made public profession of the Christian faith; and made that holy system the rule and guide of his conduct in all the relations of life.

BOLLAN, WILLIAM Esq., came to America in 1743, soon after Governor Shirley settled in Boston, whose daughter he married. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1746, he was sent as agent to England for the Province; and continued in that station several years. His talents were of a superior order; and he gave himself much to the study of the resources and statistics of the country, especially of Massachusetts. He was an able and faithful agent for the Province, and in various ways, sought for its welfare and prosperity. But in 1762, he fell under the censure of the General Court, the majority of

which supposed he did not fully state the expenses which the Province had incurred in the long war of 1754—1762. It was a matter of regret with many that he was superseded in that office; for it was soon evident that his successor was less able or attentive than he had been. Mr. Bollan was an Episcopalian; and some prejudice on that account, might still exist in the people generally in New England. The Council however, continued him as their agent for several years; and had no cause of regret for the confidence they placed in him, or for his conduct in that capacity. He lived to witness the collision between the parent country and the colonies in North America, which he probably long foresaw and lamented. He died in the year 1776.

BOURNE, BENJAMIN L.L. D. of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1775. He descended from Rev. Richard Bourne of Sandwich, Massachusetts. He chose the legal profession; and had the reputation of an able lawyer. He also possessed the esteem of those who knew him, as an honorable and accomplished man. Mr. Bourne was a member of Congress under the present Federal government, and always discovered a thorough knowledge of the resources of the country; and approved the policy of President Washington and Adams. In 1800, he received a commission from President Adams as one of the judges of the United States circuit court, established that year, by a law of Congress: and he was much respected in that capacity and station. In 1801, the law establishing that court was repealed; and Judge Bourne did not long survive after that time.

BOURNE, RICHARD was one of the first inhabitants of Sandwich, in the county of Barnstable,

which was settled in 1635. During several years as the people there had no ordained minister, he usually performed the public religious services. He soon manifested a desire to have the Indians of that vicinity taught the great doctrines and duties of Christianity, and to be civilized through its blessed influence, and the aid of agricultural occupations. In 1650, he labored to teach the Christian religion to the natives, and sometimes with good success.

Mr. Bourne may be considered the third Missionary in the order of time, to the Indians in New England. Thomas Mayhew of the Vineyard was the first, in 1643, and John Eliot of Roxbury, was the second, in 1646. Mr. Bourne was ordained over the Indians of the tribe at Marshpee, in 1670, by Rev. John Eliot of Roxbury, and Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, a son of the first Mr. Cotton of Boston.

Mr. Bourne aimed also to promote the temporal welfare and improvement of the Indians, to introduce among them the arts of civilization. But his success was not great in this respect, though several of the Marshpee tribe were induced to have a fixed and permanent residence, and to cultivate the soil. He manifested his regard for their welfare, by prevailing on the colonial authority to confirm their lands to them and their children so that they might not be able to sell to any one for any consideration. His son and a grandson were also great friends to the Indians, and labored for their improvement.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL L L. D. was born in Salem, and his parents were of the common class of people, but respectable. While quite a youth he discovered an uncommon spirit of inquiry, and an ardent desire for knowledge. His father did not feel able to give him an expensive education, without doing injustice to the other members of his family; and young Bowditch was sometime employed as a

clerk in a merchant's counting room. Though always attentive in the discharge of the duties of his station, and faithful to the interests of his employer, he gave much time to reading and study. This was done by devoting the time to books which most young persons spend in recreation and amusement. Mathematical studies were principally pursued by him from his youth. He was resolved to understand the science of numbers, and at the age of twenty, he surpassed all his contemporaries in this department of knowledge. A little before he reached this age, he expressed a desire to take a distant voyage; induced probably by a desire to see foreign countries, as well as to engage in some profitable employment. Here his habits of industry, and his love of mathematical pursuits continued. When not performing his proper duties, he was at his books; and while eager to store his own mind with knowledge, he was always ready to assist others in their studies, and even to excite them to spend their leisure hours in the attainment of useful information. He taught several of the seaman the art of navigation, who had not studied it before. As he advanced in life, Mr. Bowditch cherished still more strongly his love of mathematics, including the sublime subject of astronomy. His work on navigation has been of great use to seamen, while it is proof of his diligent and profound studies. His great work entitled, "*Mechanique Celæste*," is not surpassed by that of any philosopher or astronomer which has ever appeared. In this work he has discovered a most comprehensive mind; by which it has been acknowledged he rose above Franklin, to a level with Newton. His great and wonderful attainments may justly be attributed to his uncommon industry, to his profound reflections, and his thorough investigations. As a friend, a son, the head of a family, and a citizen, he was highly estimable and greatly

beloved; as a Christian at once liberal and unostentatious, humble and devout. He died in 1838 at the age of sixty-four. He received the degree of L L. D. from Harvard University in 1816. And he was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of other learned societies in Europe.

BOWDOIN, Hon. JAMES L L. D. was of French descent, and his grandfather Pere Bowdoin who came to America in 1688, was a Hugonaut, or French protestant. His father was a respectable merchant in Boston, and by diligence and prudence acquired a large estate. Mr. Bowdoin received the degree of A. B. in Harvard College in the year 1745, at the age of eighteen. Even at that early age, he had the reputation of a diligent student and a good scholar. After leaving the University, he devoted much more time to literary pursuits than the graduates of the college generally do. In his youthful days, he sometimes indulged in poetical effusions. But his poetry was not much admired. He published a pamphlet in rhyme; of which he and his friends were surprised to find that the bookseller disposed of only five or six copies. His chief study was directed to mathematics, astronomy, and the physical sciences. He corresponded with some of the most eminent astronomers in England, and wrote several articles for publication in the volumes of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of which learned society he was president, from 1780, when it was founded, till the time of his death, in 1790. Mr. Bowdoin was one of the leading characters of the Revolution of 1775. He was decided and firm in his opinions, but less ardent than some of the patriots of that memorable period. And moderation united to firmness was as necessary as ardor and zeal. He was a member of the General Court, as early as 1754, when he was only thirty; and from

that time generally had a seat in the legislature, in the House or Council. More than once, he received the negative of the Governor, for his firmness in opposing the arbitrary acts of Parliament. The other counsellors chosen, May 1774, by the General Court, were John Erving, James Pitts, Artemas Ward, Benjamin Greenleaf, Caleb Cushing, Michael Farley, Samuel Phillips, Richard Derby, Jr., James Otis, William Sever, Walter Spooner, Jeremiah Powell, Benjamin Chadbourn, Zedediah Preble, George Leonard, Jerathmiel Bowers, Enoch Freeman, Jedediah Foster, John Adams, James Prescott, Norton Quincy, Benjamin Austin, Timothy Danielson; but Governor Gage gave his negative to the following persons — Bowdoin, Dexter, J. Adams, Winthrop, Danielson, Austin, Phillips, Farley, Prescott, Quincy. With the exception of Bowers, the above were requested by the Provincial Congress in Oct. 1774, to attend at the (then) next session of that body, as the *constitutional* counsellors of the province; and the mandamus counsellors were disowned. He may be classed with Otis, S. Adams, and J. Adams, S. Dexter, J. Hawley, J. Winthrop, J. Hancock. Bowdoin, Winthrop, (professor,) and Dexter were among the most literary characters of their day. Mr. Bowdoin was one of the five delegates chosen in Massachusetts in June 1774, to attend a Continental Congress which met in September of that year at Philadelphia; but was unable to attend. He had a seat in the Supreme Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1775, and several years following: and he was president of the Convention which formed the constitution of the State, in 1780. He had the highest respect for General Washington. He considered him one of the greatest men who had ever lived. Mr. Bowdoin was Governor of Massachusetts in 1785 and 1786; and his administration of the government of the State received the approba-

tion of the great body of the people. The times required uncommon firmness and prudence. The debts of the commonwealth were to a great amount, arising from the expenses of the war of the Revolution, which continued to 1783; and the taxes were high and burdensome: so that a portion of the people which did not duly reflect on the cause of the taxes complained, and at length attempted to prevent the due course of law and justice by combination and force. By prudence and decision in Governor Bowdoin, the lawless were restrained, and the anarchy which threatened was happily prevented. In private life his character was without reproach. He fully sustained the character of an honest, benevolent man, and of a sincere and humble Christian. His faith in the truth and the divine origin of Christianity was free of all doubt—and while he exercised his reason, in ascertaining the meaning of difficult and obscure passages, he bowed to the authority of Christ, and received his plain declarations with submissive reverence. He attributed his belief in the gospel, in a great measure, to a careful perusal of Butler's analogy of natural and revealed religion.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM one of the principal men by whom Plymouth colony was settled in 1620, was chosen Governor soon after the death of John Carver, in March 1621; and was annually elected till his death in 1657, except five years, when he was excused at his own particular request. Edward Winslow was elected three years, and Thomas Prence two years within that period. Governor Carver was a very discreet and prudent character; and his early death was greatly lamented. Mr. Bradford was thirty-two years of age when the company of one hundred began the settlement of Plymouth. It appears by his letters and other man-

uscripts, and by the testimony of his contemporaries also, that he had a good education. He understood the ancient languages, and was well read in theology, in ecclesiastical and general history. He early united himself to the Church of puritans under Clifton and Robinson; and after suffering persecution on account of religion several years, he went with others to Holland in 1608. There they remained nearly twelve years, when they removed to America. Robinson and most of his church were at first rigid separatists; and declined all religious intercourse with those of the established Episcopal churches, because of the great errors and corruptions which then prevailed in them. But they became more mild and catholic after a few years. Mr. Bradford, and Mr. Carver, and Mr. R. Cushman, went agents to England for the company at Leyden, in 1618 and 1619, to obtain leave for occupying some territory in Virginia, north or south, and for making proper preparations to transport their families to the new world. Religion was their principal object in removing, and in settling in a wild and unsubdued forest. None but men sincerely religious, would have voluntarily submitted to such privations, difficuties and dangers, and made such sacrifices as they did. "They forsook a fruitful land, goodly houses and dear relatives, to go to a distant wilderness, thousands of leagues by sea. They suffered all this and more, that they might enjoy the ordinances of Christ in their primitive purity."—"They preferred purity in religion and the primitive doctrines of the gospel before all the honors and pleasures of the world." The story of their sufferings has been so often told, that it is not necessary to dwell upon it. Governor Bradford retained the esteem of the colony during the long period he was chief magistrate. There was never any charge of mal-conduct preferred against him,—

nor were any oppressed by his agency; and no jealously or rivalship ever existed between him and the other leading characters of the colony. He left two sons by a second wife, Mrs. Alice Southworth; a son by the first wife was lost on a passage to England. His son William had a numerous offspring; nine sons, and four daughters. This son was an assistant, treasurer of the colony, the commander of the militia, and in 1686, the deputy governor. He was also one of the Council in Massachusetts, under the second charter, granted in 1691, when Plymouth was included in that Province. He died in 1704, at the age of eighty. One of his sons settled at Norwich, in Connecticut. One in Duxbury by the name of Samuel; whose son Gamaliel was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Plymouth, and a counsellor, in the time of Governor Bernard and Governor Hutchinson. And his son Gamaliel was a colonel during the war of the Revolution; and afterwards a Representative and a magistrate. "These all died in faith,"—faith in the doctrines and promises of the Christian revelation—and in faith of the propriety of the Church government, discipline and practice of their pilgrim fathers of the Leyden society under John Robinson.—"This Mr. Robinson," says an Episcopalian, "to give him his due, was a learned man and of a mild spirit." In the last ten years of his life he was far more candid and charitable in his religious opinions, than when he first separated from the established Church. His various writings afford proof of his extensive learning. He received his education in one of the colleges in Cambridge. Dr. Belknap, and others after him, say he was "probably" educated in that University. They might have omitted the word *probably*. In a manuscript left by Mr. Robinson at his death, he says—"As they who affect alienation from others make their differences as great, and the

opinions and practices of those opposed to them as odious as possible: so, on the contrary, they who desire peace interpret things as favorably as they can, and seek for a lawful door of entry into agreement or accord with them. Of this number I profess myself to be, by the grace of God, both as a companion and a guide; especially as to my Christian countrymen, to whom God has tied me by many bonds; accounting it a cross that I am in any particular compelled to dissent from them. And I esteem it a benefit, and a matter of rejoicing where I can with a good conscience unite with them in matter, if not in manner; or, where it may be, in both. And this affection I have always cherished in my breast, even when I seemed farthest drawn from them. And all who know my course can testify that I have opposed all *sour* zeal against and rejection of such as whose holy graces challenged respect from all Christians. I have one and the same faith, hope, spirit, baptism and Lord, which I had in the Church of England, and none other: and I esteem many of that Church to be partakers of the like faith; and therefore as my Christian brethren." Bradford and Winslow bear testimony to the great candor of Mr. Robinson, in the latter part of his life. It was greatly to the honor of Mr. Robinson that he became more candid and liberal as he advanced in life, and his knowledge increased. So it is with all independent and honest minds. He died in 1625, at Leyden, at the age of fifty, when intending to remove to America with the portion of his Church who did not emigrate in 1620, 1621, or 1623.

BRADFORD, Hon. WILLIAM a native of Plympton, Massachusetts, a son of Samuel, who was a great-grandson of Governor William Bradford, was an eminent lawyer, and early settled at

Bristol, in Rhode Island. He first studied medicine, and practised a few years in early life. His business as a lawyer, was quite extensive in the southern parts of Massachusetts, as well as in Rhode Island. He was an able and popular advocate; and given to wit and humor, which rendered him a pleasant companion. He held the office of Lieutenant Governor in Rhode Island several years; and when the General government was established under the constitution of the United States, he had the appointment of a federal Senator. He retained this station some years, when he resigned on account of the feeble state of his health. He lived near Mount Hope; and his lands included that memorable eminence. One of his sons had his public education in Harvard College; and one of the family lately owned the estate of his ancestor.

BRATTLE, THOMAS Esq., an eminent man of Boston, Massachusetts, was brother of Rev. William Brattle of Cambridge. He received his first degree at Harvard College in 1676. He ranked high as a scholar; and as a mathematician and astronomer: very few of that period were his equals in that department of science. He wrote an account of the Salem witchcraft, which alarmed the country in 1692; and many were put to death at the time of that lamentable delusion. He had no faith in witchcraft, and his statement, as well as those of some others made soon after, afforded satisfactory evidence that the persons charged were innocent of the crime, and that their accusers were under the influence of most unfounded and superstitious fears. Two of the judges, out of five, which constituted the tribunal before which they were tried, and several clergymen, were opposed to the persecutions and executions which took place for that purpose. Mr. Brattle was a religious character, but more liberal

in some respects than the majority of his day, especially on the subject of Church government. And he supposed all of a religious society, who regularly attended public worship and paid their taxes towards the minister's support, had a right to vote in all the concerns of the society. He denied that the members of the Church had the exclusive right to settle the minister.

BRATTLE, Rev. WILLIAM was many years pastor of the first Congregational Church and Society in Cambridge. He had his first degree in Harvard College in the year 1680: and was one of the best scholars of his day. He passed several years as an instructor and fellow in the college; and his services were highly appreciated. Dr. Increase Mather was then president of the college; but passed nearly three years in England, from 1688 to 1691; and Mr. Brattle and John Leverett, afterwards the president, were the only instructors. The students were well governed, during this period; and they made as great improvement as when the president was with them. Dr. Mather did not reside wholly near the college: he was pastor of a church in Boston while president, and there was his usual and general residence. Mr. Brattle was a fellow of the Royal Society in London; a distinction of which very few Americans could then boast. He was a superior writer for his time. His sermons were well studied and his didactic compositions, in the opinion of Mr. Dummer, a competent judge, were equal to those of the clergy in England which passed through the press. Mr. Brattle died in 1717, aged fifty-four; and left a high character as a pastor and a theologian.

BRIGHAM, Hon. ELIJAH was educated in Dartmouth College, and received his first degree in 1778.

He passed through college with the reputation of a good scholar and a correct young man. He chose the law for his profession; and acquired and maintained an honorable character among his brethren of the law, and of his fellow citizens generally, in the County of Worcester in which he resided. In 1810, he was elected a member of Congress; and continued to hold a seat in the national legislature several years. He died in 1817, while a member of that body.—He was also a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Worcester; and sometime a member of the Senate and of the Supreme Executive Council of Massachusetts. He was much esteemed as a man of good sense and sound judgment; intelligent and correct as a politician, as well as candid and conciliating in his opinions. He had more reason to be tenacious of his own sentiments than many others, who are conceited rather than wise; and obstinate rather than decided. Mr. Brigham had equal firmness and moderation. He held other stations than those mentioned, of a public nature; and was always found attentive and faithful in discharging the duties of his station.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM one of the principal founders of the Plymouth Colony, in 1620, received his education at the University in Cambridge, England, and was sometime under-secretary of Sir William Davison, an Embassador to Holland in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Davison fell under censure from the Queen and her ministers, and his political office was taken from him; and Brewster was thus thrown out of public employment. He was pious from his youth, and was early found among those who opposed the ceremonies and forms of the English Episcopal church. The puritans, or separatists, as they were then called, assembled in private houses, in small companies; and Mr. Brewster's house

was one of the places where they often met for religious worship, in which they did not conform to the prayers and rites required by the common laws of the realm.* By his influence, a society was form-

* In 1583, sixty regular ministers in Suffolk county, England, were silenced, on a charge or suspicion of non-conformity; sixty-four in Norfolk, thirty-eight in Essex, and twenty-one in Lincolnshire. The latter was the county in which originally resided several of Mr. Robinson's church. These twenty-one silenced clergy of Lincolnshire presented the following petition to the Lords of the Council. It has not been given by any one who has referred to the history of the Puritans of that period;—"Forasmuch, right honorable, as the Lord of heaven and earth hath substituted your honors next under her majesty, to procure passage to his gospel, beauty to his church, and glory to his kingdom; in which business of the Lord, to the great joy of all those who pray heartily for Jerusalem, hitherto you have happily proceeded. We whose names are under written, whom the same Lord hath in mercy placed over some of his people here in Lincolnshire, as pastors and preachers to feed them with the word of truth, do humbly beseech your honors to regard the pitiful and woful state of our congregations and people in these parts, which being destitute of our ministry, by means of a subscription, generally and strictly urged now and of late by the bishop's officers, do mourn and lament. It is well known to your Lordships that an absolute subscription is required though the province of Canterbury, to three articles: concerning her Majesty's supreme authority in the Church, the book of common prayer with that of consecrating bishops and priests, and concerning the book of articles. As touching the first, we offer ourselves to a full subscription, as always heretofore we have done; as also to the articles of religion; but cannot be accepted herein without an absolute subscribing to the other, unto which we dare not condescend, being not as yet (many of us) fully acquainted with the book of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons; and all of us unresolved and unsatisfied in our consciences in many points of the common prayer. May it please your Lordships also favorably to consider, that in refusing an absolute subscription, we do it, not out of any arrogancy; but for that we have not any sufficient resolution, which we earnestly desired, of some doubts about divers weighty matters and points in the same book: which requests of ours sith we could not obtain, we desired, that, in the least, in our subscription we might make exception of the things whereof we doubted, which they have utterly denied us; for which causes, right honorable, we fearing to subscribe, so absolutely as we were urged, we are all *suspended* from the execution of the functions of our ministry among our people, to the great danger of their souls,

ed in his vicinity, composed of such as were opposed to much of the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and anxious for a purer worship, and more agreeable to that of the primitive Christians. Clifton and Robinson became their teachers; and after being long harrassed and persecuted, they retired to Holland in 1607 and 1608, with little property saved from the oppressions of their cruel persecutors. At Amsterdam, where they first resided a year, and afterwards at Leyden for ten years more, Mr. Brewster engaged in the business of teaching youth the English language, and had the charge of a printing office. He was long the ruling Elder of the church; and at that day, the churches which separated from the established Episcopal Church chose none for ruling elders who were not able to teach. On settling at Plymouth, as Mr. Robinson did not come with them, and they were long without an ordained minister, Mr. Brewster took the lead in public religious worship; and his services were highly acceptable. He was indeed a learned theologian; and fully competent to instruct the people in the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion. He left a high character for faith, piety, humility, resignation, benevolence and charity. He was the oldest of the first company, by which Plymouth was colonized; being about sixty years old, when the company came in 1620. He died in 1644, at the age of eighty-four.

and danger of losing the fruit of our former poor labors, which we have by God's grace employed upon them. Wherefore, we humbly crave of your honors, our cause being, as we are persuaded, the Lord's own cause, and his church's, that it may be considered: and that, since we can neither be impeached of false doctrine nor contempt of her majesty's laws, nor of refusing the use of the book of common prayer in our charges, nor breeding contention and sedition in the church: and since papists, her majesty's enemies, with atheists, to the corruption of religion in doctrine and manners, do daily increase, we may be restored to our churches and people, in such sort, as with all peace of conscience, we may go forward with the Lord's work, in building up his house in our several places."

At the time of his decease he had a considerable library, and his memory was long and is even now cherished with great respect, as a godly man, and a useful member of society. His descendants are numerous, and scattered in various parts of the country. His oldest son settled at New London in 1656. His other son, Love or Freelove, died in Duxbury, at an age not very advanced. William and Wrestling were sons of Love, not of the Elder as sometimes stated. Nathaniel Brewster, who had a degree in Harvard College in 1642, was also a grandson of the Elder. He went to England and was settled there in the ministry; but was ejected in 1662, and afterwards returned to America, and settled over a society on Long Island.

BROOKS, JOHN may justly be considered as one of the most distinguished military characters in Massachusetts, of the last generation. Not that he was educated a soldier, or that his chief distinction was that of a military hero. He had amiable qualities, which endeared him to his fellow citizens, and entitled him to high esteem as a worthy moral character. In early life he studied medicine, and settled as a physician in Reading, near Medford, the place of his birth. But the war of the Revolution commenced soon after he took up his residence in the place first mentioned. He was a sincere patriot, and therefore much opposed to the oppressive and arbitrary measures of the British ministry at that period. He soon made up his mind to take an active part in the dispute, then existing between the parent government and the people in the American colonies. He was elected captain of a company of the militia, then called "minute men," in Reading: and spent much time in teaching them the military discipline. In the Spring of 1775, he received a commission as Major in a regiment of which Colonel

Ebenezer Bridge, of Chelmsford, was commander. He repaired to the vicinity of Lexington and Concord, at the alarm of the attacks on the people in those towns, the nineteenth of April, 1775. From that time, he was in the military service of the State and country till the close of the war in 1783. He went on to Charlestown heights, with Colonels Prescott and Bridge, the night of the sixteenth of June, but was not in the battle of the seventeenth, being sent early the morning of that day, by Colonel Prescott to General Ward, then chief commander of the militia assembled in Cambridge, for recruits. From Cambridge he proceeded according to his instructions to Medford, to hasten on the militia of New Hampshire, under command of the veteran General Starks, then encamped in that town. But having no horse to ride, he was engaged many hours in this service, and in requesting other troops then in the vicinity, to hasten on to Bunker Hill; and was not therefore in the fort with Colonel Prescott during the battle of that memorable day. The next year, 1776, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and continued in the war till the return of peace; with a high reputation for bravery, intelligence and fidelity. He was a strict disciplinarian; and often received the approbation of General Washington, for his prompt attention to and discharge of the duties of his station. Colonel Brooks had great influence with his fellow officers, as well as with the men under his immediate command; and that influence was always exerted in support of order, and in suppressing all insubordination and irregularity. His courage was often exhibited on trying occasions, and in situations of danger. At Saratoga in 1777, in checking the march of the British General Bourgoyne through the country, he rendered great service at the head of his regiment, and contributed his full portion by activity and reso-

lution in the capture of the British army. He made great efforts, with some other officers, in quieting the complaints of the army for the delinquencies of Congress in making payment, when the troops were about to be discharged on the news of peace. They had suffered much in the public service; and were importunate for the payment of their wages, that they might not return to their homes as beggars and paupers.—After the war Colonel Brooks returned to the practice of his profession in Medford, for he was not fond of a military life, and only took up the sword for the liberties and the welfare of the country. He, however, so far retained a military taste, that he was desirious of seeing an efficient militia; and he sometime held the office of Major General in the County of Middlesex, which composed the second division in the State. — General Brooks was also a member of the Senate; and then of the Council, when Mr. Strong was the Chief Magistrate; and on the resignation of the latter in 1816, he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. He held the office seven years; and conducted with remarkable prudence and impartiality, as well as with ability and good judgment. Governor Brooks died in March 1825, at the age of seventy-four. Several years before his death he made a public profession of his faith in the Christian system, and his conversation was such as become that sacred profession. His views were similar to those who are usually called liberal Christians.—But he was not ultra or sectarian in his religious views. He had a good portion of the protestant spirit, receiving the inspired scriptures as the standard of religious truth, and using his reason in the interpretation thereof.

BROWN, Hon. NICHOLAS was a native of Providence, and an eminent merchant and a highly

respectable citizen of that place for more than half a century. He received his public education in the College of Rhode Island with the class of 1786; sixteen years after that seminary was founded. He early engaged in merchandise, and was greatly prospered in his business; his industry and fair dealings being the principal means, no doubt, of his uncommon success. Mr. Brown was also a friend to literature and science, and a liberal benefactor to the seminary in which he had been educated. He made large donations to it, at different times, so that its governors, with great propriety, ordered that it should be called by his honored name; and since 1789, it has been known as Brown University. On numerous other occasions, for the support of plans designed to promote the moral and social improvement of his fellow men, Mr. Brown gave liberally and cheerfully. He was one of those benevolent and good men who may justly be said to be "the salt of the earth;" not only, indeed, did he wish to *preserve* what was pure and excellent in the world, but to *add* to the general amount of human virtue and happiness. Mr. Brown was chosen into the board of corporation or a fellow of the University in 1825, and was a member at the time of his death in 1841; and he was then seventy-three years of age.

BRYANT, Rev. SAMUEL was educated in Harvard College, and received his first degree in the year 1739. He settled in Braintree as pastor of the first church and society—now Quincy—and successor of Rev. John Hancock. Mr. Hancock was the father of the celebrated patriot of that name. Mr. Bryant belonged to the more liberal class of the theologians of his day; and had similar religious views with Rev. Dr. Gay, Dr. Mayhew, Dr. Chauncy, Dr. Shute, &c. He had some opposers, on account of his theological opinions, and many warm

friends. He published several discourses, on the foundation of moral virtue, and spoke of the absurdity of depreciating it, as some preachers then did; in stating the necessity of faith and the imperfect righteousness of man. He considered faith in the christian revelation as essential, but contended also for the necessity of habitual obedience; there being, as he said, an obligation, naturally, as reason and conscience taught, to obey God, or to conform to his law written on the heart, in order to the divine acceptance and favor. In a word, he laid more stress on moral virtue than do some other professing christians; who substitute faith for obedience, or who insist generally, on the necessity of the former, while they think the latter, being at best imperfect, is not essential. But on this long contested question, of the comparative importance of faith and of good works, perhaps there is less real difference of opinion among christians, if they would explain their views, than has sometimes appeared to be. Mr. Bryant used some expressions, in his sermon on moral virtue, less accurate and definite than he should have done. They were liable to be misunderstood, or misrepresented by those who opposed his religious views, generally. He seems justly to have interpreted the passage from the prophet, often quoted to prove the best services of men worthless and utterly vain or unacceptable in the sight of God. That the ceremonial righteousness of the hypocritical and immoral Jews was but *filthy rags* is true, but not so the habitual obedience of the sincerly religious. Not every one who says Lord, Lord, but he who does the will of God is to be accepted—To pray twice a week, and give tythes, and to wash often the outside of the cup and platter, when the weightier matters of the law are neglected—this righteousness may well be called "filthy rags." But we are told that the prayers and alms of

Cornelius went up as a memorial before God; and that in every nation he who feareth God, and worketh *righteousness*, is accepted of him.

BUCKMINSTER, Rev. JOSEPH STEVENS was a son of Rev. Joseph Buckminster of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The father was also the son of a minister in Rutland, Massachusetts. Mr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, had the reputation of a good scholar, an able divine, and a popular preacher. He was indeed highly distinguished among his clerical brethren for his talents as well as for devotion to the duties of his holy profession. But the son was still more eminent as a classical scholar, as a biblical critic and a learned theologian, as an elegant writer, and an eloquent, interesting preacher. He received a degree in Harvard University, in 1800, when he was only seventeen years of age; and was considered the first scholar in his class. He discovered a great desire for knowledge when a child; and often when others were engaged in mere recreation, he was found in retirement and study. While he was a member of the College, he proposed to enter the Christian ministry as a profession for life. Possessing an independent spirit, and a love for moral and religious truth, which were cherished by the teachers in that seminary, he paid less regard, in his theological studies, to the generally received creeds of the day, than most others. In forming his opinions, he neither rejected tenets because they were old, seeking for something new, nor received as truths the doctrines of those of former generations, without careful inquiry and consideration.

Mr. Buckminster was settled over the society in Brattle square, Boston, in 1803, as successor to the gifted Dr. Peter Thatcher, many years the beloved pastor of that church. He soon became one of the most popular preachers of his time, and was also a

close and diligent student, as to the most important subjects connected with the sacred profession. He was liberal in his theological views, yet truly evangelical; for he founded his religious faith entirely on the Christian revelation, and insisted on the divine propitiousness and grace, on deep repentance for sin, and personal piety and holiness, as necessary to salvation. He had very strong devotional feelings, and a deep sense of our obligations for the light and knowledge of the gospel, for the hope of immortality which it inspires and confirms; but urged an habitually holy life in order to gain a spiritual character, and to be qualified for the heavenly world, which we are assured by Christ, is prepared for his sincere followers. While his sermons were finished compositions, abounding with apt illustrations, elegant phrases and striking figures of speech; they were discriminating, characteristic, and experimental.—They were rich in sentiment, close in argument, and powerful in appeal to the moral sense, and to the religious feelings of man. He believed that all men have a capacity for religion; and that the great work of the Christian teacher was to enlighten, arouse and develope this noble but natural faculty. "It was his meat and drink;" therefore, his aim and desire, his joy and delight, to instruct his hearers in the glorous doctrines, and to persuade them to imbibe the spirit of the gospel. Then was he most gratified, when the young, or others of his society gave evidence of their religious sensibilities and advancement in a holy life, by his preaching. Mr. Buckminster died in June 1812, when the friends of learning and of liberal Christianity were indulging in ardent anticipations of his future usefulness and fame. His publications gave proof of his correct taste as a writer, and of his great acquirements as a scholar. After his decease a volume of his sermons was pub-

lished, at the particular desire of his society; of which there were several editions in a few years. And they must long be read and appreciated as a monument of his talents and piety.

For biblical learning, very few in the country were equal to Mr. Buckminster, and none surpassed him. His interpretations and illustrations of scripture were ingenious and satisfactory. Perhaps no theologian, even of the older class, better understood the prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the nature and design of the Christian system. He studied the characters and opinions of the sacred writers, as well as the opinions and views of the people to whom they wrote; and could therefore correctly point out the meaning of an obscure or difficult passage. He generated a taste for biblical criticism; and since his day it has been far more cultivated than before.

BULKLEY, Rev. PETER came to New England in 1635, and the next year was settled in the ministry in Concord, one of the first inland towns in Massachusetts. He opposed the fanatical conduct of Ann Hutchinson and her followers, and was by them called a legal preacher.

Mr. Cotton, of Boston, and Governor Vane declined sitting in the counsel or taking any part in the ordination of Mr. Bulkley. But he was a truly pious man, and a learned theologian. His reputation was high in England, as a scholar and a preacher of the gospel. He published several sermons, and a treatise on the gospel covenant. His views were truly evangelical, and he was disposed to magnify the divine grace in providing a way for the salvation of men by an inspired teacher and mediator. Yet he was opposed by the fanatics of his time as insisting too much on good works. He was a most ex-

emplary character, as a christian minister; generous and kind to his dependents, to whom he gave lots of land when they left his service. He had a large estate, and yet endured great privations in his retired situation at Concord, where many of the comforts of life were not then to be procured. His wife sprung from a family far above the common class, but she readily endured much for the sake of religion. She was a true help-meet to her husband, in all his changes; and he had been subject to great trials in his native land. He had a large family, and it was a very harmonious and happy one, for it was the abode of religion. Three of his sons were clergymen. Edward, the oldest, was educated in England, and after he came to this country, he preached sometime at Green's Harbor, so called, now Marshfield, where Governor Winslow resided; and afterwards was settled as a colleague with his venerable father. John was in the first class at Harvard College, in 1642; went to England and was settled as a minister there. He was ejected in 1662, soon after the restoration of Charles II. when about two thousand of the Puritan clergy were deprived of their places. He practised physic several years, and died at the age of seventy. The third son, Gershom, was the pastor of the church in New London. They were all esteemed as able and pious ministers, but the latter was the most distinguished as a preacher. His son Peter was in civil life; sometime Speaker of the house of Assembly or Representatives in Massachusetts, and agent to England for the colony, with William Stoughton, one of the first scholars and statesmen of his time.

Several of the descendants of Mr. Bulkley have lived in the State of Connecticut. His grandson John and a son of Gershom, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1699, ranked among the first scholars of his time, and was also distinguished for good judgment and a powerful intellect. He was minis-

ter of Colchester in Connecticut, and published a work relating to Christian baptism, as well as an elaborate essay on the extent of the existing right of the native Indians to the soil, whether they occupied it or not.

BURRILL, Hon. JAMES L L. D. a citizen of Rhode Island, received his public education in Brown University, with the class of 1788. He engaged in the profession of law; and soon rose to eminence as a practising attorney. He had the reputation of a learned counsellor, and an able advocate. His popularity was greater than those of any other lawyer in the State. He spoke with great fluency and pertinency, and his elocution was of the highest order. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Rhode Island, at an unusually early age. And afterwards was appointed Senator in the Congress of the United States. He filled these high stations with no ordinary talents and learning, to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with much credit and honor to himself. He died in 1820, when he had scarcely passed a moiety of the time usually allotted to men, and while a member of the national Senate. His premature death was greatly deplored by citizens of other States, as well as of Rhode Island, by all sound politicians and republicans; and particularly by the officers of Brown University, of which he was a sincere and efficient friend.

BYLES, Rev. MATHER D. D. was born in Boston, near the beginning of the eighteenth century; and after receiving his education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1725, and studying theology several years, he was ordained over a religious society in the south part of his native town. He discovered a great desire for learn-

ing in early youth; and he left the college with the reputation of a good classical scholar, and particularly for his attainments in natural philosophy. He had a taste for poetry; and often indulged it in a manner gratifying to his acquaintance and friends. He published some verses possessing more than common imagination and vigor. He affected to be a wit, and was a great punster. Many of his puns have been handed down to the present time. Sometimes he discovered ready wit; but his sayings were often studied, and inappropriate to the occasion. It was said that he died with a pun in his mouth; and that for the sake of saying what he considered a smart thing, he did not hesitate to wound the feelings of his nearest friends. He had the reputation of a conjurer or astrologer with the ignorant class of people. But he was too learned seriously to make pretensions to any such knowledge. — He was known, indeed, to speak with contempt, or utter disbelief in that theory, in any degree. Dr. Byles published several occasional discourses, which ranked high among similar productions of the clergy of his time. His style of writing was characteristic of the man; energetic and pungent, sometimes sarcastic and severe. He had a strong prejudice against bishops, and other Episcopal clergymen, yet his son took orders from a bishop of the Church of England, and was long a minister in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Byles died in 1788, at the age of eighty-two.

CHAPTER III.

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CABOT, Hon. GEORGE was a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1750. He received a good education in his youth; and after passing two years in Harvard College, being of a very active and resolute spirit, he went to sea for a short time, and then engaged in the business of a merchant. in this profession he was very eminent and successful. He had a good degree of the spirit of enterprise; but was judicious also, so that his opinions relating to any commercial plans were received almost as prophecy. He excelled also as a financier and as a political economist. This trait in his character, added to his general information, led his fellow citizens to elect him for public service, as a legislator. He was a Senator in Massachusetts, and in the Congress of the United States. He was also offered the office of Secretary of the Navy by President Adams, but he declined it on account of private business. In the last fifteen years of his life, he held the place of President of an Insurance Company in Boston; and his opinions and decisions were always indicative of penetration and good judgment. Mr. Cabot had the character of a sincere and intelligent patriot. He belonged to the school of Washington, in his political creed. In other words, he was a true republican; but opposed to ultra democracy, as inconsistent with stability in

the government, or with the welfare and equal rights of the people; and as eventually leading to despotism. He contended for constitutional authority and rule in opposition to popular wishes or complaints, produced by misapprehension of the design and effect of particular measures, through the efforts of a few ambitious individuals. He sought rather the permanent good than the present applause of the people. He preferred the liberty, which the constitution and equal laws secured, to that supported by unjust excitement of the fears or ill designs of a party. Mr. Cabot possessed very honorable feelings, and his conduct gave evidence that he was governed by correct moral principles. He was a professor of religion, and his faith had, apparently, a great influence over his conversation in all the relations of life. He died in 1823, at the age of seventy-two.

CALLENDER, Rev. ELISHA a graduate of Harvard College in 1710, was a son of Rev. Ellis Callender, who was a Baptist minister in Boston in the early part of the last century. Elisha was settled in the ministry in 1718, and was sometime a colleague paster with his father. Dr. Increase Mather and Dr. Cotton Mather, congregational ministers in Boston, assisted in his ordination. In alluding to this circumstance, Dr. C. Mather says, "We maintain friendly and charitable sentiments towards all pious men; and set down to the table of our Lord with our Baptist brethren." Fifty and sixty years before that time—in 1660—the Baptists were severely persecuted in New England. In 1780, 1790, and after, Rev. Dr. Thatcher, and Rev. Dr. Stillman often exchanged pulpits. Rev. Dr. Wayland, president of Brown University, when the pastor of a Baptist church in Boston, preached in the Brattle square meeting house, much to the satisfaction of the people of that society.

CALLENDER, Rev. JOHN of Newport, Rhode Island, and a nephew of Elisha, received his education in Harvard College in 1723. The church of which he became minister in 1731, was the second Baptist church in America, and was formed in 1644. Mr. Callender died in the year 1748, at the age of forty-two. He had the character of a studious and learned man; and was highly esteemed both for piety and candor. His centennial discourse in 1739 is very valuable, and contains much of the early history of Rhode Island, especially in ecclesiastical affairs. He also published a sermon delivered on the death of Reverend Mr. Clapp, a Congregational minister of Newport, in 1745; and on the death of Reverend Mr. Condy of Boston in 1739, who was the successor of Reverend Elisha Callender. Mr. Callender was justly esteemed for his liberal views in religious concerns; laying little stress on outward rites and forms, or speculative opinions. It would be happy for the Christian world, if this excellent spirit were more prevalent than it has usually been.

CARVER, JOHN the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, and one of the company in the May-flower, which arrived in November 1620, deserves notice, though he was in the country only four or five months; having died in April next following, after a short illness. He was chosen Governor in November, soon after their arrival in the harbor of Cape Cod. And in March following was again chosen or confirmed in that office for the ensuing year. A civil compact, of the nature of a constitution, was drawn up and signed before they landed: for they had come to a territory on which they had not intended to settle; that being on lands then claimed by the Dutch, at or near Hudson river, by whom they were encouraged there to make a

settlement; particularly by a company of merchants in Holland, called the West India company, and then proposing to establish a colony about that river. The place of their settlement, being soon after known to be within the patent granted to the Plymouth company of adventurers in England, of the territory of North Virginia, or New England, and reaching from latitude forty-one to forty-five; they procured a patent from that company, of what has since been usually called "the old colony." In their compact they acknowledged themselves to be the subjects of king James I, then on the throne of Great Britain, their native land. For they did not desire to denationalize themselves. They also provided that the majority should govern, and that elections should be annual—or such was plainly the implication and their future practice. Their chief objects are declared to be,—to obtain a settlement for themselves and posterity, where they might worship God according to their consciences, and to the directions of his holy word; and also to extend the knowledge and blessings of Christianity to the pagans and savages. Governor Carver was one of the most intelligent and discreet men of the company; and had the entire confidence of all the members; which was necessary to the peace and welfare of the colony. For if even honest and wise rulers do not fully enjoy the good opinion of their constituents, they will have little influence in preserving order and contentment. Mr. Carver was several years a deacon or elder of Mr. Robinson's Church in Holland: and on two occasions, in 1618 and 1619, went to England as agent for the society; once with R. Cushman, and once with William Bradford, to obtain a patent for settlement of the company in Virginia. A grant was obtained in 1619, of that company; but being taken in the name of a person who afterwards declined coming

to America, it proved useless, though much expense had been incurred in obtaining it. Next to Rev. Mr. Robinson, Carver enjoyed in a high degree the esteem of the Leyden Church and people. The other principal characters of the company and colony were William Brewster, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, John Alden, Isaac Allerton, John Howland, Thomas Prence, and Stephen Hopkins. The first company amounted only to one hundred and one, including women, children, and a few servants or dependents.—Winslow, Brewster and Hopkins had dependents in their families. Others were added to the plantation in 1621, 1623, 1624, 1629 and 1630,—among whom were William Thomas, Timothy Hatherly, William Collier, and George Morton.

CHANNING, WILLIAM belonged to one of the most respectable families in Newport, Rhode Island; his father and grand-father were men of distinction and influence in that community. His parents were religious characters, and gave their children a good moral education. He received his public education in Nassau College, with the class of 1769. Mr. Channing chose the profession of law; and ranked among the eminent lawyers in his native State. He was also frequently employed in the courts in Massachusetts. He was Attorney General of Rhode Island, and attorney of the United States for Rhode Island District, and held the last office till his death in 1793. Mr. Channing had the reputation of a sound lawyer, a ready and impressive speaker, and one perfectly fair and honorable in his practice. His character as a man and a citizen, was without reproach, or apparent defect. And in the family circle, he was a pattern of propriety, affection and kindness. Candor and cheerfulness, and a desire to please, were displayed in his whole deportment.

He died at the age of forty-two, in the career of usefulness, and when there was a bright prospect to his family and friends of many years of honorable and profitable service. His sons are distinguished among the literary and benevolent characters of the present day. His oldest was a distinguished lawyer; and his second is the pre-eminent scholar, writer, divine, and philanthropist, known throughout Europe as well as America.

CHAUNCY, Rev. CHARLES B. D. the second president of Harvard College, to which place he was chosen in 1654, had his birth and education in England. He was born in 1590, and received the degree of Bacheldor of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge. He sometime held the office of professor of Hebrew, and then of Greek. After that, he received ordination in the Episcopal Church, and preached at Ware about eight years. He suffered much from the arbitrary conduct of the bigotted archbishop Laud, and others of the high church party of that period. He continued to refuse conformity to the vain ceremonies imposed by the bishops; and after a trial for schism, a heavy fine was laid on him, and his imprisonment followed,—when released, he departed from the kingdom, and came to Plymouth in 1638. He continued in that town two or three years, and often officiated in the Church, in connection with Rev. Mr. Rayner, who was then the regular minister in the place. From Plymouth he removed to Scituate, in the same county, and there remained twelve years in the character of pastor of that Church. He and his family were often in great want, so that in writing to a friend he said, "we are destitute even of bread." In 1654 he was chosen President of Harvard College, and held the office seventeen years, and died at the advanced age of eighty-two. There were very

few men more learned than president Chauncy. He had an accurate knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages; he wrote Latin with purity and elegance; and in theology he was surpassed by none. It is not a little remarkable, that the two first presidents of Harvard College had different views from the clergy very generally of that day, who were the founders and fathers of that Seminary. Mr. Chauncy thought the mode of baptism should be by immersion; and his predecessor, Mr. Dunster, disapproved of performing the rite of baptism in any mode for infants. Their election and continuance in that office, where young men preparing for the Christian ministry were under their tuition, afford indications of more liberality of sentiment in religion, than our puritan ancestors usually exhibited. But both Dunster and Chauncy were very learned men; and were also laid under a promise, that they would not interfere with the opinions or practice of others, in this respect. They probably supposed that either mode, sprinkling or immersion, might be considered a Christian baptism; and that immersion was not essential, and that the baptism of children could work no injury; as no profession or outward rite is sufficient without personal holiness; or a full conviction that it was the command of an inspired writer. It is not to be supposed, that they yielded to the wishes of the governors of the College for the sake of the office or salary of a president, but from a catholic and conciliatory spirit. One of the great evils in the Christian Church has been the insisting on a perfect agreement in rites and forms, or some merely speculative tenets. If there was more charity, and more stress laid on righteousness, mercy and truth, by the professed disciples of Christ, it would be a recommendation of his holy religion; and more for the peace and prosperity of the Christian world. Several of the sons and

grandsons of president Chauncy were educated in Harvard College: most of whom were clergymen; and his descendants are numerous in some parts of New England.

CHAUNCY, Rev. CHARLES D. D. may justly be ranked among the most distinguished scholars and theologians of his time. He had carefully studied the different systems of religion; and few published so much as he did on theological and ecclesiastical subjects. He studied with uncommon diligence the writings of the Christian fathers, who wrote in the second, third and fourth centuries, and had been preserved in the Church to modern times. He perused them with due respect, but in the exercise of good judgment, and an independent spirit. It is the tendency of knowledge not only to enlarge the mind, but to teach us charity towards those who do not think in all things precisely as we do. Every one imbued with the Christian spirit, and of extensive learning and reflection, will be found liberal in his views. He will be ready to say with the apostle Peter, after his supernatural illumination, "of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he who worships him and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him." Dr. Chauncy attended to the controversy between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and between Episcopalians and the Puritans. If he sometimes disputed with earnestness, it was because he was satisfied there was no foundation in the sacred volume for so great a difference in the priestly office as the Episcopalians required, and no divine authority for the rites and forms imposed on the people by the canons of the English church; and not for want of a truly Christian and candid spirit. He considered all the members of the great Christian family as brethren, and the ministers and teachers on a level,

as to their functions and their authority. His publications on the validity of presbyterian ordination, or by any regular ministers in the Churches, were quite learned and elaborate; and were generally thought unanswerable. He wrote essays on the benevolence of the Deity, in which he expressed quite different views from those inculcated in the Calvinistic system. He rejected the doctrine of total depravity, and the utter malignity of human nature; as well as the tenet of God's purpose to punish men forever though they might repent, unless a full atonement were made for their sins, or the debt due to his law were paid by another; and the guilt incurred by transgression laid at the door of another, who should endure the weight of the divine wrath, which such guilt merited. He also believed in the final restoration of all intelligent and moral beings to goodness and to happiness. He did not deny a future retribution, but believed that all the world hereafter would be judged according to their works, whether they had been good or whether they had been evil. In this theory, he differed from most of the clergy of his time. Dr. Chauncy was pastor of the first and oldest Church in Boston about sixty years. He died in 1787, at the age of eighty-three. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Edinburgh. His extensive learning as a theologian, and his valuable publications, justly entitled him to this distinction.

CHEEVER, EZEKIEL was an eminent instructor for many years at New Haven, in 1639; afterwards at Ipswich, Charlestown and Boston; and continued in that useful and honorable employment till he was above ninety years of age, and seventy as teacher. He taught the ancient languages with accuracy and success; and prepared a greater number of young men for the college than any other per-

son in the country of his time. In the government of his pupils also he gave evidence of good judgment. He was fond of the business of teaching; and, as might be supposed therefore, was successful in his efforts to win his pupils to the love of learning. His scholars were the best fitted of any sent to college—He wrote a Latin grammar and accidence. He was a very pious man—"a Christian of the old fashion," says C. Mather in 1710, who had been his pupil, "an old New England Christian; and such an one was as venerable a character as the world has ever known since the days of primitive Christianity."—He studied the prophecies much, and all other parts of the sacred scriptures; and was an able defender of the faith and order of the gospel as held in New England. Of Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Corlet another eminent teacher of youth, who kept the grammar school in Cambridge several years, Dr. Mather says,

> 'Tis Corlet's pains and Cheever's, we must own,
> That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN celebrated for his prowess in defence of the inhabitants of Plymouth and Massachusetts, in the war excited by Philip, in 1675 and '76, was born in Duxbury, in 1639. His father was an inhabitant of that town for several years, after having lived some time at Watertown. He was a carpenter; and the son labored in the same occupation in the early part of his life. He engaged in the contest in 1675; and to his activity, courage and intelligence the successful result of the war was in a great measure owing. The war was strictly one of defence, and to prevent a total destruction of the English then in New England, or their abandonment of the country. The governments of Plymouth and Massachusetts, had always treated the native Indians with justice and even with kindness. Whenever individuals of the English encroached on their lands

or attempted to injure them, the government listened to their complaints, and took care that their rights were maintained. There was no resort to arms by the English, till there was evidence that Philip had formed a combination with the chiefs of all the other tribes within one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles, for the extermination of the former, and had slain many of the inhabitants, and burnt much of their property. Church was one of the principal men in this defensive war; though when it began he had no higher commission than that of captain. Governor Josiah Winslow was the commander of the English forces; and the other principal officers were Colonel James Cudworth of Scituate, Major William Bradford of Plymouth, and Major Appleton of Massachusetts. Captain Church commanded the party, one of whom shot Philip in 1676, after several days of pursuit performed with great diligence and courage. Some years later, Church held a commission as Major, and then as Colonel in expeditions against the Indians in different parts of Maine, in which he discovered much bravery, and met with great success. Owing to his activity and promptness, the few inhabitants in those parts were often protected when iminently exposed to the attacks of the savages. As late as 1710 and 1711, he was sent to the eastward for the purpose of defending the scattered settlers on the Kennebec and Penobscot, and near Casco bay. The first and early settlers of Plymouth and Massachusetts were not disposed to warlike operations, but quite the reverse—they were of a pious and pacific spirit. It appears fortunate that some individuals were raised up for their defence and safety.

CLAP, Rev. NATHANIEL a native of Dorchester, born in 1668, and a graduate of Harvard College, 1690, was settled in the ministry at Newport, State

of Rhode Island, and continued in that place and station for forty years. He died in 1745, at the age of seventy-six. He was much esteemed for his learning and piety. He was respectable as a scholar and theologian; and was always held in high estimation for his fidelity as a Christian minister. In his deportment, he had much of the character of the first settlers of New England, who were truly religious men, and made it their great aim to imitate the manners and conduct of the primitive Christians. But while he was exemplary, and sometimes very strict in family government, and in his own personal behavior, he was candid and mild towards others, particularly the young, whom he endeavored to win to the love and practice of virtue. In his desire to instruct and improve them, he encouraged their enquiries, on all proper occasions and subjects, and taught them that knowledge which tended most directly to their moral and religious advancement.

CLAP, Rev. THOMAS was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, June 1703, and received his first degree in Harvard College in 1722. His natural talents were great, and he was always distinguished for his discriminating powers, and for good judgment. He attended to the usual studies in the College with diligence; and graduated with the reputation of a good classical scholar. But he excelled most others of his contemporaries in the mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy. John Winthrop, who was graduated in 1730, and was long the professor of mathematics in that seminary, was the only scholar of that period who surpassed Mr. Clap in his study and knowledge of the exact sciences. Mr. Clap was ordained over the church and society in Windham, Connecticut, wherehe continued thirteen years, when he was chosen president of Yale College. In this responsible and honorable station he remained for

the period of twenty-seven years; he resigned in 1766, and died a few months after. His learning was extensive and accurate; he was well acquainted with history, theology and philosophy :—he read much; and was also a profound thinker and reasoner; so that he was not only learned but a thorough scholar. He had all the qualifications for the principal of a literary seminary: and many good scholars received their education in Yale College under his presidency. In his time, the president of that College took part in the instruction, and was the principal teacher of theology and ecclesiastical history.

CLAP, ROGER was one of the company by which Dorchester was settled in June 1630. This company consisted of persons from the west of England, a distance from Suffolk and Kent counties, from which those came who accompanied Winthrop, and settled at Charlestown, Watertown and Boston, the same year. They were somewhat distinct from the company of which Winthrop was chosen Governor, in England; but were Puritans or non-conformists, and therefore fully sympathised with the settlers in Boston, Charlestown and Watertown. And soon after their arrival, they all united in one civil government, and acted together in their ecclesiastical affairs. Ludlow and Stoughton, of the Dorchester company, were of the board of assistants from the first. Mr. Clap was only twenty-one years of age when he emigrated from England. But he was remarkable even then for sobriety, good judgment and firmness of character. The inhabitants of Dorchester early employed him in public affairs, in which he was always found active and faithful. They often chose him representative to the general assembly; and he was sometime the commanding officer of the garrison on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, by appointment of the Governor and assist-

ants. He preserved a record of many interesting events which occurred in the early days of the Colony, which have been published since his time, by those who have undertaken to write the history of the first settlement of Massachusetts. He survived to the age of eighty-two.

CLARKE. Rev. JOHN D. D. was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and received his first degree in Harvard College, 1774, at the age of nineteen. While a member of College, his conduct was correct and exemplary, and he had the reputation of a diligent student and good classical scholar. He made choice of the ministerial profession when in College; and his reading, especially the two last years of his residence there, had reference to theology. He ranked among the first scholars of his class, though there were several of high literary distinction. He settled in the ministry in 1778, as colleague with Dr. C. Chauncy, over the first church in Boston. The members of his society were greatly attached to him, for his pleasant and amiable qualities, as well as for his fervent devotion and his elegant sermons. But though he wrote in a very pure and finished style, his discourses were evangelical and impressive. He was a hard student; and bestowed more than ordinary time and labor in preparing his addresses for the pulpit. Soon after his decease a volume of his sermons was published; and they are fully equal to most of those published in England at that period. In his devotional services he was very appropriate and correct; and it was understood that his public prayers were not entirely extemporaneous, but previously meditated and prepared. Yet they discovered a solemn, devout spirit, such as ever becomes men in their direct approaches to the Deity. His church was always well attended on the Lord's

day; but he had few other religious meetings. He was a member of several learned and benevolent societies; in all of which he was attentive and active; and his life was an useful one, though he died at the early age of forty-two.

Dr. Clarke had a taste for polite literature, and was well acquainted with the best English writers of history, ethics, and poetry. His other publications consisted of several discourses on funeral occasions; and a large pamphlet, being an answer to the question, why are you a Christian? of which several editions were published in England.

COBB, DAVID a native of Taunton, and alumnus of Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1766, held several important public offices, as a legislator, and a soldier; and was many years also a practicing physician. He took an active part in the political disputes between Great Britain and her American colonies; and when war was commenced in 1775, he entered into the military service, as a field officer. He acted as secretary of a large county convention in Bristol County, in 1774, to devise measures for the preservation of civil liberty. He was then twenty-eight years of age; and a few years before had prepared for the medical profession. He was also a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1775, a few months before there was a resort to arms. For several years, he belonged to the military family of General Washington, the commander in chief of the American army during the war of the Revolution. Washington had great regard for him, and confided in him, as a brave and faithful officer. After the war was over, Colonel Cobb became Major-General of militia in the Old Colony, as the southern counties were called. He was several years a Judge of the Court of Pleas in the county of Bris-

tol: Representative to Congress from 1789 to 1795; a member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts; and sometime speaker of the latter, and president of the former; and afterward a member of the Executive Council, and Lieut. Governor for the year 1809. He had a great knowledge of the world, and was a very entertaining companion: and was justly esteemed as an honest and honorable man. He professed faith in the Christian revelation, and was attached to the forms of the Episcopal church, but had charity for all virtuous men. In the capacity of physician, he appeared well informed and skilful, but was sometimes deemed bold in his treatment of diseases. He died in the year 1828, at the age of seventy-nine.

COLMAN, Rev. BENJAMIN D. D. received his education in Harvard College, and graduated in 1692; and was the first minister of the Congregational Church and society in Brattle square, Boston, Massachusetts. After he received his degree, he visited England, and there passed a few years; where he became acquainted with several learned clergymen, of the non-conformist order. He was ordained over the society in Boston in the year 1699. But the society was so formed, as to meet the disapprobation of most of the congregrational clergy of that period. The covenant was drawn up in very general terms; instead of requiring the Calvinistic tenets, it insisted only on receiving the sacred scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and following the instructions thereof, as they understood them, or might thereafter understand them. Many deemed this declaration as not sufficiently precise and definite, but as giving too great latitude of opinion; and no greater authority in the affairs of the society, as to choosing the minister, was in the members of the church than in other persons of the society, who

there statedly worshipped, and assisted in the payment of the salary of the pastor. This was a great deviation from the usual practice, as the members of the church always took the lead in the choice of a minister, and thus were able to prevent the election of one whom the majority of the society might prefer. It was generally considered a dangerous innovation on the peculiar rights of the members of the church, as then p acticed, and approved by the congregational clergy. Most pastors of churches in Massachusetts condemned the proceedings; and withheld religious communion and intercourse with this church: but Dr. Colman was not only a learned and eloquent man, but of great prudence and candor; and the opposition to his church soon ceased. In the middle and latter part of his life, there was the most friendly intercourse between him and the other pastors of churches. He was very accomplished in his manners, and gentlemanly in his deportment; and quite popular as a pulpit orator. For twenty-seven years he had, as a colleague Rev. William Cooper, but he survived him four years, and died in 1747, at the age of seventy-four. Rev. Samuel Cooper, a son of William Cooper above named, was settled as the colleague of Dr. Colman in 1746. Several discourses delivered by Dr. Colman on particular occasions, were published—as election sermons, at the funeral of eminent public characters, and at ordinations.—His style was polished and sententious; alike free from bombast and vulgarity: he evidently paid some attention to the choice of words and the construction of his sentences, but did not sacrifice simplicity or strength to merely a polished diction. Dr. Colman was an efficient friend of Harvard College; and was chosen to the place of president, on the death of the learned Leverett; but his society was much opposed to his removal from them as their pastor; and he was too much attached to them to leave them without their consent.

COOKE, ELISHA Esq., a citizen of Boston, near the end of the 17th century, was an active and leading member of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, in 1681, and at one time the speaker. He had popular talents, and was a man of the people. He was distinguished chiefly for opposing the royal governors, and contending for rights and liberties believed to be infringed by them.

Elisha Cooke, Jr., son of the former, was much in public life; and, like his father, a warm friend of liberty and the people. He was speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1715. He made himself conspicuous in opposing a fixed and stated salary for Governor Shute, in 1720–24.

The governors appointed by the crown were instructed to require a stated salary; and several of them urged the measure with all their ability. But the patriots of that period were opposed to it, and chose rather to make occasional grants for their support, as otherwise it was feared they would be less disposed to consult the welfare of the province. Mr. Cooke was at the head of the patriotic citizens who declined providing a fixed salary; and he had a great influence with the majority of the representatives. He also had much influence at town meetings, not inferior to that of James Otis, Jr. or Samuel Adams, in 1770.

Mr. Cooke went to England in 1723, as agent for the House of Representatives; but was not favorably noticed by the Court party. He was required to make out a sufficient argument for opposing the instructions of the Crown, respecting a fixed salary for the governor: for at that time in England the prerogative of the king was allowed; his instructions had the authority of law. To deny or doubt his prerogative, was no way to procure a cause. Mr. Cooke obtained nothing by this agency, either of favor to himself, or of benefit to the people. It was

believed in England that Mr. Cooke was a vain and ambitious man, and had personal prejudices towards the governor. And as the royal prerogative was made a question, or greatly limited by the doctrine of Mr. Cooke, his complaints of Governor Shute were disregarded. Cooke was desirous of political influence—no very uncommon thing—and as he could not persuade nor intimidate Gov. Shute, he became both his personal and political enemy. Mr. Shute had a strong dislike of the *professed* patriot—which led him to say : "I will see who shall be Governor, Mr. Cooke or myself."

COOPER, Rev. SAMUEL D. D. was a son of the Rev. William Cooper, and one of the ministers of Brattle street church, in Boston, being sometime a colleague with Dr. Colman. Dr. Cooper was an accomplished man and a zealous patriot, as well as a very eloquent and popular preacher. He had his first degree in Harvard College, in 1743 ; and was settled as a colleague to Dr. Colman in 1746 ; his father having died the year before. He was unwilling to be settled so young, but was pressed to it by his friends of the society. Dr. Colman died soon after the ordination of Mr. Cooper. He was one of the most popular preachers of his time. His composition was elegant, and his elocution far surpassing most ministers of that period. He was not so argumentative or solid as Dr. Mayhew or Dr. Chauncy, but more eloquent and more agreeable to the great body of the people. In his devotional services, he was very appropriate and impressive. In this respect he surpassed all the clergy of his day. The ministers generally took an interest in politics, and in the dispute with Great Britain ; and Dr. Cooper was among the most zealous. He was often invited to preach on public occasions, by the people of Boston, and by the General Court. He received the degree of Doc-

tor of Divinity from Edinburgh as well as Cambridge University; and for many years was a member of the corporation. On the death of the President, he was chosen to fill his place, but did not accept, as his people were opposed to it.

COTTON, Rev. JOHN who came to Massachusetts in the year 1633, and settled in Boston as colleague with Rev. Mr. Wilson, in the Christian ministry there, so continued nineteen years, and till his death, 1652, aged sixty-seven, was a very eminent character at that period. He had great influence over the churches and the clergy; and he was justly esteemed as a learned and able theologian; and he was a forcible preacher, of great knowledge and zeal. He inculcated the peculiar doctrines of the Calvinistic system, as essential, and insisted on the reception of them as indispensable to form the Christian character. He urged them so prominently, as to subject himself to the charge of antinomianism; and many of the clergy, including Mr. Wilson, his colleague, opposed him in some of the views he entertained. In order to exalt the grace of God, he often used expressions calculated to disparage morality, and to render a life of righteousness not entirely necessary. He, no doubt, was a pious and holy man; but improper conclusions were sometimes drawn from his expressions; and the antinomians, who laid no stress on a good life as proof of real religion, took advantage of Mr. Cotton's preaching to rest their claims to the Christian character on faith alone, or on the profession of faith; and to deny religion to all who did not feel and believe as they did. This is generally the error of high Calvinists. They contend that the admission of the peculiar doctrines of that system is essential to all sincere piety and virtue. That such belief is an indispensable foundation on which to raise the true Christian character. They

are sensible of the good influence of the doctrines they embrace, some of which are true, and are common to all sects of Christians, and hastily conclude that the peculiar and speculative tenets of Calvin are therefore essential to sincere piety and goodness, when it is most evident that the rejection of some of the Calvinistic doctrines do not at all affect the religious character of men ; and that the faith necessary to render one truly religious is more simple, and requires but few doctrines as fundamental. He who believes in the existence and moral attributes of God, and his righteous government of the world, in the accountability of man, in the divine mission and authority of Christ; and thus makes his declarations and precepts the guide of life and standard of religious truth and duty—he is a sincere Christian, though he differ from *Athanasius* or *Calvin ;* and it is assuming a right which no fallible man can justly claim, to shut the door of heaven against those who do not assent to their peculiar views or creeds.

The more judicious laymen of that day joined with Mr. Wilson when there was any difference of sentiment between him and Mr. Cotton. They agreed with Mr. Wilson in opposing the reveries of Mrs. Hutchinson, who condemned most of the ministers of that period as *legal* preachers. She was a conceited woman, and laid great stress on dreams and on her own imagination, pretending that she had superior revelations from heaven, and knew the truths of religion far better than any others. Her extravagant conduct caused much confusion in the churches in and near Boston. Mr. Wilson, Governer Winthrop, and some others, opposed her. But Mr. Cotton was too ready to apologize for her, if he did not agree to her erroneous opinions.

COTTON, JOSIAH Esq. was a native of Plymouth, a son of Rev. John Cotton, of that place, and

grandson of the "famous" John Cotton, minister of the first Church in Boston. He had a degree in Harvard College, in the year 1698. Two of his brothers were there educated also, John and Roland. The first was pastor of the church at Yarmouth, and the other of the church in Sandwich. He studied theology, and preached occasionally for several years; but was not ordained over any church. He devoted himself in early life to the useful and intellectual employment of teaching youth; first in Marblehead, and afterwards in his native town. He gave attention also to agriculture, and had a good farm in the north part of Plymouth, near the bounds of Kingston. His father spent much time in preaching to the Indians in Plymouth Colony, about 1670–1680, and became acquainted with their language; and he should be ranked with Mayhew, Eliot, and Bourne, the other early preachers to the aborigines. The son also studied the Indian language, and acquired considerable knowledge of it, for the purpose of being the better able to teach that ignorant race of men. With and after his father, he visited various tribes in Plymouth Colony, in the character of a missionary; and his labors were deemed beneficial to them. Some were evidently influenced by the pure and mild doctrines of the gospel; but on most of them, the labors of the Christian minister were of little avail. Mr. Cotton filled several civil offices, as Clerk of the County Court, Register of Probate, and Justice of the Peace. He died in 1756, at the age of seventy-seven. He prepared a vocabulary of the language of the Massachusetts Indians. His son, John Cotton, wrote an account of the Leyden and Plymouth church, which is published in the fourth volume of the Historical Collections.

COX, LEMUEL was an ingenious mechanic, and the master builder of the bridge over Charles river,

from Boston to Charlestown, erected in 1786; though the model was conformable to the bridge built over York river, in Maine, in 1761, by Major Samuel Sewall, of the town of York. Major Sewall was first consulted by the proprietors as to the model of the bridge, and the probability of its standing, against the current and ice. That over York river is only 270 feet long and 25 wide—that over the Charles is 1500 feet in length and 43 in width. The latter was about thirteen months in the building. Mr. Cox had great reputation for skill and judgment in his business; while Sewall furnished the plan, he constructed it in a strong and workmanlike manner: and received great praise for the work. The bridge from Beverly and Salem, and that over Mystic river to Malden, were built by Mr. Cox, and on the same plan as that over Charles river; and were erected within three years after the last named. Soon afterwards, Mr. Cox was encouraged to go to Europe for the purpose of directing the construction of bridges. The celebrated bridge at Waterford, in Ireland, was built under his direction and superintendence; as were some others in England. These bridges were built over rivers of considerable extent; and where it had been supposed they could not stand.

CRANCH, Hon. RICHARD resided in that part of Braintree, now called Quincy, where he died in 1800, at the age of seventy-four. He did not receive a collegiate education; but might be said to have been a well educated man. He had early literary advantages, which he wisely improved; and was in a great measure his own teacher: as every one must be, if he would acquire much useful knowledge, or make progress in the arts and sciences. Mr. Cranch was a watchmaker, and generally discovered a mechanical genius. He was one of the founders of the American academy of Arts and

Sciences; and many years a counsellor of that learned society. He was also a distinguished theologian, and well read on the subject of the prophecies. His views on revealed religion were different from the Calvinistic system. He was an original member of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others in North America, incorporated in 1787, and ever discovered an interest in its prosperity,—and in promoting the important objects of its formation. He had a seat in the Senate of Massachusetts from the County of Suffolk, (Braintree being then a part of that County,) and had the reputation of an intelligent legislator and faithful public servant. His family was the abode of order, sobriety and religion. His wife and children were well educated and well informed, and their conversation was such as to please and to edify their visitors.

CUDWORTH, Gen. JAMES came to Plymouth in 1634, but soon after removed to Scituate.. He was several years an assistant, and one of the Council of War. Several persons were at divers times chosen to form such a council, to advise Captain Standish. In the time of the war with the Sachem Philip in 1675, Cudworth had the command of the Plymouth troops at one time, with the title of General, before Governor Winslow took the field in person. He was a brave, but prudent officer. He was the first military character in the colony, after Standish. He was independent in his opinions, and therefore not very popular. When the Quakers were persecuted in 1665, and after, he opposed the severe measures against them. He deemed it good policy to tolerate all sects; and he gave some of the Quakers an hospitable reception, till he was reprimanded by the court for doing it. The conduct of the Quakers at their first visiting Plymouth and

Massachusetts was quite irregular and reprehensible; but they were treated with more severity by the government than the Christian spirit, or justice could approve. When arguments did not avail with erroneous sectarians, the civil ruler was too prone to resort to force, and exercise legal authority. Cudworth went to England, as an agent for Plymouth Colony, in 1681, when he was above seventy years of age, and there died soon after his arrival. Several of his letters on public business are preserved; and afford evidence of a good education, and of sound discretion.

CUMINGS, Rev. HENRY D. D. had his education in Harvard College, and left that Seminary in 1760, with a high reputation for diligence as a student, and for strong intellectual powers, which were developed by close reading and application. When in college, he was somewhat more advanced in age than the majority of the students; and probably, therefore, was more attentive and studious, and more careful to reflect deeply on the literary and scientific subjects which he was called upon to study. He was a close reasoner, and was fond of metaphysical discussion. But he always disputed with candor and mildness. He was ordained over the Church in Billerica, in Massachusetts, a few years after he left college; and there continued till his death in 1810. Dr. Cumings had the reputation of an Arminian; but did not reject what may justly be called the doctrines of grace; and his preaching might well be considered as evangelical. Both Arminians and Calvinists repudiate the conclusions which some draw from their respective systems. The former do not deny the doctrines of grace; nor the latter the necessity of good works, or that man must strive to make his calling and election sure. Several years before his death Mr. Cumings received

the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the corporation of his *Alma Mater;* and he was often invited to preach on public occasions. His pulpit performances were always acceptable, and several of his discourses were published. All who knew him bore witness to his amiable disposition and his exemplary conduct. He lived to a good old age, having survived his eightieth year.

CUSHING, Hon. THOMAS received his first degree in Harvard College, 1744. He soon after engaged in trade, and was a respectable merchant in Boston, then a place of commerce with foreign countries, and the largest seaport in New England. In the year 1761, he was chosen a member of the General Court in Massachusetts for Boston, and elected speaker the first year he held a seat in the Assembly. His father, who was also a very respectable inhabitant of Boston, occupied that station twenty-seven years before. Mr. Cushing, the son, was one of the Representatives of Boston, for fourteen years, till the Revolution; and most of the time presided in the House. He had much influence with his fellow citizens, and with the members of the General Court; and yet he did not rank with Otis, or S. or J. Adams in political knowledge, or in public debate. The people had great confidence in his patriotism, at the critical period of 1764-'74; for he was decided and judicious. The ministerial party of those years, did not indeed fear him so much as they did the other patriots just mentioned. In 1774, he was one of the five delegates from Massachusetts, chosen to attend a Continental Congress, to consult on measures for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the British North American Colonies, then assailed by an arbitrary administration in England. He was also returned as a member of that august assembly, for several succeeding years. When the

constitution of Massachusetts was adopted in 1780, Mr. Cushing was chosen Lieutenant Governor; and re-elected in 1781 and 1782. His station entitled him to respect; and he was esteemed as a sincere patriot and an honest merchant. Like most of the patriots of that period, he was a public professor of religion; and his life corresponded to his faith and profession. He died in 1788, at the age of sixty-five.

CUSHING, Hon. WILLIAM L L. D. was educated at Harvard College, and received the literary honors in 1751. He engaged in the profession and practice of law at an early age; and soon became distinguished for his legal learning, his judgment as a counsellor, and for integrity in practice. From his youth, he had a high character for sobriety and gravity; and had a seat on the bench of the superior court in Massachusetts, at an earlier age than was then or since common. He was a justice of that court before the Revolution; yet he manifested great attachment to the rights of the colonies; and was the only one high in office in Massachusetts, at that time, who did not support or apologize for the arbitrary measures of the parent government. He was appointed a judge of the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth, in 1775-6; and afterwards, 1780, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, under the constitution adopted in that year. When the federal government was organized in 1789, he received a commission as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. John Jay of New York, being at the same time the chief justice of that court. On the death of Judge Jay, Mr. Cushing was appointed to his high station; but declined it. He was then far advanced in life, and his health quite feeble and precarious. He remained a judge of the court, however, some time

after, when he retired to private life, and survived scarcely a year. Judge Cushing possessed good talents and extensive learning, particularly in his profession. If he were less brilliant than some of his contemporaries, his learning as a lawyer, was profound, and his decisions were generally received as equitable and just, and warranted by sound principles of jurisprudence.

CUSHING, Hon. NATHAN as well as William Cushing named above, of whom notice is here taken, was a native of Scituate, in Massachusetts; but they were not brothers. Nathan Cushing was a few years younger than William; and received a degree in Harvard College in 1763. He also studied law, and was a patriot and a whig of the Revolution. In 1775, two judges of Admiralty were appointed by the legislative authority of Massachusetts; when Mr. Cushing was appointed for the southern district, and Timothy Pickering for the northern. Judge Cushing conducted with firmness and promptitude, and yet with fairness and impartiality. Numerous vessels were then taken by the American privateers, and libelled for adjudication. Whatever were his prejudices or his wishes as a patriot, he so decided generally, that his sentences were fully approved. He was afterwards appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, under the constitution of 1780, and held that office several years. He was patient and upright, as a judge, but not always so ready in forming an opinion as most other justices; nor was he very eloquent in charging the jury. His observations were comparatively few, leaving it to the good sense and intelligence of the jurors to give their verdict without influence from the bench. In all the relations of domestic and social life, he had a character for justice, mildness and conciliation.

CUTLER, Rev. MANASSAH LL. D. was a graduate of Yale College with the class of 1765; and having studied divinity the usual period of preparation for the Christian ministry, settled as pastor of a Church in Ipswich in 1768. Though respectable as a theologian and faithful as a pastor, he devoted much of his time to the study of Botany and Natural History. His treatise in botany was well received; but that branch of natural history had not been then much studied; and there have been more learned publications since, on the subject, in America. He paid greater attention to that interesting study than any others of his time; and his publication was considered a novelty from the pen of a divine. Professor Peck of Harvard University afterwards made natural history in all its branches his study; and acquired more correct and more extensive information than Dr. Cutler possessed. Dr. Cutler was a member of several learned societies, formed in his day for the promotion of science; and always manifested a disposition to advance the interests of literature in this country. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, soon after it became a separate State: and there remained till his death, in 1803.

CUTTER, Rev. TIMOTHY D. D. received his first degree in Harvard College in 1701. In 1709 he was ordained pastor of the church in Stratford, Connecticut; and in 1719, was chosen Rector and President of Yale College. He had the character of a good scholar; and very few so well understood the ancient languages, especially the Hebrew. As a pulpit orator also he was probably not excelled by any preacher of his time. In 1722, he declared his preference for the Episcopal rites and forms to the congregational system, so far as the latter deviated from the former. The year following he visited England, and received ordination from a bishop; declaring the

opinion that his previous ordination by his clerical brethren of the congregational order was invalid, and that no one was a regular minister of Christ, without the imposition of a bishop's hand. He soon after became the rector of Christ's Church, in the north part of Boston; and continued in that church and station till 1765, when he had reached the age of eighty-two years. His talents were admitted by his religious opponents as well as his friends; and his literary attainments were greater than those of the majority of the clergy of either professions, Episcopal or Congregational. But he cherished and expressed narrow views as to the forms of religion; often declaring his doubts, "whether there was salvation for any out of the pale of the English Episcopal Church." He wrote in reply to Dr. Mayhew on the controversy in which the latter engaged in 1763, relating to attempts then made to extend Episcopacy and to support bishops in New England.

CHAPTER IV.

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DAGGETT, Rev. NAPHTALI D. D. a native of Attleborough, in Massachusetts, received his education in Yale College, and was graduated in 1748. He was ordained over a church at Smithtown, on Long Island, in 1751, where he remained only five years; being then chosen professor of divinity in the college at New Haven, in which he had been educated. He continued in that important station till his death in November, 1780. During ten years of his professorship he also acted as president of the college, between the time of President Clap and Dr. Stiles. Dr. Daggett was respectable as a theologian and a general scholar. He had a degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college at Princeton, New Jersey, as well as that of New Haven. He continued to preach occasionally while professor in college; and several of his sermons were published. While he acted as the president, the college was in a prosperous state; and several of the alumni, distinguished afterwards in public life, were educated while he was at the head of that seminary. In his character as a scholar, we find indications and traits rather of solid and useful learning, than of brilliancy or of original genius. In that generation of men, there was more of a desire to be useful than to excite admiration. There were many good scholars and able divines, but few of very commanding eloquence.

DALTON, Hon. TRISTRAM was a citizen of Newburyport, and born in that vicinity. He prepared for college under Master Moody, the able teacher in Byfield academy; and was graduated at Harvard University in 1755. He studied law, but early engaged in commercial pursuits. In the political dispute with England, he ranked among the whigs of the day, and was one of the leading patriots in the County of Essex; though there were many choice spirits in that part of the province. He was often elected to the House of Representatives and the Senate of Massachusetts; and was also a member of the Continental Congress, and of the Senate of the United States. In all these important stations, he had the character of an able and faithful public servant. He was also distinguished for his courtesy and polished manners; and he paid more attention to dress than great men usually do. But perhaps more attention was bestowed on dress and manners sixty and seventy years ago than at present. It seems to have been expected of men of wealth and in public office. The opinion of Addison probably then prevailed, that neatness was nearly allied to the moral virtues. Mr. Dalton had the reputation of a good general scholar; and was an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He lived to an advanced age; and was one of the principal officers in the custom house in Boston for several years near the close of his life.

DANA, Esq. RICHARD was an alumnus of Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1718. He studied law and settled in Boston. His character was that of an able and honest lawyer, and he is justly ranked among the patriots and advocates for civil liberty, in the critical period of 1770–75, when the British ministry were inclined to abridge the freedom of the colonies, and to render them more fully

subject to the power and control of the parent government than they had ever before been. New and heavy taxes were imposed, and public officers in the province, appointed by the British ministers, were numerous, with extravagant stipends. On many occasions, Mr. Dana was found taking a decided and active part for the defence of charter rights and privileges. He was Representative for Boston.

He was particularly assiduous in obtaining correct information of the massacre in Boston, on the night of the 5th of March, 1770, perpetrated by British soldiers, then stationed in that town. He was one of a committee appointed by the town, to prepare a full statement of the several incidents, and the order in which they occurred, connected with that wanton tragedy. He took several depositions of respectable citizens, who were present at the scene; and who had heard the previous threats of some of the soldiers, who had been insolent and abusive for some preceding days. They had attacked the citizens with violence, and declared they would kill or wound some of them. Exasperated by the threats and blows of the soldiers, some of the people, chiefly the young and ardent, returned abusive language; and some threw snow balls and pieces of ice. But there was not evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that the people would have taken the life of the sentinels, or seriously attacked the other soldiers. The firing has been said to be in self-defence, and therefore justifiable. But this can hardly be admitted; and if the soldiers under Captain Preston had not fired, and had used only such threats or such a degree of force as to disperse the people collected near the sentinels, it would have been excusable. It was believed by H. Knox, afterwards major-general in the American army, and who was then on the spot, and by many others, that the firing was unnecesary for the protection of the sentinels. It seems proper

therefore, to call the outrage, by which several citizens were killed or mortally wounded, a massacre; and yet some writers insist that it is incorrect to give the tragedy that severe appellation.

Mr. Dana was chairman of the committee chosen by the town of Boston, in 1765, to give instructions to the representatives of the General Court. This was at a very critical period, and a time of great anxiety for the rights and liberties of the province. The stamp act had passed, and other laws for laying high duties on all articles imported into the province, a host of revenue officers sent over from England to enforce these obnoxious statutes, and the British parliament had declared that they had a right to legislate for the people in the colonies in all cases whatever. The instructions were able and bold perhaps, but at the same time temperate and judicious. Mr. Dana was not a rash or imprudent patriot, though sufficiently decided and zealous in the cause of freedom. He left two sons, who were educated at Harvard College; Edmund, who was an Episcopal clergyman in England; Francis, who was some time the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, from 1792 to 1810; and filled several other very important offices in the State, with great ability and integrity. The former was graduated in 1759, and the latter in 1762.

DANA, Hon. FRANCIS L L. D. son of Richard Dana, Esq., already noticed, was born in Boston, in 1744; and after he completed his collegiate studies, entered as a student of law, in the office of Hon. Edmund Trowbridge, one of the most eminent lawyers in the province, and who at a later period than that mentioned, held a seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature. Mr. Dana early took a decided part, in favor of colonial rights, and of the liberties of the people, and in opposition to the arbitrary

measures of the British government. Such was his reputation for legal and general knowledge, and such the confidence reposed in his patriotism by the Continental Congress, that he was appointed an agent to visit the court of St. Petersburg, in 1778, on important business in behalf of the United States. The particular rank he held, as a diplomatic character, has not been stated; and at that early period of our national existence, the ministers sent abroad were few; and their grade not precisely defined in all cases. Soon after his return, Mr. Dana was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court; and on the death of Judge Sargent, he received a commission as chief justice. He was also a short time a member of the Continental Congress, before his agency to Russia, already mentioned. Mr. Dana was considered as a learned lawyer, and an upright impartial judge. He was naturally of an ardent temperament; he had no patience with those who were disposed to tamper with right and justice and truth, for every purpose. He thought fairness and strict integrity as proper in an attorney, as in any other profession; and in his family circle, his conduct was such as to command respect and to conciliate esteem. When the court was over, in which he had been presiding with great dignity, and as some think of sterness of manner, he engaged in conversation in the social circle with much affability and pleasantry.

DANA, Rev. JAMES D. D. was an alumnus of Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1753. He settled in the ministry in the town of Wallingford, Colony of Connecticut. After a few years he was separated from the Church and society in that town, on account of disputes relative to some speculative points in theology. His character for integrity and piety was never impeached. He did not fully coincide with the orthodox clergy of the day on all theologi-

cal subjects. And he was independent and too honest, to profess any article of a creed in which he did not believe. He afterwards became the pastor and teacher of a church in New Haven, where he continued till the infirmities of age prevented his public services; but he always shared largely in the esteem and warm regard of his people, and of his brethren in the Christian ministry. Even those who held a somewhat stricter faith, extended to him their Christian sympathy and respect. He possessed an intellect of great power and discrimination; and his discourses were of the first order in his time, for solid reasoning and impressive appeals. His manners were those of the early puritans, softened, however, by more gentleness and amenity than some of them exhibited. He died at the age of about four-score.

SAMUEL W. DANA, of Middletown, Connecticut, was a distinguished lawyer and statesman. He had a seat in the National Legislature, in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, and was highly esteemed both for his ability and his candor. He was decided and frank in his opinions, but courteous and conciliating towards political opponents. He supported the policy of Washington and Adams. In private life, Mr. Dana was truly estimable; of bland and pleasant manners, and highly entertaining as a companion. In his religious views, he generally coincided with his venerable parent. He always spoke of the puritan fathers of New England with great respect and admiration.

DANE, Hon. NATHAN L L. D. received his public education in Harvard College, and took his first degree in 1778. He studied law, and settled in the town of Beverly, in Massachusetts. He was a good scholar, but not greatly distinguished in early life. He however had the reputation of a

diligent student, when a member of college, and afterwards, when engaged in the legal profession. And thus his acquirements rendered him a safe and able counsellor. He was appointed a member of the Continental Congress in 1785, by the legislature of Massachusetts, as was then the practice. And although never brilliant as an orator, he rendered much service on committees, where he was alike industrious and judicious. It was owing chiefly to his efforts, that Congress made it a condition, on the formation of new States in the North-western Territory, that slavery should not be allowed therein. This territory consisted of grants from several of the old thirteen States, for the benefit of the whole United States; the proceeds of the sales to be applied to the payment of the public debt incurred by the war of the Revolution, until that debt should be extinguished; and then to belong to the several States. The southern members of Congress at that time, as they have always been, were in favor of slavery, and contended for its continuance in their States, and might therefore be willing that it should be allowed in other parts of the Union: but the northern and eastern, the non-slaveholding States, were opposed to it, at least to its extension; and therefore insisted that it be excluded from any new States which might be formed. Mr. Dane was one of the most decided and active in urging the condition of its exclusion. He afterwards had extensive practice as an attorney; and for many years was engaged in important causes before the Supreme Judicial Court in Essex and Suffolk Counties, and in most parts of Maine. His habits of industry continued till he exceeded the age of seventy, and when about that age, he published a large and valuable work with the title of American Practice. It affords evidence that he was "learned in the law," and it has been among the books of authority with

gentlemen of the legal profession. Mr. Dane always sustained the character of an honest and virtuous man.

DANFORTH, Hon. THOMAS was born in England, but came to Massachusetts in early manhood, and at an early period of the settlement of the Colony. In 1659, we find him one of the magistrates and board of assistants, as the coadjutors of the Governor were then called. He continued to be chosen to this honorable station for twenty years, when he was elected Deputy Governor, after Mr. Bradstreet, successor to Leverett, received the appointment of Chief Magistrate: and in this station he continued twelve years, and until the second charter, in 1691, except two years of the arbitrary and unconstitutional administration of Sir Edward Andros.

Mr. Danforth was a zealous patriot, and the man of the people, in the usual meaning of that phrase. But he could not justly be called a demagogue. While a firm advocate for popular rights, and for the full exercise of political powers granted or recognized by the Colony charter, he was the friend of civil order and authority, maintained according to settled principles, and the laws and acts of the Legislature. He therefore opposed the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British administration during the period of 1660–1686, while Charles II. and James II. were on the throne; when several of his contemporaries, through fear, or a desire of the royal favor, were ready to submit to the unjust and tyrannical orders of Randolph, Andros, and of commissioners sent into the Colony by the king, to interfere with its internal laws and regulations; all of whom encroached most arbitrarily on the charter rights of the people. For several years, Mr. Danforth had the appointment of President of Maine, a great part of which was under the government of Massachusetts; the majority of the inhabitants, in a time of political

dispute and confusion, having desired to be attached to that Colony. Cooke, Gookins, Hawthorne and others were the friends of the Deputy Governor; Joseph Dudley and Dennison, were apologists for the British administration. Governor Bradstreet was considered more moderate and prudent, and was supported by most of the people who did not engage very warmly in the contests between the political parties of the day. Mr. Danforth had one son who was educated in Harvard College, and graduated there in 1671; and afterwards visited and resided in England.

DANFORTH, Rev. SAMUEL a nephew (as is supposed) of Hon. Thomas Danforth, came to Massachusetts when quite young, and was graduated at Harvard College with the second class in 1643. He was a close student, and made great attainments in various branches of literature. In 1650, he received ordination as colleague pastor, with the celebrated John Eliot, over the church in Roxbury. He died at the age of fifty-two, when his reputation was high as a clergyman, and his usefulness acknowledged by all. He was pathetic and impressive in his preaching, and seldom delivered a sermon without tears.

Rev. Samuel Danforth, and Rev. John Danforth, sons of the former, were eminent ministers; the first was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church in Taunton. He received a degree in Harvard College in the year 1683, and died in 1727; several of his discourses were published. Rev. John Danforth was graduated in Harvard College, with the class of 1677. He surpassed most scholars of his time in mathematics. His father also made uncommon progress in the study of astronomy. He became the pastor of the Church in Dorchester in 1682, and died in 1730, at the age of sixty-six. His publications were several occasional sermons. Hon. Samuel Danforth, his son, resided in Cam-

bridge, and was much in public life; and for several years the oldest member of the Supreme Executive Council. In the dispute with the British ministry, as to the extent of the civil rights and authority of the provincial government, which became highly interesting and serious in 1764, and continued till the Revolution in 1775, Mr. Danforth was on the side of the administration in England. And in 1774, when the charter of Massachusetts was altered, or directly violated by the appointment of counsellors by the king, instead of having their election by the Representatives of the people, he was one of the number. He did not leave the country, however, as many others did at that time, from their strong attachment to the British government, arbitrary as it then was. He died in Cambridge in 1777, at the age of eighty-one. He had studied chemistry more than most others of his day, and excelled also in the knowledge of other branches of natural philosophy.

DANIELSON, Hon. TIMOTHY was a citizen of Brimfield, in the south part of (old) Hampshire County; and one of the most zealous and active supporters of Colonial rights in the western part of the Province at the memorable period of 1775. His education fitted him for extensive usefulness. He received a degree in Yale College in the year 1756. He first gave his attention to theology, but did not engage in the clerical profession. Ten years before the war began, a dispute arose, or was revived, of the extent of the political power of the British Parliament over the assemblies and people in the Provinces, and of the civil authority which belonged to each provincial legislature, for all internal police and government. The young men of education took a deep interest in the dispute. They read the history of England and of the Colonies, especially of Massachusetts; which from its first settlement had con-

tended for charter rights; and for civil rights as Englishmen. A great portion of the sons of Harvard and Yale, educated between 1730 and 1770, were found firm and decided in defence of civil liberty, and on the side of the Colonies, on this great question. The British ministry after 1763, pretended we had too much power and too much liberty. They assumed a right to govern us, and to legislate for us in all cases by laws of Parliament, though we were not represented in that legislative body. This was seen to be the essence of tyranny—and that Americans must then be slaves. In such a case, there was no hesitation, and no indecision on the part of the great body of the people in Massachusetts. And there was a goodly number of learned men on the subject, who were able to state the arguments on the side of freedom; while almost the whole body of the people were eager to be informed and to understand the nature of the dispute: and were then ready to act in defence of political liberty. Mr. Danielson was chairman of the convention in the County of Hampshire, September 1774; and was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, holden at Concord in October 1774, and afterwards at Cambridge in February 1775; and at Watertown May 1775. In May 1774, he was chosen one of the Board of Council, being then a member of the General Court from Brimfield; but was negatived by Governor Gage, with several others, at the same time.

In May 1775, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts voted to raise and organize twenty-five regiments of militia for the common defence; Mr. Danielson had command of one of these regiments; and William Sheppard was his Lieutenant Colonel. He was chiefly however in the legislative body; and was a member several years after 1775. He did not survive to a very great age.

DAVENPORT, Rev. JOHN came to New England in the year 1637, with Messrs. Hopkins and Eaton, and joined them in the first settlement of New Haven: and Hopkins and Eaton, and some others of that company, were men of large estates. Mr. Davenport had been distinguished in England as a popular preacher and a learned theologian; and had great influence among his brethren of the clergy, who were puritans. He received his public education at one of the colleges, Oxford, and afterwards was honored with the degree of Bacheldor of Divinity from that University. When he with some other pious men, both laity and clergy, attempted to reform abuses in the established Church, they were opposed, and prohibited to proceed in the good work by archbishop Laud, a great bigot, and of a very arbitrary temper. The money collected by Mr. Davenport and his friends, by donations from various persons, was taken and applied to public purposes according to the pleasure of the archbishop, the great enemy and oppressor of the non-conformists. In 1633, Mr. Davenport retired to Holland, to avoid persecution and imprisonment. But he returned to his native land; and there resided about two years, when hearing of the prosperity and extension of the settlements in Massachusetts, he sailed for this country. While at New Haven, he was invited to be a member of the Assembly of Westminister, in England, in 1642, for preparing a system of doctrines, &c., to be adopted by the great body of non-conformists and puritans and independents of that period. Mr. Cotton of Boston, and Mr. Hooker of Hartford, were also requested to attend the assembly; but they all declined. He assisted in concealing Goffe and Whaley, two of the judges, by whom Charles I was sentenced to be beheaded for tyranny, and levying war on his subjects. On the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, Goffe, Whaley

and Dixwill, three members of that tribunal, fled to New England; and warrants were issued in the name of the king, to arrest them and convey them to England for trial. Their case excited much sympathy in Massachusetts and Connecticut; and they were concealed for many years, and till their death, though at the risk of the royal displeasure. Mr. Davenport consented that they should be kept in his house for a long period, during which the messengers from England passed through New Haven in pursuit of them. On the death of Mr. Norton, teacher of the first Church in Boston, in 1667, Mr. Davenport was invited to take charge of that Church, and soon after removed and settled there as the pastor, and at the same time Mr. Allen was ordained as the teacher. Nearly half of the first Church and Society were opposed to the settlement of Mr. Davenport, and many of his Church in New Haven also objected to his removal. The chief objection to Mr. Davenport by the people of the Church in Boston, was, that he would baptize no children, except the parents were members of the Church, —while many of them who had been baptised in their youth, and made a profession of their faith in the Christian religion, claimed the privilege for their children. This was a subject of warm dispute, at that period. A synod was holden to decide which course was scriptural. But, as in all such controversies, the difference of opinion still continued. The Old South church, so called, in Boston, was then formed by those who opposed Mr. Davenport.

DAVIS, Hon. CALEB was a citizen of Boston, and much in public life, as a municipal officer, a Magistrate and legislator, from the age of thirty to his death in 1797, when he was about fifty-six. He held the responsible and arduous office of selectman and overseer of the poor several years. Much service is

expected of such officers, without pecuniary reward; and often they are unjustly censured by the ignorant and uninformed. Mr. Davis was frequently one of the representatives of Boston, in the General Court, or in the Senate; and one or two years was chosen speaker of the House. He first had a seat in the House, in the year 1776, when there were eleven other members; an unusually large number for that period. The number was then commonly five or six. At a little later period, he had a seat at the Council board. These were marks of public confidence in his good judgment and patriotism not to be mistaken. But Mr. Davis was not an able debater in public assemblies. Perhaps it was fortunate that it was not deemed necessary, then, to make long declamatory speeches. It may be well doubted whether they would have been tolerated. It was sufficient, that a member should give his opinion, and his reasons for that opinion, in as few words as might be needed to be fully understood. Mr. Davis was a professor of religion; and a deacon of the Church at the south end of Boston, in Hollis street. He was esteemed as a correct and sincere Christian. In his dress and manners he was one of the old school of gentlemen; many of whom might be named, as they are well remembered by those of the age of seventy-five or seventy-six. They would now be considered precise, if not rather formal. But their deportment inspired more respect than the coarseness or indifference of modern times.

DAVIS, Hon. THOMAS was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was born about the year 1758. His father was concerned in trade and fishery in that place; and though he gave one son—Hon. Judge Davis of Boston—a collegiate education, Thomas had no better means of acquiring knowledge in his youth, than a common school, provided

for children of all classes of the people. This defect, however, was in a great degree remedied by personal application and study. With much propriety he may be said therefore, to be a self-taught man. Diligence, industry and sobriety were displayed in his conduct in very early life. The business of his father probably led him to give his attention to trade and navigation, and to subjects connected with commerce. He soon became distinguished for his information on mercantile affairs; and as an accountant; and discovered all that accuracy, good judgment and method, which are important in all departments of business, and especially in commercial pursuits. He became concerned in navigation, and in the fisheries, and trade to the West Indies, soon after his years were such as to render it proper he should engage in business for himself. It soon appeared that he was accumulating property; slowly perhaps, but surely. And this is to be chiefly attributed to regular habits, to industry, and diligent attention to the business in which he had engaged. And who can justly expect to accumulate property, or to prosper in business, without diligence, method and persevering efforts? At an earlier age than is usual, he was chosen a representative to the General Court, for his native town. And after a few years he held a seat in the Senate, to which he was elected by his fellow citizens, who had witnessed in his course so much good judgment, uprightness, and fidelity, as to deserve their entire regard and confidence.

Mr. Davis was chosen a member of the Senate from Plymouth County, at several annual elections; and was then appointed president of an insurance company in Boston; the second company of that character in that ancient town. In this station he was continued till his death, in 1805, at the age of forty-eight. Few men in the community, during the

last generation, were so much esteemed and confided in as Mr. Davis. He was accurate, judicious, and faithful in the various stations which he occupied. The interests of others might be entrusted to him with perfect assurance of his care and fidelity. And his conduct, both in public and private, furnish an example which may be safely followed; and fully prove that by diligence, sobriety and integrity, a young man may justly expect a competency, if not great wealth; and will certainly secure the esteem and respect of his fellow men.

DAWES, Hon. THOMAS a native of Boston, had a character for energy, activity and discriminating powers of mind superior to that of most men of his time; especially of those who had not the advantages of a public education. He was a mechanic and a mason; and therefore it cannot be justly said of him that he was a man of great learning. But, with a good common education, and being fond of reading he became well acquainted with the history of Massachusetts and of England; and living in a time of disputes on the nature of civil rights, and of the arbitrary measures of the British government to legislate for the American colonies, he became conversant with political subjects. He took a deep interest in the controversy between Great Britain and Massachusetts in 1765–'75, as did all intelligent citizens of that period. But all were not so well prepared to decide correctly on the questions at issue. His intelligence and good judgment, united to a character for integrity and patriotism, pointed him out to his fellow-citizens as a proper person to represent them in the legislature of the Commonwealth; and he was several times chosen as a member of the House of Assembly and of the Senate.—Col. Dawes was often called upon to preside at town meetings in Boston, in party times, when there was

much excitement, as in 1793–'94. He regulated the meetings with great tact, and with some management; and yet seldom gave offence. He favored the religious and literary institutions of the State; and provided the means of his time for the education of his children. He had not all the precision of the former generation; and yet his conduct was regulated by economy and industry. His costume was that of a gentleman, but little was expended merely for display and ostentation.

DAWES, Hon. THOMAS a son of Mr. Dawes before mentioned, was graduated in Harvard College in 1778, when he was only eighteen years of age. His character was that of a good classical scholar while at college; and he also early discovered a lively imagination, which displayed itself in a fondness for the works of the English poets, then much circulated in New England. His love of poesy was indeed often displayed by his personal efforts in this kind of composition: and they were much above mediocrity. Some of his poetical effusions were greatly admired, and extensively circulated. He entered the profession of law; and before he was forty years of age, he was appointed one of the associate judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. This place he resigned after he held it some ten or eleven years; and was then appointed Judge of the Municipal Court for the city of Boston, and Judge of Probate for Suffolk county.—Judge Dawes cultivated a taste for polite literature and the belles lettres; and in conversation often manifested, but without pedantry, his extensive acquaintance with the best writers, both ancient and modern. Such men polish and improve the society in which they live. Judge Dawes was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the Peace Society; and of the Society for Propagating

the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America. He died in 1826, at the age of sixty.

DEARBORN, Gen. HENRY was a citizen of the State of New Hampshire. He was engaged in the military department, at an early period of the Revolutionary war. Two regiments from that province repaired to the vicinity of Cambridge, soon after the affair at Concord and Lexington, to act with the Massachusetts troops in defence of the country in opposing the British army then in Boston. Colonel, afterwards General, Starks and Colonel Poor, commanded them.—They were stationed at Medford; and when the Americans under Colonel Prescott at Charlestown heights, were attacked by the British from Boston, June 17, 1775, the New Hampshire regiments promptly marched to aid and support the former. They arrived just in season to assist, which they did with great bravery and effect. The enemy were twice repulsed. Mr. Dearborn held a Captain's commission in one of the New Hampshire regiments on that day: and he was in the expedition against Quebec, under Arnold, in 1775. He continued in the continental army till the close of the war; and when the army disbanded in 1783, had the rank of Major. He had the character of a brave officer; and had borne a part personally in several battles. He settled on the banks of the Kennebec, near Hallowell; and was sometime Major-General of militia; and a member of Congress in 1794–1800. In 1801, he was appointed Secretary of War; and in 1810, Collector of the customs for the port of Boston. When the war of 1812 was declared, he received a commission as Major-General, and held that rank till the close of that unhappy war, in 1815. In one of the expeditions against Canada, in 1813, he was the commander. In one campaign, General Wilkinson commanded. But neither were success-

ful in the attempts to conquer that British province. Sometime after the peace, General Dearborn had an appointment as Envoy to Portugal, and continued in that station between two and three years. He died in 1830, at the age of seventy-seven years.

DENNISON, DANIEL a citizen of Ipswich, was a magistrate or counsellor, from 1650 to 1682, and was much employed in public business. For several years he held the place of Major-General, the highest military office next to the governor. William Dennison, admitted a freeman, in 1632, is supposed to be his father. General Dennison was one of the commissioners to settle disputes in Maine, and to receive the people there under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1651. In 1653, there was a serious difficulty between New Haven, and the Dutch at Manhattan, about land on the Delaware, and the encroachment of the latter on the south borders of New Haven colony. General Dennison was one of the two commissioners for settling the dispute. Their report was impartial, judicious, and pacific; and probably prevented a war with the Dutch at New York, at that period. The advice given was accepted by the General Court of Massachusetts, who said, "it was not expedient for those who came to America to extend the Gospel of peace to be over forward to engage in a war with their Christian neighbors on slender or inconsiderable grounds." In the dispute between the General Court and the commissioners of Charles II, sent out to hold a court of appeals in New England in 1665, when a majority opposed the exercise of such judicial authority in the Colony, as improper and inconsistent with charter rights, General Dennison was in the minority; fearing the royal displeasure, and therefore ready to submit to their arbitrary proceedings. But the patriotic party, with Bellingham and Danforth at their

head, prevented the holding of such a tribunal; and for the time, preserved the due authority of the colonial government. General Dennison died in 1683. An essay written by him, called *Irenicon*, was published after his death.

DERBY, RICHARD Jr. Esq. was an eminent merchant of Salem, and took a decided part in favor of civil liberty, when the British ministry adopted arbitrary and oppressive measures, in 1765. At that period the people of Salem elected him a Representative to the General Court. He was also a member of the Convention in Essex, September 1774, called to consult for the maintenance of constitutional liberty, and for the common welfare; and of the third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts which met at Watertown, in May 1775. A board of counsellors was constituted by that Congress to act instead of mandamus counsellors, so called, appointed by the King, contrary to the charter of the Province. Mr. Derby was also chosen a counseller in May 1774; but received the negative of Governor Gage; and again in 1775 and 1776, he was elected to that place by the House of Representatives. As there was no governor, the council had the executive power, and was also a branch of the legislature; till the new constitution of the State was adopted in 1780. The delegates to the provincial Congress of May, 1775, which was after the sword had been drawn by the British, and an attack made on the people at Lexington and Concord, April, 19th, of that year, must have had so much of the spirit of their ancestors, as to risk both property and life, for the preservation of their civil rights and liberties. The same principles and spirit must have animated those who met in July, 1775, as a House of Representatives, to devise means to maintain the troops then assembled at Cambridge and vicinity, for the

defence of the Province, in struggling to maintain its ancient political power, against the despotic plans and policy of the British ministry. The rich, who made great sacrifices of property, gave perhaps, the strongest proofs of patriotism. And many of the most opulent citizens gave such proof, besides Hancock, Bowdoin, Dexter, Derby, Pickering, Greenleaf, Sever, Phillips, Lee, Orne, Lincoln, Powell, and Cushing.

DEXTER, AARON M. D. M. M. S. was a native of Chelsea, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1776. He attended to the practice of physic in Boston, many years, with high reputation among his medical brethren. His practice was very extensive, until the infirmities of old age induced him to relinquish it. Dr. Dexter had a great taste for reading, and was acquainted with all the valuable publications of his time. He had a fondness for chemical inquiries and studies; and when a professorship of chemisty was formed in the University, in the year 1783, he was chosen the professor. Dr. Dexter survived to a good old age; enjoying to the last the regard and affections of a large circle of friends.

DEXTER, Hon. SAMUEL was the son of Rev. Mr. Dexter of Dedham; but passed many years after he was twenty-one in mercantile pursuits, in Boston. By diligence and probity, he accumulated a good estate before he was fifty; not indeed what would satisfy many at the present day, now that the style of living is so much more expensive: but what he deemed sufficient for a comfortable and decent subsistence. Mr. Dexter had a good education, and was fond of reading and study. He had read much on history; especially that of England; and few understood the constitution, or the nature and prin-

ciples of the British monarchical government better than he did. In the dispute between the British government and the American Colonies, which, though it did not begin in 1764, was then received with peculiar earnestness, Mr. Dexter took an acctive part; and was long one of the leading characters among the patriotic opposers of the arbitrary power exercised or claimed by Parliament over the Colonial legislatures. The great question was, as to the extent of authority the Parliament might rightfully exercise in legislating for and controlling the people or their representatives in America. The British ministry and a majority of Parliament claimed a supreme and unlimited power over the Colonies; and contended that they had "a right to bind the American people in all cases whatever." But this would be absolute despotism on one part, and abject submission and slavery on the other. The great body of the people in Massachusetts, rich and poor, learned and illiterate, landholders and laborers, all excepting the few who held office under the British government, were opposed to the doctrine advanced, and to the authority claimed for the Parliament in England; and early resolved, with great unanimity, to resist the claim. For it was incompatible with their rights as Englishmen; it was in violation of their charter; it was contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and to the principles of the glorious revolution of 1688. They were not represented in Parliament; and therefore could not justly be bound by its laws.—There was a House of Commons in the Province, composed of representatives of the people, and this was the only body which could rightfully legislate for them in all internal concerns, as laying taxes, &c. And yet allegiance was acknowledged to the king; and his negative, duly expressed, admitted on the laws passed by the Colonial Assembly. Mr. Dexter was one of the most able and intelligent disputants

of that memorable period, on the part of Colonial rights and liberties. James Otis, Joseph Warren, and Joseph Hawley were more ardent, Samuel Adams more resolute, perhaps, on some questions and emergencies; but such characters as Dexter, Bowdoin, professor Winthrop, and John Adams, were equally necessary. They informed the people; they confuted Governors Bernard and Hutchinson; they pointed out the danger of the policy of the British ministry; and they convinced their fellow-citizens that all which was dear to them was at stake. These intelligent patriots were firm, decided, resolute, but not unduly precipitate or imprudently zealous. Mr. Dexter was a member of the council before the Revolution—but sometimes when chosen was negatived by the Governor. For several years, between 1765 and 1775, Mr. Dexter was on the most important committees, either of the House or of the Council, which prepared resolutions and made reports of great moment, relating to the existing controversy with England. In 1776, 1777, and some years after, he was one of the Supreme Executive Council of the State. When he had nearly reached the common age of man, he declined all public service, and employed his time in reading or writing, chiefly on religious subjects. The sacred volume frequently received his attention and examination. He fully assented to its divine inspiration; and yet was a liberal or protestant inquirer. His opinions were in accordance with Arminian divines. He was strongly opposed to the Calvinistic system. When chosen a member of the society for propagating the gospel, he frankly declared he could not send missionaries, who would insist on the peculiar tenets of that creed. He published an essay on the text, "Jacob have I loved, but Esau I have hated."

DEXTER, Hon. SAMUEL L L. D. son of Mr.

Dexter referred to in the preceding article, was an alumnus of Harvard College, and received the degree of A. B. in 1781. He early gave indications of a discriminating and powerful mind. He was distinguished as a close reasoner and an able logician; and could well act the part of an acute disputant. The law was chosen for his profession—and he surpassed most of his time as a pleader. With the jury he had uncommon power. Though well read, as a lawyer, he chose rather to establish the justice of his cause, and to convince the jurors that equity was on the side of his client. He practised several years in the Counties of Middlesex and Suffolk; and his business was very extensive. Mr. Dexter was also distinguished as an orator and politician. On several occasions he was called upon to address his fellow citizens, and all who had the privilege of hearing him were gratified with his correct elocution and happy illustrations. He excelled in the argumentative parts of his address, and yet he was not unfrequently pathetic and impressive in appealing to the feelings and the moral sense. He was in the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts; and no member of that highly respectable assembly was deemed superior to him in argument or persuasive eloquence. Mr. Dexter was a public professor of religion, and like his father was able to give reasons for his faith; for like him, his belief in the Christian revelation was the result of rational and fair inquiry. He died in 1816, at the age of fifty-six, in the midst of usefulness and fame; for he was one of those gifted and honorable men whom his fellows delight to honor.

DUDLEY, Hon. JOSEPH son of Governor Thomas Dudley, was born in the year 1647, when his father was seventy-one years of age; and received a degree in Harvard College, in 1665. He

was appointed a magistrate in the colony at an early age; and generally acted with those who were for supporting the prerogatives of the crown, and limiting the civil and political powers of the colonial government. This political bias was apparent in his conduct, soon after he entered on public life; and continued till his death, in 1720, when he was seventy-three years of age. He had good talents, and an education to fit him for public service in the colony; and he had ambition also, and a love of power fully corresponding with his ability. He received some marks of disapprobation from the people, on account of his apology for measures of the British ministry relating to the province, which were deemed arbitrary and unjust; and hence became an object of favor with the administration of England. He carried the doctrine of submission to royal and ministerial authority to a dangerous degree; so as to subject the civil liberties of the colonists solely to the will and pleasure of the king. He even denied that they had any rights; resolving all their privileges into the royal grace and favor. When some complained that their charter powers were curtailed by the ministry in England, and that their rights as Englishmen were violated or disregarded, by orders from the king, he said, "that they could not expect to carry the rights of Englishmen to the ends of the earth." He expressed a regard, indeed, for the welfare and prosperity of the province, in which he had his birth; but like Hutchinson, at a later period, he was too subservient to men in power, with a view to political promotion. He was made president, or chief magistrate of Massachusetts for a short time, in 1686, the year after James II, had annulled the charter. It was proof enough with all intelligent men, that he was more of a courtier than a patriot, in that he was willing to accept the appointment, by which he could govern in an arbitrary manner, without a House of Repre-

sentatives, which had been disallowed by the king. His old friends on the side of liberty and of charter rights, asked him how he could accept such a commission, but he gave no satisfactory answer, he only replied, "that he saw no impropriety in taking any commission from his king." When Sir Edmund Andros came into the colony, as governor, in December 1686, with the same arbitrary authority, Dudley was one of his council; and with a few others, acted with him in measures to oppress and not protect the people, or to maintain justice and civil liberty in the commonwealth; but most of those appointed his councillors refused to take any part in his arbitrary government.—Mr. Dudley received the appointment of governor of the province, in 1702, after the short administration of the Earl of Bellamont, and was continued in the office twelve years. Rev. Increase Mather, and his son, Rev. Cotton Mather, were much opposed to the administration of Governor Dudley, especially in the latter part of it; and accused him of partiality, and even of gross injustice in some cases. But the friends of the governor charged them with undue prejudices against him, as he did not follow their advice and dictation.—The Mathers had good cause for their complaints and censures.

DUDLEY, Hon. PAUL was a son of Governor Joseph Dudley, and had his public education in Harvard College, where he received his first degree, in 1690. He read law a short time in the province; and afterwards visited England, for the advantage of studying in the Temple. Probably no one who was a native of Massachusetts had previously enjoyed that privilege. On his return to the province; he received the office of Attorney-General, which he held for several years; when he subsequently held a seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature. He had some enemies, and was charged with

a disposition to support the measures of the parent government, however arbitrary. Yet he had many friends; and his conduct, as a judge, was generally approved. He had the character of an upright magistrate; and his abilities were such as to command the respect of his contemporaries. For several years, towards the close of his life, he held the important office of Chief Justice. He may justly be ranked among the most learned men of his time. He published several essays on the natural history of America, particularly of New England, which were circulated in England, and excited the attention of naturalists in that kingdom; and soon after he was elected a member of the Royal Society at London. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and a strict puritan, like his grandfather; and he left a legacy to maintain an annual lecture to be delivered in Harvard College, on natural and revealed religion, on the errors of the church of Rome, and on the validity of presbyterian ordination.

DUDLEY, Hon. THOMAS was one of the principal characters of the Massachusetts company by which Boston and vicinity were settled in 1630. He was one of the oldest of the first settlers, being at the age of fifty-four years when the company first came. He died in 1653, aged seventy-seven years. When they came over he was deputy-governor of the company, having been chosen to that place the year before they left England: John Winthrop was then, and many years after, the Governor-in-Chief. Mr. Dudley was chosen Governor three years during the life of Winthrop, and two years after his death. He is represented as a rigid puritan, and of narrow views in religion. He had less charity for heretics, or for those who did not entirely agree with him in his religious creed, than Governor Winthrop. There is no doubt of his sincere piety; but his exclusive

views, especially his opinion in favor of persecuting or excommunicating all who differed from him in sentiment, would be deemed highly improper at the present time. It was owing to his influence with that of two or three others, that Roger Williams and the Quakers were banished and cruelly persecuted. He supposed he had discovered and embraced the true faith, and indulged in an intolerant spirit and conduct toward all who adopted religious opinions in any measure differing from his own. Governor Dudley possessed respectable talents, and had a considerable knowledge of the world; he had been an officer in Holland before he came to America, and before he joined the puritans. He resided some years in Cambridge, which was then called the Newtown. Sometime at Ipswich, then in Boston, and in Roxbury, where he had real estate, and was long possessed by his descendants afterwards. He opposed the fanatical views of Ann Hutchinson, who was an antinomian, and in other respects a very visionary woman, and of great zeal in her efforts to make converts. A feeling of assurance that shewed she was converted, and a child of God, was all she required as necessary to constitute her a true Christian; and that a holy life was no evidence of faith or piety. She was believed to have religious principles and to be sincerely pious; but her views were considered erroneous, contrary to the gospel, and of dangerous tendency in society. And some of her converts, or followers, were grossly immoral and licentious. She was banished the Colony, instead of being unopposed and unnoticed, which would probably have prevented the spread of her fanciful views. She was the first "transcendantalist" in Massachusetts; paying more deference to her own feelings than to the plain declarations of the Saviour. Winthrop, Dudley, Rev. Mr. Wilson of Boston, and most others among the men of influence in the Colo-

ny, condemned her religious views; and as she would not refrain from urging them and denouncing the learned ministers as legal preachers, they ordered her to depart the Colony.

DUMMER, Hon. JEREMIAH has been generally reputed one of the most able and learned men Massachusetts has produced: especially in the more early days of the Colony. His family was highly respectable, and several of them sustained important public offices in Church and State. His ancestor, Richard Dummer, and probably his grandfather, came to Massachusetts in 1632, and married the widow of Rev. Mr. Burr of Dorchester, in 1642. Mr. Dummer was educated in Harvard College, and received his degree in 1699. Several of the class had the reputation of being better scholars than most who had then received their education in the country. But Mr. Dummer was esteemed, by those able to judge, to have surpassed all others. On leaving college, he studied theology and preached a few months; but with all his talents and learning he was not a very popular preacher. As he had not an immediate invitation to settle in the ministry, he went to England; and thence passed over to Holland, and was sometime a resident in the University at Leyden. Here also he had the character of an excellent scholar, and received the degree of *Doctor Philosophiæ*. He soon returned to England, and gave his attention principally to the subject of politics and of jurisprudence. And in whatever subject he engaged, he soon acquired a competent knowledge. He wrote on the charter rights of Massachusetts colony and legislature, in an able manner; and his opinion of the extent of powers granted by that instrument has often been quoted as correct, and as more favorable to the construction given it by the whigs in the colony, than by the British ministry.

Mr. Dummer was sometime an agent, when in England, for Massachusetts, and he always diligently and faithfully attended to the interests of the Province. In this capacity, he became acquainted and had frequent intercourse with the most learned characters in that country; as well as with some in high political office. In the latter part of his life, he was suspected of a degree of skepticism on the subject of the Christian religion. But it has been rendered probable, that this suspicion was confined to those who deemed a denial of Calvinism, a renunciation of Christianity. He died in 1739, at the age of sixty. His publications are, a discourse on the holiness of the Sabbath; a dissertation on the descent of Christ into hell; and a letter to a noble lord, on the expedition to Canada, stating the great efforts made by Massachusetts for the conquest of that province.

DUMMER, Hon. WILLIAM was born at Newbury, in the County of Essex. Early in life he visited England; and when in that country in 1716, he received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, at the time Samuel Shute was placed in the chair of Chief Magistrate. Governor Shute left the province in 1723, on account of a dispute with the General Court on the subject of his salary; and Mr. Dummer acted as Chief Magistrate during three years, when William Burnet was appointed Governor; and again in 1729, Mr. Burnet having retired from the chair, Mr. Dummer was at the head of the provincial government for another year. He enjoyed the confidence of the people in a great degree, for his impartiality and prudence, and his regard to the public welfare. During his administration the eastern Indians, on the Kennebec, Penobscot, and in other parts of Maine, frequently attacked the scattered English settlements: but they were check-

ed by the prompt efforts of Governor Dummer; and treaties were made with them, which served for many years to maintain peace in that territory. His religious views coincided fully with the congregational clergy of his time. He received the rebuke of the British ministry for approving of a synod or convention of the clergy in Massachusetts, in 1726, without first consulting the king and his council. This was supposed to be owing to the influence of the bishops and High Church party in England, which was then very jealous of the exclusive ecclesiastical power claimed by the clergy of New England, in all religious concerns. The bishops and prelates in Great Britain had always, from the early settlement of the colonies, sought to dictate and control in this respect. But it was not to be expected that those men, or the children of those men, who had suffered so much for religious freedom, would submit to the will or pleasure of a distant hierarchy. Fort Dummer, on the Connecticut, in the north-west part of Massachusetts, and near the boundary line of that province and New Hampshire, and built in 1725, was called after the Lieutenant Governor. He lived to a great age, and died in 1761.

DWIGHT, Rev. TIMOTHY D. D. L L. D. was educated in Yale College, and there received his first degree in 1769; and after the usual course of reading in theology was ordained in the town of Fairfield, in Connecticut. He also was the principal of an academy in that town, for several years, with a high reputation as a teacher of youth. He was everywhere received as an able divine and a powerful preacher. His talents were of a superior order, his learning as a theologian extensive, and his manner imposing and dignified. On the decease of Rev. Dr. Styles, 1795, he was elected President of Yale College, and the choice was highly judicious. For

the character of Dr. Dwight was then eminent, both as a scholar and theologian. And his elocution also, it was believed, would be of great benefit to the students, especially to those designed for public speakers, either in the pulpit or at the bar. The foundation of his literary character was laid in a good classical education, in reading the works of the best writers, and in diligent study afterwards, devoting more time than is usual with men of a public education to the acquisition of knowledge in the various branches of literature. Like all other distinguished scholars; he was therefore, in a great measure, the maker of his own literary fame. He early enjoyed great advantages for learning; but without uncommon application, he would not have attained the high position he held in the literary world. Dr. Dwight proved a prudent and faithful governor of the College, as well as a learned and able instructor. Besides his general superintendence of the seminary, both as to students and subordinate teachers, he gave lectures in theology and ecclesiastical history; and in these branches he was peculiarly eminent; as his sermons and "Body of Divinity," abundantly prove. That all his theological opinions were correct, it is not intended to assert; for he was fallible and uninspired. But the work furnishes evidence of extensive learning, and of uncommon powers of intellect. There are few, if any human systems of divinity which are not assailable for some evident mistakes, or some disagreement with the plain declarations of the inspired scriptures. And yet they may serve on the whole, to support the great cause of religion, and to teach its fundamental and essential truths. For where these are admitted and inculcated, no deep injury will arise from some speculative errors. The Christian character may still be formed and maintained. It is only when speculative tenets, which are not plainly stated in scripture, and which result

merely from the constructions and reasonings of fallible men, are urged as essential to Christian faith and piety, that they become greatly injurious, or objectionable. Christian teachers should be careful not to make any doctrinal point essential, except there is most evident and unequivocal authority for it in the teachings of Christ and his inspired apostles. The publications of Dr. Dwight were very numerous. Besides sermons, he published lectures on infidel philosophy, travels in New England, containing much information of public men, of towns and their statistics, and history, and of the manners of the people—a system of Christian theology; and a poem, with the title of "the Conquest of Canaan." He was one of the founders of "the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions;" and an early and efficient member of "the American Bible Society." He died in 1816, while he held the office of President of Yale College, which he had then filled for twenty years.

DYER, ELIPHALET L.L. D., a native of the State of Connecticut, received his education in Yale College, with the class of 1744, and engaged in the profession of law at Windham, in that State. He was reputed one of the ablest lawyers in that part of New England, and held the office of Chief Justice of the highest tribunal in Connecticut for several years. He sat in the first Continental Congress which convened at Philadelphia, in September 1774, and was composed of men the most distinguished in all the colonies at that eventful period, for their patriotism and wisdom. Though a small State, Connecticut has always furnished able and upright men in the councils of the nation. Trumbull, Sherman, Huntington, Wolcott, Griswold, Hillhouse, Tracy, Ellsworth, Dana, and Pitkin, were distinguished as members of the federal government, either in the

House of Representatives or in the Senate. Judge Dyer reached the age of eighty-five, and died in the year 1807. He always gave his influence in favor of learning, good morals, religious institutions, and social order. If not so brilliant or eloquent as a few others of his State and time, he displayed the more useful qualities of decision, moderation, and good judgment; and seemed to aim at the faithful discharge of duty both in public and private life.

CHAPTER V.

E

EATON, Hon. THEOPHILUS came to New England in 1637, with a company attached to him, of which were Mr. Hopkins, his father-in-law, and Rev. John Davenport. They were invited to settle near Newbury, but declined; and soon removed to New Haven, in the south part of Connecticut. These were all puritans, or non-conformists; and had suffered much in England for their religious opinions; especially Mr. Davenport. Eaton and Hopkins were men of large estates; and the former had travelled much on the continent of Europe, partly for the purposes of trade. Mr. Eaton attended little to merchandise in America; but engaged in agriculture. Much of his time, however, was devoted to public affairs. He was a man of public spirit; and the Governor of the Colony from 1642, to the time of his death in 1657. Mr. Hopkins returned to England after a residence of a few years at New Haven; of which he was sometime Governor, before Mr. Eaton. He was a generous benefactor of Harvard College, at an early day, when its funds were small. This company at New Haven, under Mr. Eaton, was a great addition to the strength and prosperity of New England. They traded with the Dutch at Hudson's river; and this intercourse had on the whole a favorable effect. There were some-

times disputes between them; but they were adjusted by the prudence and wisdom of Governor Eaton; and the friendship of the Dutch served to check the inroads of the savages on the more southern settlements of the English. New Haven Colony was one of the four united with the New England Colonies in 1642; but sometime after was joined with Hartford, Windsor, and other settlements, in one Colony; and the whole received the name of Connecticut. The first company at New Haven, with Messrs. Eaton and Davenport, consisted mostly of citizens of London, who were merchants and traders, but they generally became landholders and farmers. In their religious and ecclesiastical views and forms of worship and discipline, they differed very little from the inhabitants of Massachusetts. And there was always a friendly intercourse between them.

ECKLEY, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. received his education in the College at Princeton, New Jersey, and was ordained over the Old South church in Boston, in 1779. When he was first settled he had apprehensions as to the entire orthodoxy of the clergy in Boston; but his acquaintance with them led him to a more cordial intercourse. His theological views differed somewhat from theirs; but they met and acted together as brethren; and in the latter part of his life there was less difference between them. It is not uncommon that independent and well-informed men, become more catholic in their opinions as they advance in life; nor that those who opposed and censured each other, when strangers, have afterwards had more charity. Dr. Eckley possessed a deep sense of religious obligations, and so far as his deportment was a just indication, his piety was at once habitual and elevated. He had great gravity of manners, and generally ap-

peared less cheerful in society than some of his brethren; but he possessed kind feelings towards all men, and his serious deportment was evidently natural or constitutional, and not assumed. He was a faithful minister and a sympathising friend. Dr. Eckley was an original member of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others in North America, founded in 1787. He delivered the second discourse before the society. Dr. Lathrop delivered the first. Dr. Howard was first requested, but sickness prevented. The discourse of Dr. Eckley was published—and in it, he says, "it is a pleasing observation, that the most important truths in religion are the plainest.—The great work in the moral or spiritual system of God, is the redemption of man through the Mediator, who stands in a joint relation to him who sent him, and to those to whom he was sent." He was many years one of the Boston Association of ministers of Congregational Churches; and then they *all* formed only one association. Dr. Eckley died in 1811. A few years before his death, Dr. Worcester published, "Bible News," which was anti-Trinitarian. In a letter to his brother, from Dr. Eckley, refering to the volume, the latter says,—"the common plan of three self-existent persons forming one essence or infinite Being, and one of these persons being united to a man, leads to, and ends in Socinianism. The orthodoxy, so called, of Waterland is as repugnant to my reason and views of religion, as the heterodoxy of Lardner. And I am at loss to see that any solid satisfaction for a person who wishes to find salvation through the death of the Son of God, can be found in either." It appears by this extract, that Dr. Eckley was neither a Socinian, nor a Trinitarian. He was an Arian, or Semi-arian; like Dr. S. Clarke, and others, who do not profess the Socinian creed. The subject is difficult to explain; and the intelli-

gent and unprejudiced will not *quarrel* about it. Dr. Eckley preached at the ordination of Rev. Dr. Gray, Roxbury, and at the installation of Rev. H. Holley, Boston. And he delivered the Dudleian lecture in 1806, which was published.

EDDY, Hon. SAMUEL L L. D. of Providence, received his education in Brown University, with the class of 1787. He chose the profession of law, and was in the practice several years, when he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, in the State of Rhode Island; and afterwards held the place of chief justice. He continued in this responsible station until near the time of his death in 1839. Judge Eddy had the reputation of an able lawyer, and an impartial dispenser of justice. He was some time also member of Congress from Rhode Island, and faithfully supported the interests of his native State, and of the nation. Mr. Eddy was a man of letters, and took a deep interest in the cause of education. His *Alma Mater* always had his regard, and he labored much to promote its prosperity and usefulness. The corporation chose him one of their body; and conferred on him the degree of L L. D. Mr. Eddy had a taste for antiquarian researches; and he had a thorough knowledge of the history of America. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society: and a member of the Historical Society of Rhode Island. He gave a large portion of his time, also, to the study of theology. He was a firm believer in the divine origin of Christianity. His views coincided with the modern Unitarians. He studied the Bible, particularly the New Testament, with care; and deemed that the only standard and rule of religious faith. To human creeds he gave no credence or deference, any farther than they clearly agreed with and were supported by the in-

spired writings. But he was candid and charitable towards those who differed from him.

EDWARDS, Rev. JONATHAN was several years the pastor and teacher of the church in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was a son of Rev. Timothy Edwards, minister of East Windsor, in Connecticut; and received his public education in Yale College, in 1720, when he had just reached the age of seventeen. His thirst for knowledge was early manifested. He admired the essays of Locke, on the mental powers; and read them with eagerness, when few of his age understood, or could endure them. It was the study of Locke thus early in life, probably, which gave him a taste for metaphysical subjects, and induced him to attend so closely to that course of reading. If his philosophy of mind was erected on the maxims and opinions of Locke, it differed as widely from that eminent writer, as appears from some of his other works, as did the system of the skeptical philosophers in France, whose material theory was pretended to be founded on the doctrines of the great English metaphysician. Mr. Locke asserted that the senses were to be considered as the cause or source of our knowedge and ideas; and to some extent this is true. But he also taught, that by mental reflection, we acquire some ideas, which the outward senses do not furnish. The skeptical philosophers in France, of a subsequent age, advocated the material system, which excluded all mind or spirit from man; and concluded that there was nothing but matter in the universe. But Locke had said that our ideas were derived from reflection as well as from sensation. And it was therefore a perversion of his theory to conclude from it, that it favored the skeptical views here stated, and rendered mind unnecessary to account for the existence of

what we see and witness in the natural world. So the metaphysical theologian, who thinks he finds support for the doctrine of moral necessity in the theory of Mr. Locke, presses the views and arguments of that powerful writer, in aid of his own sentiments, too far; and errs, in charging him with referring all the operations and acts of mind to the influence of matter by the senses, and thus representing mind as always acted on, and that necessarily, by outward causes. The great work of Mr. Edwards on the *will*, on the original and independent powers of the human mind, is of this kind. His theory is that man has such a nature, or is so made, that he is necessitated to sin; having no power to resist his sinful propensities: and that it must be an irresistible power operating on him by some extraneous cause, to induce him to cease from evil acts, and to do good. This theory, not entirely new, for some ancient pagan philosophers, and some modern skeptical writers have advocated it, was by Mr. Edwards, rendered plausible; and has been sometimes said to be supported by him by so close reasoning and argument, as not to be resisted: and yet the reason and common sense of mankind revolt against it. To assert that men decide, or will and act agreeable to the strongest motive; or to the highest reason, after comparing the nature and end of opposite courses of conduct; or, in other words, that the mind does not act, or that we do not will or determine without a motive—this is one thing—but it is quite another and different thing to say, that the mind is entirely passive; or is acted upon; or acts necessarily according to the best or highest motive, from which one should act; and that therefore the operations of the mind, the exercises of the will, are effects. The very conception of the mind is, that it wills or acts; that it determines which way to act, when two objects, or courses of conduct are presented; one right and the

other wrong, one good and the other evil, in view of conscience, or on an apprehension of each; that it acts for or against, from its own inherent, independent power: that the spiritual part, the real man, the intelligent, moral being, acts or determines; and is not irresistibly acted on, by something extraneous to itself; which would render the operations or exercises of the mind effects, in the same sense in which events in the physical and material world are effects necessarily occurring, or produced by adequate causes. The great error of this theory is its hostility to the mental or spiritual power of man. It makes the mind a mere machine, though a very delicate machine; and allows not its power to act, to will, to determine, by its own strength—given indeed by God, as a high and precious privilege.—It makes man the creature of passion, of outward circumstances and accidents, and as necessarily willing and acting according to impressions and influences from material and extraneous causes, of which he has no control; without ability of mind to compare, to examine, to weigh, and to learn which is the right or the best to choose. And how does this differ essentially from the theory of the materialist? It makes man the creature of matter; or as one necessarily governed by matter through the senses: and thus denies that the mind, the spirit of man, is an agent. It seems therefore to afford an argument to the skeptic, who denies that there is either virtue or vice, merit of demerit in man; and justifies him in saying, not that any one is virtuous or vicious, as usually meant and understood, but as fortunate or unfortunate. But despite the theory of Mr. Edwards, he was most correct and exemplary in all his conduct. He was a sincere believer in the Gospel, and made it the rule of his life, as well as the foundation of his hopes. Yet he had his trials. After some years, he met with opposition from a portion of his society. He left North-

ampton, and removed to the county of Berkshire, where he was missionary to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians. And in 1758, was elected president of the college at Princeton, in New Jersey. He held the office but a few months, when he died of the small-pox, which then prevailed in that part of the country. Mr Edwards published several occasional sermons: but his great work was an essay on the freedom of the will. It bears the impress of a powerful mind. And great talents must be conceded to the writer, whether the theory be correct or not.

EDWARDS, Rev. JONATHAN D. D. son of President Edwards, received his public education in the college at Princeton, State of New Jersey, where he proceeded A. B. in the year 1765, at the age of twenty. He had much of the discernment and acumen of his distinguished parent; and from his early years was imbued with the like serious spirit of piety. As a student, he had the reputation of diligence and thoroughness, which are necessary in all for the attainment of any great measure of learning. He early understood the Indian language, spoken by the tribe of Stockbridge, where he resided with his father four or five years before he entered the college. He continued his attention to the language afterwards, occasionally, and wrote on the peculiar structure and idioms of the language; of which great use has recently been made by others, who have sought to understand it. Mr. Edwards resided sometime at Princeton, commencing two years from the time he was graduated, as a tutor; and two years later, 1769, received ordination over a church and society in New Haven, where he continued for twenty-five years. His separation from this church was attributed to the inability of the people to give him and a large family a support, and to a difference of religious sentiments between him and some of the principal members of

his society. Soon after this separation, he was installed over a small church in the County of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut. He died in 1801, at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Edwards had the reputation of an able disputant, and as powerful in argument, when engaged in controversy, in writing, or conversation. He was very tenacious of his own opinions; and contended for some doctrines as essential to the Christian character; which other pious and exemplary men denied, or of the truth of which they doubted. He was, therefore, considered as too exclusive in his views, which led him to reject the claims of some to the Christian name, who received the essential doctrines of Revelation. It is to be lamented, that some of the best men in New England have been of such exclusive views; and it is matter of rejoicing, at the same time, that there have been many of more liberal sentiments; though differing somewhat on speculative points in theology. The publications of Dr. Edwards were sermons on the death of distinguished public men, and on other occasions; a dissertation on "the liberty of the will," and a reply to Dr. Chauncy, on his essays in favor of the final happiness of all men. He left several sons, who are distinguished among the theologians and scholars of the present generation.

EELLES, Rev. NATHANIEL received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1699, and was ordained pastor of the South church and society in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1704. He continued in the ministry in that place till his death, in 1750, at the age of seventy-two. His character was that of a learned theologian and a faithful, prudent and affectionate pastor. His prominent trait of character was prudence. He possessed good judgment, and a spirit of moderation, for which he was often chosen to attend councils, and settle disputes

which arose in the churches in his vicinity. In his theological views, Mr. Eelles might justly be classed with the more moderate or liberal clergy of his time. He did not favor Whitfield in his eccentric conduct; for he was no enthusiast. He acted as moderator of the Convention of clergy in Massachusetts in 1743, when the conduct of Mr. Whitfield was under review, and some censures were passed on him, for his censorious spirit and his interference with regular churches, without the consent of their ministers.

ELIOT, Rev. ANDREW D. D. was graduated in Harvard College in 1737, and ordained in 1742, over the North church and society in Boston, his native town. He soon became distinguished as a theologian, an elegant writer, a pulpit orator, and a good general scholar. He approved of the government and order and forms of the Congregational churches in New England; and on proper occasions, contended for their general agreement with the forms and discipline of the churches of the primitive days of Christianity, both with his tongue and pen. He wrote some able essays in defence of the Congregational government and forms, in reply to remarks of Episcopalian clergymen against them; but he always disputed in an excellent spirit, and with sound arguments. In his time a plan was proposed in England, and urged indeed, by some in Massachusetts and Connecticut, to maintain bishops in this country, and, in commending the plan, great misstatements were made by those who favored it, of the ignorance and irreligion of the people in the province. Dr. Mayhew replied to some of these statements in 1763. After his death, in 1766, there was still reason to notice them, as they continued to be made and repeated; and Dr. Eliot took up his pen in vindication of the churches and people of the Congregational order in New Eng-

land; and ably pointed out the mistakes which some Episcopalians had made, in speaking of the state of religion in Massachusetts and the adjoining provinces.

Dr. Eliot published several occasional discourses, which were considered among the best of his time. His style of writing was correct, and sometimes highly polished; but he evidently aimed to be intelligible to the common class of readers, as well as to suit men of taste and learning. His compositions united purity, plainness and energy—as a pastor, none perhaps exceeded him in his attentions, kindness to his people, and his sympathy with them in all their wants, temporal and spiritual. He belonged to the board of corporation of Harvard College for several years: the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

ELIOT, Rev. JOHN came to Massachusetts in 1631, at the age of 27, the year after Charlestown and Boston were settled by the large company with Governor Winthrop. He received his education in the University at Cambridge, in England; and was sometime a teacher of youth. He became acquainted with some puritan preachers soon after he left the university; he approved of their views and preaching, and attached himself to their cause. He was invited to preach in Boston, and did officiate there sometimes in the absence of Rev. Mr. Wilson their pastor, in 1631; but declining to continue there, settled in Roxbury in 1632, over the church and society formed by some of the leading characters who came over in 1630. Mr. Eliot possessed a good spirit of piety and zeal, united with much discretion and prudence; so that, while he was wholly devoted to the cause of his Divine Master, he could not be justly considered an enthusiast, much less a fanatic, as were several within the first seven years from the origin of the colony. One design of the puritans who

made the settlements in New England was, to communicate the knowledge of Christianity among the pagan inhabitants of the country. Mr. Eliot soon gave his thoughts to this object; and he began to preach the gospel to them in 1646. Mr. Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, had engaged in this good work two years before. The efforts of both these good men were crowned with much success for several years. At no period since, have the attempts to convert the American Indians to the faith of the gospel been so prosperous. And in the latter days of these venerable teachers, they complained that they made few converts, and that some who professed faith in Christ did not live according to his holy precepts.—Mr. Eliot however continued diligent and persevering in his efforts for the conversion and civilization of these rude ignorant people; and their faithful monitor and friend till his death in 1690, at the age of eighty-six. He often visited different parts of Massachusetts, whenever the Indians could be induced to attend his preaching; and in any disputes between them and the English settlers in their vicinity, he proved a friend to them, and a peace-maker. Such were his efforts, and journies made solely for their good, especially to bring them to the knowledge and belief of the gospel, that he has been called the "Apostle Eliot." By his indefatigable labors, the Bible was translated into the Indian language, solely for the instruction and benefit of the tribes; but few of them gave to it such attention as to be much improved. A religious society in England, with Sir Robert Boyle at its head, rendered great assistance to Mr. Eliot in his labors for the improvement of the Indians. Indeed he could not have spent so much time with them and for them, nor published the translation of the Bible into their language, had he not received pecuniary aid from others. That society contributed largely to the support of Mr. Eliot, of Mayhew,

Bourne, Cotton, and others, for several years between 1660 and 1690. Mr. Eliot sometimes took part in political affairs, as did most of the clergy of that period; not so much probably from a desire to dictate or to interfere with the business of civil government, as from a wish, on the part of the magistrates to have their opinions and advice in difficult cases. It does not appear that he was unstable in his opinions; and yet he was accused, at one time, of leaning too much to the democracy, and at another time to the aristocracy of the infant Colony. He had four sons; three of whom were preachers of the Gospel; one was settled in Newton; and one was ordained as an assistant to his father: the third was a minister at Guilford, in Connecticut.

ELIOT, Rev. JOHN D. D. had his education in Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1772. While a member of the college he was much esteemed for his amiable disposition and correct deportment, as well as for diligent application to his studies, and for his literary attainments. He ranked among the first in his class, which contained forty-eight members, and several of whom had the reputation of being uncommonly good scholars. He kept a school one or two years, on leaving the University, and at the same time read much on theological subjects; having early proposed to devote himself to the Christian ministry. With the direction and advice of such a learned and pious man as the father, and by the free use of his library, the son possessed advantages for gaining theological knowledge, which are enjoyed by very few students in divinity. Dr. Eliot received ordination in 1777–8, as successor of his worthy father, over a church and society in the north part of Boston; and there assiduously labored as their pastor, and they repaid his faithful services with great esteem and affection. He died

in 1813, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Eliot shared largely in the regards of all his contemporaries who were honored with his personal acquaintance, or knew his excellent character. He had peculiar blandness and amenity of manners; and all who were capable of appreciating kind dispositions and amiable feelings in others, were attached to him, as to one who possessed such feelings and dispositions in an eminent degree. He was an active and efficient friend to Harvard College, and for some time a member of the board of overseers, and also of the corporation. He, with Rev. Dr. Belknap and five others, were the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and he contributed largely to its prosperity. He was also an early member of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America; and in acting with those of somewhat different theological opinions, he always manifested a spirit of conciliation, candor, and impartiality. The works he published bear witness to his good taste, his learning, his benevolence, and his piety. A biographical dictionary, was his principal literary work; and it was executed with much ability, discrimination and fidelity. He also began an ecclesiastical history of New England; and several numbers appeared in the collection of the Historical Society. Had he lived a few years longer, he would probably have continued that important work. No man was better qualified to give a correct account of the proceedings of the churches in Massachusetts, and in the neighboring States: and no one else, it is feared, will be so impartial and candid. Dr. Eliot was invited to take charge of an Episcopal Church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1776. But he declined; as he had a decided preference for the forms and discipline of the Congregational churches; and his father was also opposed to Episcopacy.

ELLIS, ABNER Esq. of Dedham, was one of the brave and active spirits who early engaged in the cause of colonial rights with patriotic zeal. He represented that town in the first Provincial Congress, held in Massachusetts, October 1774, and again in February 1775, and May 1775. Mr. Samuel Dexter was the other member from that town. In these several assemblies, he took a conspicuous part; and acted on several important committees. He was one of those employed in 1775–76, to collect clothing and other supplies for the army. He continued a member of the House of Representatives for several years after the war began—1776, 1777, and 1778. Mr. Ellis might not be considered precisly one of the leading men in these conventions and assemblies; but the public records bear witness to his activity. He never declined any service, however difficult or arduous, which was required for the defence of the province and the maintenance of civil liberty. Mr. Ellis was one of the working members of the Congress and the House of Representatives. He was always at his post, ready to assist in carrying into effect all measures recommended for the welfare of the country.

ELLERY, Hon. WILLIAM was a native of Newport, in Rhode Island. His ancester settled in that place near the close of the seventeenth century. He was a man of education and influence, and sometime Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island. William Ellery received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1747. He studied law, and devoted twenty years to the practice; with a high reputation for ability and integrity. He early took a decided and active part in the support of colonial rights and privileges, and opposed the arbitrary measures of the British ministry. There were difficulties in Rhode Island in 1773, on account

of an attack by the people on a British vessel employed by the officers of the customs, and charged with making unjust seizures on suspicion. Certain individuals were tried on a charge of having been engaged in riotous conduct on that occasion—and they were threatened with transportation to England, there to be subject to another trial, on pretence that the trial here was not impartial. This threatened act created great alarm and excitement, and roused the spirit of all the friends of liberty in Rhode Island and the neighboring colonies. Mr. Ellery was conspicuous at this period, among the patriotic citizens who condemned such a measure; and on other occasions about this time, joined with others in explaining and asserting the political rights of the colonies. Early in the year 1776, he was sent to the Continental Congress sitting at Philadelphia, with Stephen Hopkins; who with Mr. Ward, had been a delegate in the year 1775. Mr. Ellery was continued a member of that Congress, till the year 1785. He was one of the subscribers to the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776. And the journals of Congress bear witness to his attention and activity in the public service, during his continuance in that assembly. He acted on many important committees relating to the finances and to diplomacy. He suffered much loss of property when the British troops were on Rhode Island, in 1777 and 1778: but with that patriotic feeling, with which many others endured privations and paid heavy taxes, in the cause of national freedom. President Washington made him the collector of the revenue at Newport, in 1791—and he long held that office. He died in 1820, at the age of ninety-two.

In 1785, Rufus King, from Massachusetts, offered the following resolution in Congress, which was seconded by Mr. Ellery—"There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in any of the

States, otherwise than as punishment of crime—and this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitution between the thirteen original States and each of them."

Mr. Ellery was always esteemed and honored, as one of the worthy and accomplished men of his day. And his memory must be highly cherished, with others, for bravely asserting and defending the rights bestowed on man by the great and good Author of his being.

ELLSWORTH, Hon. OLIVER L L. D. was educated in Princeton College, and received his first degree in 1766. When the political dispute between Great Britain and the American colonies began, which issued in the Revolution of 1775, Mr. Ellsworth was a young man: but he engaged with decision and zeal on the side of civil liberty, as contended for by the colonies at that period. He was then a practising attorney at Hartford, in Connecticut, having studied law soon after he left college. He represented the people of Connecticut in the Continental Congress, in 1777; and continued in public life, from that year, the greater portion of his time, till his death. He held the following important stations, besides that already named: A member of the Supreme Executive Council of Connecticut; a Judge of the Supreme Court in that State; a member of the Continental Convention to form the federal Constitution of 1787; a Senator in Congress; a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Envoy Extraordinary to France; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he soon resigned, on account of feeble health; afterwards again a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Connecticut; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State: the latter also he declined because of the infirm state of his health. Judge Ells-

worth possessed talents of a superior order; a sound, discriminating judgment; and great firmness and decision of character. His manners were dignified, his principles pure, and his conduct morally correct. As a public servant he was always found faithful. The republic never suffered by his incompetency or inattention. Its welfare was safe, so far as depended on his influence. Few men, so long in public life as Judge Ellsworth, has had such an unsullied reputation. He left several sons, who are not unworthy of their descent, nor of the name they bear.

EMERSON, Rev. JOSEPH was minister of the church and society in Malden, about forty-six years. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1717, and was ordained in 1721. He manifested a spirit of uncommon piety in his youth; and through life his deportment was that of a sincere and humble Christian. He made the sacred volume the standard of his religious faith; and diligently searched its pages, that he might know the divine will; as well for the religious improvement of his people, as for his own. He was a faithful and successful minister; and his correct example had a happy influence with his people. His benevolence and kindness were acknowledged by all who knew him; a tenth part of his income was devoted to charitable purposes. Several of his sons and grandsons were also in the ministry. The family is extensive and respectable.

EMERSON, Rev. WILLIAM was educated in Harvard College, where he received his first degree in 1789; with a high reputation as a classical scholar, a close student, and a man of good taste in composition and elocution. He attended more to elocution and oratory than most others of his class or standing. He was one of the best writers, and most

accomplished pulpit orators of his time. He spent one or two years in a high school in Roxbury; and there profited by the conversation and advice of Rev. Dr. Porter, the settled minister of the first society in that town. In 1792, he was ordained over the church in Harvard; and after a few years, was called to fill the pastoral office, in a large society in Boston, on the death of Dr. John Clarke. His opportunities for doing good were here much greater than in his former situation; and his usefulness was far more extensive. He had talents to exert an influence and to command respect in that populous town. Here he was much esteemed by his brethren in the ministry, and the people in general, as a serious, practical preacher. In the churches where he officiated, the younger portion of the congregation listened to him, when they were too indifferent to the elder clergymen, whose style of writing had become, in some measure, obsolete. His addresses on public occasions are numerous, and rank among the most correct and finished compositions of his time. His history of the first church in Boston, of which he was the pastor, shows his taste and fondness for a knowledge of the early characters and events in Massachusetts, particularly in the ecclesiastical department.

EMMONS, Rev. NATHANIEL. D. D. received his public education in Yale College, and was graduated in the year 1767. He studied divinity, and was ordained over the Congregational church and society in Franklin, Massachusetts. His ministry embraced a period of nearly seventy years: and he died in 1840, at the very advanced age of ninety-six. He was esteemed as a faithful pastor, and an able theologian. He professed the Calvinistic system; and adopted the peculiar views of Dr. Edwards and Dr. Hopkins, respecting the natural and entire depravity of man; his moral inability, and absolute to-

tal opposition to all good; with the other doctrines included in the theological theory of these eminent divines. Dr. Emmons wrote and published several discourses on these subjects; and his writings were distinguished by energy and vigor: and had great influence with many students of divinity younger than himself, in leading them to adopt his views.— The Calvinistic system has recently been opposed by some who still retain the name of orthodox; and instead of contending for *imputed* sin and guilt, for the one act of disobedience in the father of our race, they assert that every child of Adam has a nature so corrupt and depraved, that he will and does necessarily sin; and thus deserves the displeasure of God for his own personal disobedience. The distinction guards against the strange doctrine of making men guilty and liable to eternal punishment for the sin of another; and yet it supposes that every one possesses a nature wholly and constantly disposed to evil, until changed by a power or influence entirely beyond his control. The intellectual powers of Dr. Emmons were very strong; and greatly strengthened by inquiry and study. His voluminous writings not only prove uncommon industry, but show a discriminating mind. His theological views may be correct, or erroneous; and yet his religious principles and feelings were not so directed by speculative opinions as to be wholly governed by them. Happy is it to reflect, that this or that theological system, in its speculative and abstruse parts, is not essential to sincere piety or to religious affections. The Christian religion being designed for the poor and illiterate, as well as the learned, for the great body of mankind, who have not time to study nor ability to understand the abstruse points in theology; it cannot be supposed that entirely just and correct apprehensions of all religious doctrines should be received and professed. Certainly they cannot be under-

stood; and the admission of an unintelligible proposition can produce no good effect on the conduct of the heart. The works of Dr. Emmons have been published, in several volumes, since his death.

ENDICOT, Hon. JOHN was the principal character in the company of one hundred persons, who settled at Salem, in 1628, under authority of the company in England, which that year received a patent and a charter for Massachusetts Bay. It was made a condition, however, that they should purchase, or have the consent of the Indians. The next year, about three hundred were added to them, with two worthy clergymen, Rev. Mr. Higginson, and Rev. Mr. Skelton. In 1630, came Governor Winthrop, Sir R. Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, Thomas Dudley, &c., bringing with them, Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Phillips; the whole number being fifteen hundred, who settled at Charlestown, Boston, Cambridge and Watertown,—besides a company of upwards of one hundred who made their settlement at Dorchester; they amounting in all these places in 1630, to twenty-one hundred. Mr. Endicot was one of the original patentees; the others who came to Massachusetts, were Saltonstall, John Humphrey, Isaac Johnson, and R. Bellingham; most of the company to which the patent was first granted, never came to America, but soon sold their right to others who were more enterprising.—Mr. Endicot had a good degree of resolution, decision, and firmness of character, which qualified him to found a Colony in a waste wilderness; and yet if he had manifested more lenity and mildness on some occasions, it would not probably have injured the stability or prosperity of the infant Colony. His reputation was, deservedly, no doubt, that of honesty, and sincerity; but he had narrow views on religious subjects, and often acted the unamiable part of a

bigot and a persecutor. In the early days of New England, the civil rulers were religious men; and they believed it their duty to regulate, and in some cases, to control in ecclesiastical affairs. They claimed, indeed, only a right to advise, and to prevent gross errors; but they often interfered improperly, with the plea of acting "as nursing fathers of the Churches." Their motives were good; but they erred in exercising political power in favor of one sect, and in persecuting all others. Mr. Endicot was one year chosen Governor, during the life of Mr. Winthrop, in 1644; and was also elected to the same office the year after the death of that distinguished man, for 1649; again for 1651—and also from 1653 to 1665, the year of his decease.—When he settled at Salem in 1628, he had not personally known Governor Bradford, nor any of the Plymouth Colony; but he soon formed an acquaintance with him, with Dr. Fuller who was a deacon of the Plymouth Church, and with Standish the military chief of the plantation there, began in 1620. A friendly intercourse was always maintained after this time, between the two Colonies, both in civil and religious concerns; and was also cultivated afterwards, under Governor Winthrop and his successors, till by the second charter for Massachusetts, in 1691, Plymouth Colony was included in that province. Governor Endicot often commanded the military of the Colony, with the title of Major-General. The first who had military command of the citizens, was Deputy Governor Dudley. Edward Gibbons, R. Sedgwick and Humphrey Atherton, were also Major Generals in the early days of the Colony. Governor Endicot could not boast of so good an education as Winthrop, Bellingham, Bradstreet, or Nowell. He was better fitted for action, than for council, or for writing; and yet his letters are written in a correct style, and he had a good knowledge of mankind.

EUSTIS, Hon. WILLIAM was a native of Boston, and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1772. He made choice of the medical profession, and entered the American army in 1775, as Surgeon's mate; but soon after became chief surgeon, and in that station remained till the close of the war. For several years he attended to the practice of physic in his native town. He was a good writer and a popular speaker. He had a seat in the General Court for four or five years, between 1788 and 1793; and generally took part in the debates, with much tact and fluency, though some of the members were more able and profound in argument. He was afterwards a member of Congress two years from Suffolk District. Then Secretary of War; Envoy to the Court of Holland; and Governor of the State of Massachusetts, in 1824 and 1825. He died while in office, in 1825, at the age of seventy-three. Governor Eustis possessed good talents, but was not a very hard student. As a physician he was respectable, and as a patriot, ardent and sincere.

CHAPTER VI.

F

FARLEY, MICHAEL Esq. was a citizen of Ipswich, and had the reputation of an ardent and intelligent patriot in the critical period of 1770–1775. For several successive years he was returned a representative from his native town, and ranked among the leading members of the General Court. In 1774, when chosen as one of the Council, Governor Gage, then recently come into the chair, gave his negative to the election. But this was no dishonor—for the negative of the Governor, at that time, extended to Bowdoin, Winthrop, Austin, J. Adams, W. Phillips, Jas. Prescott, Jedediah Foster, Norton, Quincy, Timo. Danielson, and Enoch Freeman. Mr. Farley attended the convention in Essex, September 1774, as a member from Ipswich; and was also elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774, February and May 1775; and afterwards a member of the House of Representatives, July 1775. He was then chosen one of the Supreme Executive Council, which had the power of the former Governor and his Council; but which was now disowned. Mr. Farley was appointed Sheriff of the county of Essex, in 1780, and continued in that office until near the close of his useful life. He was also several years Major-General of militia of the second division. He died in 1789, at the age of seventy. His memory is justly honored.

FISHER, JABEZ Esq., of Wrentham, represented that town in the Suffolk County Convention, in September 1774, which met to remonstrate against the threats and warlike measures of Governor Gage, as well as against the arbitrary and oppressive policy of the British ministry. And when a Provincial Congress was held at Concord, in October 1774, he attended as a delegate from Wrentham. He and Dr. Lemuel Kollock, were also members of the second Congress in Massachusetts, in February 1775; and of the third, in May 1775. When a House of Representatives was called in July 1775, instead of a Congress, Mr. Fisher was returned as a member, and soon after was chosen one of the Supreme Executive Council of the Province; the authority of Governor Gage and the mandamus Council having been repudiated, before that time. With other patriots of the Revolution, who contended so nobly, and at great hazard and cost, for civil liberty, and for political rights always enjoyed by the people of New England, his memory deserves to be revered by the present generation. The few learned and eloquent men of that critical period, gave an impulse in favor of the glorious cause, and furnished examples from history to animate the people to struggle for their rights as men and as members of society. But the contest had been hopeless without the resolute support, and efficient and united aid of the substantial yeomanry and mechanics in the Province.

FISKE, Rev. JOHN came to Massachusetts in the year 1627, at the age of thirty-five or thirty-six; in the company with Rev. John Allin, who was sometime pastor of the Church at Dedham. He was esteemed as an able and faithful minister of the gospel; and his labors were abundantly successful in the vineyard of his Lord. He first settled at

Wenham, in the County of Essex; and after twelve years removed to Chelmsford, then a new settlement. He continued in that place till his death in 1677. One of his sons and a grandson were respectable clergymen in the Colony. The former was settled in Braintree, and the latter in Salem. Dr. Mather called his wife his concordance; for she was so conversant with the sacred volume, that she could always tell him where to find the passage or text he wanted. Mr. Fiske was also a practising physician; which was not a very uncommon case at that period. His name is spelled Frisk in some early publications; an error of the press no doubt.

FISKE, Rev. NATHAN D. D. received his education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1754. He was ordained over a Congregational Church and Society in Brookfield, in the year 1758; and continued in the ministry until his decease, in 1799, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He has been ranked among the most popular and faithful ministers of his time. His great aim and effort were to promote the spiritual welfare of his people. But he was always ready to engage in plans for the literary and moral improvement of his fellow men, in other places besides his own parish. He was no innovator, nor had an unreasonable veneration for ancient opinions and customs. His preaching was evangelical, but practical. He laid little stress on abstruse points in theology, "knowing that they gender strife," but asserted and urged the plain doctrines of the gospel, which are "according to godliness," and tend directly and powerfully to spiritual edification. Though he had a small salary, he gave his time more to reading and study than some of the country clergy. And he therefore excelled most of his brethren in general knowledge, as well as in that of theology and ecclesiastical history. Several

of his discourses and essays on moral subjects were published; and possess no small degree of merit, when compared with other publications of fifty and sixty years ago. By his literary, moral and religious labors, he contributed a good share, as an individual, to the common stock of information in the community.

FISKE, Hon. OLIVER M. D. a son of Rev. Dr. Nathan Fiske, received his first degree in Harvard College, in the year 1787. He chose the useful profession of a physician; and was many years a highly respectable member of the faculty in Worcester. He was a scientific physician, being well acquainted with natural philosophy, chemistry, and physiology, so far as contributed to a correct or successful practice. Dr. Fiske was also in public office for several years, after he arrived at the meridian of life according to the usual age of man. He was one of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth in 1809, and again in 1812, and 1813.

FOBES, Rev. PEREZ L L. D. was a native of Bridgewater, Plymouth County, and graduated at Harvard College with the class of 1762. He settled in the ministry in the town of Raynham, and County of Bristol; where he continued a useful and faithful pastor till his death, in 1798, at the age of fifty-seven. He had a taste for the physical sciences; and having a small society, he had leisure to turn his attention to the subject. His acquirements were so great, that he was chosen to deliver lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy in Brown University, from which he received the degree of L L. D. He possessed an amiable disposition; and was greatly esteemed and beloved by his people.

FORBES, Rev. ELI D. D. received a degree in

Harvard College, in 1751; and settled in the ministry in Brookfield; but after some years removed to Gloucester, where he remained till his death, in 1804, at the age of seventy-seven. He ranked with the most popular preachers of his time. His discourses were well written, and delivered in an impressive manner. Several of his occasional sermons were published; and a volume written by him for the use of families.

FOSTER, Hon. DWIGHT received his public education in Brown University, with the class of 1774. He chose the profession of law; and had an extensive practice in Brookfield, where he lived, and in other parts of the county of Worcester. He was elected a Representative to the General Court from that town, at an early age; and afterwards had a seat in the national Legislature; being first a member of the House, and then of the Senate of the United States. He was also sometime a member of the Senate of Massachusetts: and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Worcester. Judge Foster held other offices of public trust; and always received the good opinion of his fellow citizens for the ability and faithfulness with which he conducted. He died at an age short of the term often allotted to man.

FOSTER, Dr. ISAAC was a native of Charlestown, and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1758. He studied medicine, and settled in Charlestown, where he was several years engaged in the practice of "the healing art:" But he previously spent some time in England, to study his profession under able surgeons and physicians there. Charlestown could boast of a large number of whigs and patriots in the memorable period of 1775; and Dr. Foster was among the most in-

telligent and active. He was a delegate, with R. Devens, D. Cheever, and others, to the convention in the county of Middlesex, in August 1774; and of the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774. The object of these meetings, each of which was composed of more than two hundred members, was to consult on measures, proper then for adoption, to preserve the ancient civil liberties of the people. The prospect was such as to interest and alarm the people generally; and some were ready almost to despond. It was necessary to call on the more intelligent, and those of good judgment, and of experience in public affairs, to act for the whole province—to devise measures of defence, when attacked by British troops, then in the country for the purpose of enforcing arbitrary and oppressive acts of Parliament; and for the preservation of political rights, consistent with a proper regard to constitutional law and social order. The opinion then was to act on the defensive, and to resort to arms only, after all attempts to maintain peace and union with England should fail. The Convention shall speak for itself—among other things it resolved: "That, as true and loyal subjects of our gracious sovereign, George the third, king of Great Britain, we by no means intend to withdraw our allegiance from him; but while permitted the free exercise of our natural and charter rights, are resolved to expend life and treasure in his service.—That when our ancestors emigrated from Great Britain, charters and solemn stipulations expressed the conditions, and what particular rights they yielded; what each party had to do and perform; and which each of the contracting parties were equally bound by:—That we know of no instance in which this province has transgressed the rules on their part, or any way forfeited their natural and charter rights to any power on earth—That the Parliament of Great Britain

have exercised a power contrary to the charter, by passing acts which hold up their absolute supremacy over the Colonies; by an act blockading up the port of Boston; and by two late acts, one entitled an act for better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts Bay; the other entitled an act for the more impartial administration of justice in said province; and by enforcing all the iniquitous acts with a large armed force, to dragoon and enslave us.—That the late act of Parliament for regulating anew the government of the province, expressly acknowledges the authority of the charter: and the only reason suggested in the preamble is the inexpediency of continuing our privileges—That the act providing for *mandamus* counsellors to be appointed by the crown is a violation of the charter; and a fatal blow to an independent and just legislature—That no State can long exist free and happy, where the course of justice is obstructed, and trials by jury destroyed or weakened—That the people have an absolute right of meeting together to consult on their grievances, and to petition, remonstrate, and use all legal measures for their removal—That the law which forbids such meetings destroys the scaffold of English freedom, and reduces us to an abject state of vassalage and slavery—That, in our opinion, these acts if they are quietly submitted to, will annihilate the last vestiges of liberty in the province; and therefore we may be justified by God and the world, in never submitting to them." Dr. Foster was appointed a surgeon early in 1775, and was some months at the head of the military medical department, while General Ward commanded at Cambridge; and before the arrival of General Washington. On the 20th of April, the day after the battle of Concord, by urgent request of General Ward and Dr. Warren, he attended the men who had been wounded, and gave up his other and common prac-

tice, which was very large. On the 18th of June, the day after Bunker hill battle, he was appointed by the Committee of Safety to attend the men wounded on that day. He was soon after appointed Surgeon of the State hospital then opened. On the defection of Dr. E. Church, in October, he was appointed by Gen. Washington Director-General *pro tem.* of the American Hospital Department. Congress soon after appointed Dr. Morgan to that place; but Dr. Foster was still the oldest surgeon in the hospital. Again, in 1777, General Washington appointed him to take charge of the hospitals in the eastern department. Dr. Foster, retired from active public life in 1780, near the close of the year; being then in a feeble state; but did not resign his commission. He died in February following, at the age of forty-two, greatly lamented as an able physican and a sincere patriot. The public prints of the day refer to him in high terms of eulogy, for his devotion to the cause of his country. It was said that his health was greatly injured by his incessent public services, from April 1775, to the time he retired from the army. And now, such alas, often is the lot of public fidelity, he is scarcely remembered. Several men of eminence in the medical profession, studied sometime with Dr. Foster—as Eustis, Welch, and Bartlett.

FOSTER Hon. JEDEDIAH was graduated in Harvard College, in the year 1744, and engaged in the practice of the law in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester. He enjoyed, in a high degree, the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He had a seat in the convention as a delegate from Brookfield, for the county of Worcester, August 1774. The doings of this convention were highly important, in disseminating correct political principles, in giving a true account of the British plans and measures, and in arousing the spirit of the people in that part

of the country. Mr. Foster was also a delegate to the several provincial Congresses in Massachusetts, which met in October 1774, February 1775, and in May 1775. The records of these assemblies show that he was an active member, and had great influence. His name appears on most of the important committees raised by each Congress. In July 1775, he was elected one of the Executive Council by the House of Representatives; as he had been in May 1774, when with several other distinguished whigs, he received the negative of Governor Gage. In 1775, he was sent to lake Champlain and vicinity, with James Sullivan and Walter Spooner, to learn the state and condition of that part of the country. In 1776, Mr. Foster was appointed one of the Judges of the Superior Court. He was also sometime Judge of Probate and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Worcester. He died in 1779, at the age of fifty-six.

FOSTER, Hon. THEODORE a son of Judge Foster, received his education in Brown University, with the class of 1770, which was the second class graduated in that seminary. Mr. Foster chose the legal profession; and had an extensive practice in the State of Rhode Island. He was several years one of the overseers of that College, and ranked among its most active friends. He held various public offices in that State; and at different times was a Senator in the Congress of the United States. His first term was from 1792 to 1798—and from 1804, on the resignation of W. Bradford, as well as sometime as his colleague. The first senators from Rhode Island was in 1792, as the federal constitution was not adopted there till 1791. The character of Mr. Foster was highly respected by his fellow citizens; and he often received their suffrages for important stations, at different periods of a long life.

FOXCROFT, Rev. THOMAS many years a pastor of the first Church in Boston, was born in Cambridge, and graduated in Harvard College in 1714. He had the reputation of a diligent student and a good scholar, when he left the University. He was ordained in 1717, as colleague to Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, who was afterwards the president of that institution; when Mr. Chauncy was settled in the same Church. Mr. Foxcroft and Mr. Chauncy, were long associated as pastor and teacher of this ancient society. It is not to be supposed that their sentiments or sermons were materially opposite; but their people were wont to say, "that Mr. Foxcroft insisted on faith, and Dr. Chauncy on good works." The parents of Mr. Foxcroft belonged to the Episcopal Church, and were very desirous their son should take ordination of a bishop. He considered it proper to study the question fully for himself, whether Presbyterian ordination were not sufficient and valid, and also, whether there was a foundation in Scripture for the different ranks of clergymen, allowed and required by the English established Church. He often conversed with the Rev. and learned Nehemiah Walter of Roxbury, with whom he was acquainted, on the subject; whose arguments had the effect to satisfy Mr. Foxcroft, that the Congregational forms and government, were not in accordance with apostolic and primitive times. He was a very popular preacher, and a learned theologian. He also had the character of a polite and accomplished gentleman, superior to most others of the age. In the latter part of his life, he was subject to many infirmities, and was often unable to perform the usual services of the pulpit. And his long and feeble state of health, had an unhappy influence on his mind, causing a depression of spirits, and thus greatly diminishing his usefulness, as a minister and a public character. He died in 1769, at the age of

seventy-two; having been in the ministry fifty-one years. His publications consist of numerous sermons on the death of eminent characters, and on other public occasions.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN L L D. F R S. &c. &c. was born in Boston, 1706, in a house opposite the Old South church, near the head of Milk street. His father was a tallow-chandler; he moved to the corner of Union and Hanover Streets, where his widow, after his decease, kept boarders. She was a daughter of P. Folger of Nantucket. Franklin's oldest brother James was a printer, and published a newspaper; and Benjamin attended to that art, under his brother. The paper was obnoxious for its free sentiments; and Franklin went to Philadelphia. Where he entered the printing office of Andrew Bradford, who published a newspaper in that town, 1720. He wrote some pieces for that paper in 1722, then only sixteen years old; one was a severe censure on the General Court of Massachusetts, for imposing a fine and threatening imprisonment of his brother James, for some remarks on their doings. "To punish first," said Franklin, "and then inquire, according to Lord Coke, the law abhors." James had been sentenced, without being called on to give an answer. But Franklin did not long confine himself to small things, nor to the laborious details of a printer's press. At an early age, he discovered a capacious and comprehensive mind, great ingenuity in mechanics and philosophy, and an uncommon thirst for general knowledge; and he became one of the most remarkable men in America or Europe, before he was fifty years of age. He was among the first negotiators of the age, for he possessed great knowledge of mankind; and with much simplicity of character could detect the intrigues and hidden views and purposes of his opponents. He was long

in public office in the State of Pennsylvania. About the year 1750, he made important discoveries in electricity, and applied his knowledge of its nature and properties to useful purposes. The rods proposed by him to be put on buildings for protecting them, by leading the electric gas to the earth, and thus save them from harm, had a good effect.—In 1754, he was a delegate from Pennsylvania, with delegates from other southern provinces, which met in Congress at Albany, to adjust difficulties with the six nations of Indians residing within the province of New York. The French were then engaged in making attacks on the frontier settlements, and instigated the savage tribes to join them. In 1764 he was appointed Deputy Post Master General, for America, by the British ministry; from which he was removed in 1774; and in 1774, was agent for Massachusetts at the court of London. He was one of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, in 1774, and a member of the committee chosen to report on the subject of Independence. Soon after the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Franklin was sent an envoy to the court of France. He remained in Europe several years, and proved to be an able diplomatist. The treaty of peace made in 1783, between England, France, and the United States of America, received his signature, and he had his full share of influence in preparing it. After this great event he returned to the United States; and was one of the delegates in the general convention, by which the Federal Constitution was formed, in 1787. He died in 1790, at the age of eighty-four.

FREEMAN, Hon. ENOCH was a citizen of Portland, formerly Falmouth, in Maine; and distinguished for his opposition to the policy and measures of the British ministry, relative to the American colonies, in 1775. He was a native of Eastham, on

Cape Cod; and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1729. When a convention was held in the County of Cumberland, September 1774, he was a member, and chosen to preside. And was the delegate also to the first Provincial Congress, at Concord, in October 1774. The Cumberland Convention, in an address to the people, say, "We think it the duty of every good citizen, for his own sake, as well as that of future generations, to use his utmost care and endeavor *to preserve the English Constitution inviolate and unimpaired:* for we regard it not only as the foundation of all our civil rights and liberties, but as a system of government the best calculated to promote the people's peace and happiness: and we lament that in the present administration, there are men so lost to all the principles of equity and justice, as to *attempt a violation of the rights which we have long enjoyed;* and which, while we profess ourselves, as we now do, the loyal subjects of George III, our rightful sovereign, we have a right still to enjoy entire and unmolested.—But since the ministry have borne their tyranny to such a length as to endeavor to execute their wicked designs by military force, we fear it is their aim to introduce despotic monarchy. But though their tyranny and oppression seem now with hasty strides to threaten the colonies with ruin, we hope no vengeance will affright, or wiles allure us to give up our dear-bought liberty, that choicest boon of Heaven, which our fathers came into these regions to enjoy; and which we will retain, while life enables us to struggle for its blessings. In parliament we have none to represent us, and the great distance of England, separated from us by a vast and hazardous ocean, renders it impossible we ever can, in reason or equity. But we have by compact, unbroken by us, and by a charter which our forefathers procured, a parliament of our own, or rather a

a legislative general court, wherein we are equally represented, and to the laws of which, in obedience to the laws of God, we ought only to be obedient." With Jedediah Preble, he was employed by that body in 1775, to superintend the execution of measures for the defence of the posts and people in Maine. He also acted as Colonel of a regiment of militia, at that period; but his feeble health and advancing years, prevented his continuance in the public service. His patriotism and his zeal in the support of civil liberty were always conspicuous.

FREEMAN, Rev. JAMES D. D. was of a family in the County of Barnstable; and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of graduates in 1777. On leaving college, he studied theology, and was chosen minister of the religious Society in Boston, which worshipped in the Stone Chapel, sometimes called the King's Chapel. But he was not an Episcopalian, in the common acceptation of that term. He did not believe in the divine right of bishops, nor in an high order of ministers to be styled bishops, different from any and all Christian teachers and pastors. Nor did he believe in the thirty-nine articles, required to be subscribed by the ministers of the English Episcopal Church. Especially did he object to the trinitarian dogma, and to the reading of the Athenian or Nicene creed. He considered them the system of fallible men, and not as taught or supported by the apostolical and inspired writers. At his request, therefore, the liturgy which had been used in that church, was materially altered; and whatever implied the above articles of faith were expunged. He was ordained, or separated to his sacred office by a few of the church chosen for the purpose. And a very great majority of the old members remained in the society; but few left it from dislike of the change made. In a few

years after the settlement of Dr. Freeman, the most of the congregational clergy of Boston united with him and his Church in acts of Christian communion and intercourse, and for the last twenty years of his life, he was of the same ministerial association with them. Some of the Church prayers and forms however, were used by him in his public religious services while he was able to officiate at the Christian altar. Dr. Freeman was a good classical and general scholar, well acquainted with history, and with the works of the most elegant and accomplished writers in the English language. He was not fond of giving his compositions to the public; but through the urgency of his friends he consented to the publication of some occasional discourses. And by their request, a volume of his sermons was issued from the press during the latter part of his life. They were well received, and passed through a second edition. Dr. Freeman was a fearless and independent inquirer; but not rash, nor fond of inovating, unless truth required it. He had a good portion of modesty; and could hardly tolerate conceit, or dogmatism, or censoriousness in others. Dr. Freeman died in 1835, at the advanced age of eighty. He had lived in retirement for several years, on account of great bodily infirmity; but not forgotten, or neglected by his many friends. Dr. Freeman was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and contributed several valuable articles which appear in its publications.

FREEMAN, SAMUEL Esq. of Falmouth, was quite a young man when the war of the Revolution began, in 1775. But he studied the nature of the political controversy, then existing between the Colonies, and the parent government in England, and soon became decided and zealous on the part of the former. When a Convention was held in the

County of Cumberland, in September 1774, he was a member from Falmouth, and chosen secretary of the meeting. He was also elected a delegate to the second and third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in 1775. Of the third Congress, holden at Watertown, in May 1775, Mr. Freeman was chosen secretary by a unanimous vote; Colonel Benjamin Lincoln having declined a re-election. General Joseph Warren was elected president of the Convention, in the room of John Hancock, who was then attending the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. When a House of Representatives met in July 1775, Mr. Freeman was appointed clerk. He had quick perceptions, and was prompt in preparing all papers necessary for one in the office he held. He continued faithful to the interests of the country; and during a long life, he filled several important offices in his native town, and for the County of Cumberland. He was also an active and efficient friend of Bowdoin College; being several years a member of the Board of Trustees or overseers. As a member and an officer of the Church of Christ, he was very exemplary, and in his life and conversation, gave evidence that he had much of the spirit of his divine Master.

FRISBIE, Rev. LEVI was a member of the first class graduated in Dartmouth College, which was in the year 1771. He previously spent three years at Yale College, for which he was prepared by Dr. Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College, who had kept a high school in Lebanon, in Connecticut. Mr. Frisbie received ordination in 1775, and engaged in the Missionary service; but the war which began that year, obstructed his services in that employment; and in 1776, he was settled over the first Church and Society in the ancient town of Ipswich, as successor to Rev. Nathaniel Rogers. He

died in 1806, aged fifty-seven. He was a serious, evangelical preacher; and ever desirous of promoting the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his ministerial charge.

FRISBIE, LEVI a son of the Rev. Mr. Frisbie, before mentioned, received his first degree in Harvard College, in the year 1802: and had a high reputation, at that early period of life, as a scholar, and a man of fine taste in composition. His style was very correct and chaste; and at the same time rich with good moral sentiments. He did not sacrifice sense or truth to harmonious phrases or an ornamented style: And an elevated moral tone pervaded all his writings. He was appointed a tutor in the University, in 1805; and held that office nearly six years; when he was elected Professor of the Latin language; and in 1817, Professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity; and continued in that station until his death, in 1822. His taste, his studies, and his attainments, fitted him in a peculiar manner for the department he was called to fill, and the instructions it became his duty to give. His comparatively early death was greatly lamented by his personal friends, and by all who professed to be the friends of religion and literature.

CHAPTER VII.

G

GALLISON, JOHN Esq. was a native of Marblehead, and had his public education in Harvard College with the class which was graduated in 1807. He engaged in the profession of law, and opened an office as a practising attorney in Boston. He had a good share of business; and was esteemed alike for his ability and integrity. It was evident that he acted from correct and honorable principles in all his professional engagements and duties. But he did not confine his views and efforts to the lucrative business of an attorney. He felt his obligations to society; and was desirous of aiding in the enlightenment and moral welfare of the community. Several benevolent and religious societies could boast of him as a useful and attentive member. His conduct is an example to be followed by young men engaged in the profession of the law or of medicine, or whose principal business is that of trade and commerce: for they may find some leisure for attention and effort in promoting the great cause of knowledge and virtue, for the benefit of the unfortunate, the uneducated, and the degraded. Mr. Gallison died in 1820, at the age of thirty-two. "Many die as young; but few as safe." And few have left so high a moral character. He early took part in favor of plans for the gradual termination of slavery in the United

States; but was not an ultra-abolitionist. He was also an efficient member of the Peace Society; and delivered a discourse before the association which did him great credit as a "ripe scholar," and a benevolent man.

GARDNER, HENRY Esq, of Stowe, in the County of Middlesex, engaged in the support of civil liberty, at an early period of the dispute with Great Britain, which began in 1765, and continued till the war in 1775. He possessed an ardent spirit and a good degree of information on public affairs; and had great influence with the people in his vicinity. He was an alumnus of Harvard College, where he received his first degree in 1750. He had a seat in the Middlesex Convention, holden in September 1774, which met to consult for the common defence and welfare.—It consisted of one hundred and fifty delegates. At this convention, and at others held during the same month in most of the counties, it was recommended to have a Provincial Congress; which was accordingly convened in Salem, October 7, 1774, and the day after adjourned to Concord. The members assembled at Salem were ninety, and at Concord two hundred and eighty-eight. Mr. Gardner was one of this Congress; and of that in February 1775, and May 1775, which met at Watertown. In December 1774, he was chosen Treasurer of the province, by the first Congress; and the several towns in the province were advised and directed to pay their taxes to him, and not to Mr. Gray, then the treasurer, but also adhered to the cause of the British ministry. Mr. Gardner was a sincere patriot, and rendered very important service to the province by his diligence and fidelity. He was afterwards a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and had the character of a learned man.

GARDNER, Col. THOMAS of Cambridge, early engaged in the dispute with England, on the subject of colonial rights, and ranked among the most zealous sons of liberty, in 1774–1775. He was one of the Convention in Middlesex County, in August 1774, which was held to consult on measures of public safety and defence, when the people were deeply anxious in consequence of the arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British government. He was also a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774, and February 1775. And by that Congress appointed one of the Committee of Safety, chosen to act instead of a governor and council; then the mere tools of the British ministry. He early raised a regiment of men, according to previous advice of the Congress, and in May 1775, had a commission as Colonel. He was engaged in the memorable battle of Bunker-Hill, June 17th, 1775. He was mortally wounded on that day, and died on the 18th. He was of the highest grade of officers, next to General Warren, who were of the "noble army of martyrs," that sacrificed themselves on that mourful, but glorious day, and no one except Warren, was more lamented and honored in his death. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, of Prescott's regiment, a citizen of Chelmsford, was also wounded on that day, and taken prisoner: and died in Boston, a few days after.

GAY, Rev. EBENEZER D. D. received a degree in Harvard, in 1714; and settled as minister of the first Church and society in Hingham, in the year 1718. Few have enjoyed so long, so useful and peaceful a ministry. He died in 1787, at the age of ninety-one, after being the pastor of that Christian society sixty-nine years His mental powers continued to the close of a long life without being very perceptibly impaired. He preached the

Lord's day before his decease; which was without any serious warning to alarm his family and friends. Dr. Gay was one of the most liberal divines of his time. He avoided all usual controversial subjects in his preaching; and yet the great and essential doctrines of the gospel were urged by him with zeal and fervor. In his writings also, there seldom appears any disposition to dogmatise or to insist on speculative points in theology. He called no one master but Christ, and appealed only to his discourses and the writings of the inspired apostles, as authority on the subject of religion; but he was inclined rather to the Arminian than to the Calvinistic creed. Many of his occasional sermons were published; and are justly considered as equal to the most rational and useful which issued from the press eighty or one hundred years ago. When he was eighty years of age, he preached a sermon called the "Old man's Calendar;" which passed through three editions in this country, and two in London.

GERRY, Hon. ELBRIDGE was a native of Marblehead. He received his education in Harvard College in the year 1763; and after leaving the college engaged in commerce, in his native town. The political disputes with England began in 1765, and Mr. Gerry, like many of the sons of Harvard, who were in early manhood, took a deep interest in that controversy. In September 1774, Mr. Gerry was a member from Marblehead of a convention in the county of Essex, at a time of great alarm and anxiety in consequence of the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British ministry. And he was also chosen as a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774, from the same town. He was again returned as a delegate to the two next Congresses in Massachusetts; one in February 1775, and one in May, of the same year. In

these assemblies of patriotic citizens, Mr. Gerry was among the most active and intelligent. He was frequently on important committees, and not seldom the chairman. In 1775, he was chosen one of the five delegates from Massachusetts to the continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, in the room of Mr. Bowdoin, whose infirm health induced him to decline. He continued in the General Congress several successive years: and was also a member of the convention held in Philadelphia, in 1787, to prepare a new federal compact for the United States. He had objections to the form of government proposed by that convention; but he was chosen a member of the first Congress, and united with other patriotic citizens, who more fully approved of the constitution, in giving efficiency to the government, in adopting measures for supporting the credit, and advancing the prosperity of the country. He continued in this high station several years, and ranked among the most active and intelligent members. He faithfully advocated the peculiar interests of the New England States, navigation and commerce, while he always regarded the rights and welfare of the whole Union. He was appointed an Envoy to France in 1798: where it was supposed, by some of the people, that he did not act with sufficient decision and firmness in resisting the intrigues of the French; but his patriotism was wholly unimpeached. In 1809 and 1810, Mr. Gerry was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. This was a time when party feelings were highly exasperated; and he yielded too much to the more violent men of the party by which he was elected. In 1813, he was chosen Vice President of the United States; and died while in that station, 1815.

GODDARD, Hon. CALVIN was a native of Shrewsbury, in Massachusetts, and received his pub-

lic education in Dartmouth College, in the year 1786. He passed two years as a teacher of youth in the Academy at Plainfield, Connecticut; and there engaged in the study of the law. He began to practice in his profession, 1792, in the County of Windham. In 1795, he represented the town of Plainfield, in the General Assembly of Connecticut; and was re-elected for five successive years following—the last of which he was speaker. He was afterwards Member of Congress for three terms, when he resigned his seat in the national Legislature. during that period, from 1800 to 1807, and the time might be extended, the State of Connecticut had able representatives in the government of the United States; and Mr. Goddard was not the least distinguished for good sense and political knowledge, or ability to support the best interests of the country. On retiring from Congress, Mr. Goddard moved to Norwich, and was several years the Mayor of that city. Subsequently, in 1812–1814, he had a seat in the Senate, in Connecticut, and was a delegate to the Hartford Convention, in 1815. He also had a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State for five years, when he was superseded, on a political change of the government. This is one of the evils attending free governments, especially when party feelings are exasperated, but it is an evil which must be endured for the sake of liberty. Mr. Goddard died in March 1842, aged seventy-four.

GOODHUE, Hon. BENJAMIN was born in Salem, and graduated in Harvard College, in the year 1766. He early engaged in commercial pursuits; and was many years an active and successful merchant in his native town. He was not wholly absorbed in acquiring property; but took a due interest in public and political affairs. In 1794, he was chosen a Representative in Congress; and proved

an able supporter of the Washington administration, at that critical period, by his correct knowledge of the commercial interests of the United States, and his ability as a financier. In 1798, he was elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Massachusetts; and in that station also, he rendered important service to the country. In some of the members of Congress from the southern States, at that time, there was an unwillingness to legislate with a view to the interest of commerce, or an indifference to its extension or protection. The members from the eastern States deemed it good policy to foster and protect the interests of trade and navigation. And none were more attentive to the subject than Mr. Goodhue; none better understood the benefits of foreign commerce to the United States, and none were more zealous and efficient in efforts to promote or maintain it. During the period he was in the federal legislature, his devotion to the public interests was most assiduous, and the benefit of his services surpassed by very few.

GOOKIN, DANIEL Esq. was several years one of the magistrates in Massachusetts, from 1650 to 1680. He came into the Colony from Virginia, a few years after Massachusetts was first settled. He then had serious views on religion, and became attached to the cause of the Puritans. He took an active part in ecclesiastical as well as in civil affairs; and was soon much employed in the public service; as a Representative, and one of the Board of Assistants. He had the character of an upright magistrate, and sincere Christian: and he also made great efforts for converting and civilizing the native Indians. He provided for their instruction, both young and old; and often united with Mr. Eliot, Bourne, and others, in this benevolent purpose. In the disputes in his time, between Massachusetts and

Charles II, when the rulers in the colony were accused of exercising undue authority, and commissioners were sent from England to control or revoke the proceedings of the General Court, Mr. Gookin was one of those who refused to submit, and zealously contended for all charter rights and privileges. Some of the citizens at that period, were disposed to submit to the arbitrary plans of king Charles and his court. But the majority refused; and insisted on exercising such a degree of power as was necessary for the internal government of the Colony.

GORE, Hon. CHRISTOPHER L L. D. received his early education in Boston, the place of his birth, and was graduated in Harvard College in the year 1776, at the age of eighteen. He had been well fitted for the College, having pursued his classical studies under John Lovell, master of the south Latin school in Boston. On leaving college, he soon engaged in the study of law with Hon. John Lowell, one of the most eminent barristers in Massachusetts. Their mutual regards for each other were honorable to both. Judge Lowell had a nice sense of honor and justice; and his pupil, through the instruction and example of his teacher, or from innate feelings of propriety, always conducted unexceptionably as a lawyer and a public man. He held several highly important offices—as a District Attorney of the United States, by appointment of Washington, in 1790—as Commissioner in 1796, to settle the claims of American citizens on the British government for spoliations on the commerce of the country, in 1793, after the treaty made by Mr. Jay. Mr. Gore discharged the difficult and delicate duties of that embassy with entire fidelity and great ability. In 1804, he was *Charge d'Affaires* to the British court. After his return to Massachusetts, he engaged in the practice of the law, and at the same time cul-

tivated and embellished his farm at Waltham, which was one of the best in the State. In 1806 and 1807, he held a seat in the Senate of the Commonwealth, as a member from the county of Suffolk: and in 1809 was chosen Chief Magistrate. This was a time of strong party feelings, but his conduct was allowed to be impartial and honorable. At a later day, 1814, Mr. Gore was appointed a Senator in Congress, for Massachusetts, and continued in that high station three years. He had a seat in the national Senate, during part of the war of 1812–1815, and his political course was marked by firmness in advocating the rights of his State, and conciliation towards his opponents. Mr. Gore took an active part in several literary, charitable and religious societies, and presided over the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the corporation of Harvard College, and the Massachusetts Evangelical Association. He died in March 1829, at the age of sixty-eight. He left no children; and after providing honorably for the support of Mrs. Gore, he made Harvard College his residuary legatee; being about one hundred thousand dollars.

GORHAM, Hon. NATHANIEL of Charlestown, became distinguished, in early life, for his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the parent government relating to the people in the American colonies; and for his zealous exertions in support of civil liberty. He appears to have taken a correct and full view of the controversy; and, though hoping at first that Britain would relax her high and unjust claims to rule the colonies according to her will in all respects, in their internal policy and the imposition of taxes, as well as in cases of foreign commerce, he could not fail to see, by the signs of the times in 1770 and 1771, that the maintenance of our rights

would require a great struggle and immense sacrifices. Like many other patriots of that period, he was willing, no doubt, to suffer much, to repeat petitions, and wait long for redress; but resolved, if necessary for the support of civil liberty and charter rights, to defend them at every hazard. In 1771, and for the three following years, he was returned a member of the General Court from Charlestown.—He was much respected by the members of the legislature: but, in some cases, acted with so much independence of his party, that he gave temporary offence. His talents and integrity were too justly appreciated, however, to prevent his being again employed in the public service at a time so critical, when all men of intelligence and patriotism were needed to direct and to lead. Mr. Gorham was chosen a delegate to the first and second Provincial Congress in Massachusetts, October 1774, and February 1775. In 1779 he was a Representative to the General Court from Charlestown; and a delegate to the Convention in Massachusetts for forming a new civil constitution for the Commonwealth. A few years later, he was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress from Massachusetts; and was elected President of that very respectable assembly. He was also one of the four delegates from Massachusetts to the general convention in 1787, for forming a new federal constitution: and he had no inconsiderable influence in procuring its adoption afterwards, by a majority in the convention in Massachusetts. Mr. Gorham died in 1796; and public honors were paid to his memory, as to one held in high esteem alike for his public and private virtues.

GREEN, SAMUEL was the first person in New England who had a printing press; which was set up in 1639. The press was brought over by Mrs. Glover, widow of Rev. Joseph Glover, who had been

encouraged by Governor Winslow of Plymouth, to this undertaking. Mr. Glover died the year he was preparing to settle in America; but his widow emigrated to New England, and transported the press. It was in the possession of a Mr. Day, a short time, but soon passed into the hands of Mr. Green. In 1639–40, he published an almanac for New England, prepared by Captain Pierce, a skilful navigator; the freeman's oath; and a version of the psalms of David. The name of Samuel Green appears as the printer of all of them. It was necessary at that time, to have a license from the civil authority for printing and publishing any book or pamphlet. The censors of the press, about the middle of the 17th century, and afterwards, were Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Cambridge, and Major Gookin, a magistrate of the colony. Eliot's Indian Bible was printed by Green, who lived to a great age. His son Bartholomew was a printer; and several of his posterity in more recent times. The first newspaper issued in Massachusetts, or in New England, was printed by Bartholomew Green, in 1704.

GREENE, Gen. NATHANIEL an officer of high rank and character, in the war of the Revolution, was a native of Warwick, in Rhode Island. His father was the proprietor of large iron works in that town; and the son labored in the business a portion of his time. He had only a common education; but having a literary taste, he studied the Latin language, read good English authors: in which, it appears, he acted of his own voluntary purpose and choice. He thus became distinguished among his contemporaries, in early manhood; and when quite a young man, was chosen a member of the legislative assembly. This was only a few years before the war commenced. On the intelligence of the affair at Concord and Lexington, in Massachusetts, April 19,

1775, he repaired to Cambridge, the place of rendesvous of the militia of Massachusetts and other New England provinces, with three regiments from Rhode Island. The parents of Mr. Greene were of the Society of Friends; but this did not prevent him in joining his fellow citizens in *defence* of civil liberty. A portion of that respectable sect of Christians were in favor of a *defensive* war, like that in which the people of the British colonies in America then engaged, for the support of their natural and charter rights. But the Quakers, generally, are opposed to war of every kind and for any purpose whatever. General Greene was an active officer in organizing the militia in 1775; and in 1776, he received a commission from the Continental Congress, no doubt by the recommendation of Washington, then commander-in-chief of the American army, as a Major-General. He always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of General Washington, not only as a brave officer, but as a man of comprehensive views and of excellent judgment. It has been reported, that Washington designated in his own mind, the command of the army to General Greene, if by any event there should be a vacancy. This could have been merely intimated, and that to his most confidential friends. Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, it was believed, stood next highest in the opinion of Washington, as a suitable character for that responsible station. General Greene was in the engagement at Trenton, December 1776, and at Princeton, January 1777, when great advantages occurred to the American arms, under the skilful direction and personal command of Washington; and at a time of great anxiety and gloom in the country: and afforded prompt and efficient support to the commander-in-chief. The attack on the British forces, at that time, when they were very numerous, and the American troops but few, was by some

deemed rash and desperate. But it was necessary that a great effort should be made to annoy the enemy, and to raise the drooping spirits of the country. In the battle of Germantown, October 1777, General Greene had command of the left wing of the army. The following year he was appointed Quartermaster-General; but still retained his former rank in the army; and he was in that capacity in the battle of Monmouth, June 1778, when his prompt services contributed to the successes of that memorable day. In August of that year, he, with Lafayette, commanded the troops on Rhode Island, collected to drive the British from Newport.—After the great disasters in South Carolina and Georgia, in the latter part of 1779, and beginning of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the military command in that part of the country: and though a long possession by the British troops had exhausted its resources, and subdued the people in various parts, he soon revived their spirits and hopes, by his promptness and energy, and gave a new face to affairs in that territory. The enemy, before deemed altogether powerful, were effectually checked in many places; and the American troops, now well organized, presented a formidable obstacle to their advances. The efforts of General Greene, at this period, though not sufficient to conquer the British troops, or to rescue the country from their occupancy, prepared the way for their more effectual discomfiture afterwards, and for their capture, under Lord Cornwallis, the following year. Soon after the close of the war, General Greene settled in the State of Georgia: but survived only one or two years; his health having become much enfeebled by his great exposure and sufferings in the camp. In one of his letters, he says, "I was seven months in the field, without taking off my clothes for a single night." He died in 1786, at the age of forty-six. His services in the war of the Revolution,

like those of Washington, it is difficult fully to appreciate.

GREENLEAF, Hon. BENJAMIN was born in Newburyport, and graduated at Harvard College, in the year 1751. At an early period of the Revolutionary contest, he became decided and active in support of civil liberty, and the rights of the Colonies. The British administration asserted a power over the Colonies, which had never been before exercised, and its policy was arbitrary in the extreme; claiming a right to bind the people here, in all cases whatever. Such claims had never been admitted in the Colonies. Though always a truly loyal people, they contended for civil rights and civil power, fully equal to those enjoyed in England—to make all laws for their internal affairs; especially to impose and collect all taxes, and to appropriate them by their own Representatives. The opposition and remonstrances to this assumption of power by the British Parliament, were very general; only a few officers of the parent government approved or acquiesced.—Mr. Greenleaf was a Representative to the General Court, from Newburyport, several years before the war began, where his name appears associated with those of Bowdoin, Adams, and Hawley, who prepared some important State papers, in 1770 and 1771. In October 1774, Mr. Greenleaf was chosen to act as one of the Executive Council, as the counsellors appointed by the crown were not recognised by the Provincial Congress. Richard Derby, Jr. Esq. of Salem, was also elected to the council, from Essex County at the same time. In 1774 and 1775, these gentlemen, with Colonel Azor Orne and Dr. Samuel Holten, were members of the Committee of Safety for the Province. This was an efficient body at that alarming period, in proposing measures for the public defence and welfare. Hon. John Hancock

was the first chairman of that committee, and General Joseph Warren, who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill, was the second. Mr. Greenleaf was again chosen a member of the Supreme Executive Council, in 1775 and 1776, and was afterwards appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County. He remained a justice of that court several years; and died at an advanced age.

Jonathan Greenleaf, was also a decided and active patriot, and was often called to the public service, at this critical period; being a delegate to the Essex Convention, September 1774, and to the Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, October 1774, and April and May 1775. Colonel Greenleaf continued in public life several years after the war began, and had a large share of influence with his colleagues. He was one of the most courteous and accomplished men of his day.

GRIDLEY, JEREMIAH Esq. was an eminent attorney and barrister in Boston, many years. He received his public education in Harvard College, and was graduated with the class of 1725. For a short time, about 1731, he edited a newspaper in Boston, called the *Rehearsal*. It contained essays on various subjects, as well as paragraphs of late intelligence; and was conducted with ability. Mr. Gridley held the office of Attorney-General for the Province of Massachusetts, a short time, in 1767, and died the same year. Several distinguished lawyers of the province studied with Mr. Gridley. He was also a Colonel of the first regiment of militia in the county of Suffolk, when it was considered important to have men of talents in that station. Mr. Gridley was a teacher of youth for about two years after he left college. He was a very good classical scholar, and a man of extensive learning. As an attorney he was opposed to Otis and other eminent

lawyers; but always sustained his cause with great power. He died in 1767, in full faith of the truth of the Christian religion, and in hope of a glorious immortality.

GRIDLEY, Col. RICHARD was an eminent engineer, and commanded the first regiment of artillery in Massachusetts, when the war of the Revolution began; indeed, it was the only artillery regiment in the province in the early part of the year 1775; and it was with no little difficulty cannon could be procured for even one regiment.—Colonel Gridley had the appointment of chief engineer in April 1775, from the Provincial Congress, and was requested to select proper persons for officers in the regiment which he was to command.—William Burbeck was soon after commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, David Mason as first Major, and Scarborough Gridley as second Major. Scarborough Gridley was a son of Richard.

GRISWOLD, Hon. ROGER was a native of Connecticut, and received his public education in Yale College with the class of 1780. In 1811, when he was Governor of that Commonwealth, he received the honorary degree of L L D. from Harvard University. Mr Griswold was a lawyer by profession, but early entered the unprofitable field of politics: and so highly were his abilities estimated by the people of his State, that he was called to some public station, during the greater part of his life. A true patriot who is not very ambitious of political distinction, will feel obliged to obey the call of his fellow citizens, except in cases where the conditions of his family and his private concerns make it improper for him to neglect them, by giving his whole time to the public. Mr. Griswold was several years a member of the national legislature; first in the

House of Representatives, and then in the Senate: and for good judgment, political wisdom and powerful argument, he had few equals in either branch of the federal government. Uriah Tracy and J. A. Hillhouse were Senators of the United States, from Connecticut, a part of the time with Mr. Griswold. And they also were statesmen of great ability and influence. They were all of the Washington school of politicians. He was Governor of Connecticut two years; and died in 1812, while in that office.

GRISWOLD, Hon. MATTHEW, was Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut several years, while Trumbull was Governor in Chief; and afterwards, was chief magistrate in 1784, and 1785; having succeeded Governor Trumbull. Governor Griswold was president of the convention in Connecticut, in January 1788, which was held to consider and decide on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, formed by the national convention at Philadelphia, in 1787. Connecticut was the fifth State by which the federal constitution was accepted. It was adopted by Massachusetts soon after, February 1788. Governor Griswold had a high character for political integrity; and his patriotism and his love of civil liberty were fully evinced by his public services from 1770 to the close of the Revolutionary war. He was an able supporter of the wise measures of Governor Trumbull during that eventful period. And Connecticut was always found true to herself, and to the great cause in which all the colonies were then engaged. For several generations, individuals of the Griswold family have held high stations in the Commonwealth of Connecticut; and shared largely in the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens.

CHAPTER VIII.

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HANCOCK, Hon. JOHN L L. D. was a native of Braintree, now Quincy, where his father was an ordained Congregational minister; and received his public education in Harvard College. He was graduated in the year 1754, at the early age of sixteen. His uncle, Thomas Hancock, a rich merchant of Boston, took him into his counting room, on his leaving college, where he had a rare opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business and pursuits; as great as might have been attained with any merchant in the country. The uncle died while Mr. Hancock was a young man, and bequeathed him a great portion of his large estate; for he had no children. Mr. Hancock was uncommonly rich for that period, both in navigation and real estate. He had a fine person and courteous manners; and was one of the most popular men of his day, at the age of twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five. The British officers and agents courted him; for he had great influence. Office was tendered him, but he refused it. And when his decision was fully apparent in favor of civil liberty and the rights of the colony, the agents of the royal cause became inveterate against him, and pursued him with more malice and revenge than they did most other whigs. When pardon was offered, in April 1775, by General Gage, to all who would submit to British authority, and re-

turn to their allegiance to the parent government in England, John Hancock and Samuel Adams were excepted from the general amnesty. Before the war began, Mr. Hancock was chosen a Representative from Boston for several years; and was also elected a Counsellor, but received the negative of the Governor. On one occasion he was chosen Speaker of the House; but in that case also the Governor interposed his negative to the election of the Representatives.—When a Provincial Congress was convened at Salem, in October 1774, whence it immediately adjourned and met at Concord, Mr. Hancock was one of the six delegates from Boston, and was chosen the President. He was a member and President of the second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts which met at Cambridge, in February 1775. Before the third Provincial Congress convened, May 1775, Mr. Hancock was appointed a Delegate from Massachusetts to the second Continental Congress then assembled in Philadelphia. On his return however, from that Congress, in the summer of 1775, for some time he had a seat in the Provincial Congress; and was also a member, and the president of the committee of safety, chosen in Massachusetts, in November 1774, and again in May 1775.

On the death of Mr. Randolph of Virginia in 1775, Mr. Hancock was elected President of the Continental Congress; and held that place, when the solemn Declaration of Independence was made by that august assembly, on the fourth of July 1776. His name is first on that precious list of patriots, wise and virtuous, who asserted the politcal rights and liberties of three millions of freemen, spread over thirteen States or Provinces, in opposition to the power of Great Britain, and at the risk of her high resentment and tyrannical vengeance. The danger was great; the prospect was obscured by alarming apprehensions; but the course appeared necessary;

the duty of defending and preserving the civil blessings so long enjoyed, for posterity, was believed to be imperative. The only alternative was independence or submission to all the acts, however arbitrary and oppressive, of a foreign government, in which the people in the colonies were not represented. No individual in the United States made greater sacrifices than Mr. Hancock in support of the cause of the rights of the colonists, in 1775: very few indeed, made as great. He put at hazard his immense estates.—His property in Boston was very great; but he readily exposed it to loss for the public good; requesting Washington, in the winter of 1775–76, not to withhold his hand from the destruction of real estate in Boston, if he could thereby drive the British army from the province. In 1780, Mr. Hancock was chosen governor of Massachusetts, on the adoption of the State Constitution at that time. He was also annually elected chief magistrate until his death in 1793, except for two years, when Mr. Bowdoin was chosen; being the years 1785 and 1786. Mr. Hancock left no children; he had one son who died at the age of fourteen. He had the character of a generous man, being kind to the poor, especially to the clergy, who in his time suffered much by the depreciation of paper money.—But he was charged with undue negligence in paying small debts which he owed to the mechanics. Not that he was reputed dishonest or unjust; but careless of attending promptly to the demands of small creditors. Public duties and services might sometimes, perhaps, be pleaded as an excuse for such inattention. But a public man, or one eminent for his public services, may not justly neglect his more private duties and obligations.

HARRIS, Rev. THADDEUS M. D. D. was born in Charlestown, near Boston, and received his education in Harvard College; where he had a degree in the

year 1787. When Charlestown was burnt by the British troops, on the 17th of June, 1775, the parents and family of Mr. Harris fled from the town, wholly destitute even of comfortable clothing, excepting what they usually wore. They had not time to take anything with them. Young Harris was then between eight and nine years of age. The family suffered much, and he with them. He had always a taste for reading and study; and when he could find opportunity he was devoted to books. He was desirous of a literary education, and his parents resolved, if it were possible, to give him one, but they had little hope of accomplishing their purposes. He, however, was studious; and trusting to Providence, they favored his wishes; and when he was fifteen, they entered him a student of the college, and found friends to assist in his education there. Thomas Russell, then an eminent merchant of Boston, but a native of Charlestown, generously contributed funds for the purpose: for he had witnessed or heard of the studious habits and moral worth of Mr. Harris. Soon after leaving college, where he made very commendable proficiency in learning, Mr. Harris made choice of theology, as a professional study; and after three years began to preach occasionally. In the meantime he was elected librarian of the college; and being young and not desirous of an immediate settlement in the ministry, he continued several years in that station. And here he had an opportunity, which he carefully improved, of obtaining a correct knowledge of most works in theology and ecclesiastical history, as well as on subjects of general literature. He was early chosen a member of the Historical Society; and assisted Dr. Belknap, the founder of that society, in collecting and classifying the volumes and pamphlets which composed its library, for the first three or four years. In 1793, Dr. Harris was ordained over the Congregational

Church and Society in Dorchester. He continued the pastor of that church until the feeble state of his health, in 1839, obliged him to relinquish the common labors of the pulpit, and ask for a dismission. With reluctance on the part of the people, this was granted; but they continued to cherish strong feelings of regard and friendship for him, while he lived: And at their request several times preached to them in public. Dr. Harris died the third of April 1842, after a short illness, but he had enjoyed little health for several years. He was a good scholar, and a laborious student. He published several sermons, all which discover good taste and judgment, and a desire to be useful, and to spread important information in the community. His "natural history of the bible" is an ingenious work, and has passed through several editions, both in England and America. He published a volume of travels in the Western States, several years before his death, which was entertaining and descriptive of the then newly settled regions of the "far west." His life of General Oglethorpe, published about a year before his death, discovers great research, and is honorable to his taste and ability as a literary man.

HATHORNE, WILLIAM Esq. was a citizen of Salem during the half part of his life. He removed to this ancient town from Dorchester in 1636. He was then a man of distinction; for it was considered a public benefit by the people of Salem that he should become an inhabitant of the town. They noticed and rewarded him, giving him, successively for several years, the most important offices they could bestow. He was a leading man in the church, when Rev. John Higginson, son of their first minister, Mr. Francis Higginson, was installed as pastor of the church in 1660. "Brother Major William Hathorne, with the deacons, imposed hands, in presence of the

neighboring churches and elders : and Rev. Mr. Norton of Boston, gave the fellowship of the churches." Major Hathorne held civil office in the colony on various occasions. In 1645, with Lieutenant Governor Dudley and Major Daniel Denison, he was an agent from Massachusetts, to treat with D'Aulney, a Frenchman at St. Croix, acting under the authority of the King of France, and claiming territory in L'Acadie or Nova Scotia, within the bounds of New England. In 1651, he was an agent with Mr. Bradstreet and Major Denison, to treat with persons on the east side of Piscataqua, in Maine, who had requested to come under the government of Massachusetts. Major Hathorne was a deputy from Salem to the General Court for several years ; the first Speaker, and held that station until 1662. He was also one of the board of assistants, and commanded a regiment of the militia in Salem and vicinity. Mr. Hathorne ranked with the most zealous friends of liberty and charter rights of his time. In 1664, Charles II, sent over Commissioners to sit as a court of appeals in Massachusetts, who were to control or annul, as they might choose, the decisions of the regular judicial courts, and the laws of the General Court of the Colony. Some good but timid men were willing to submit—But the majority opposed and refused submission to their authority. Hathorne was one of the "brave spirits." Some of the others were Governor Bellingham, Thomas Danforth, Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Gookin, Major Leverett, Major Willard, and Major Lusher, who when they took the oath of allegiance to the king, as required, declared, that it was to be understood as not infringing the liberties of the charter. For his firm opposition to the ambitrary conduct of King Charles II, and his courtiers, he fell under the special resentment of that Prince. In 1666, Charles ordered Massachusetts to send over to England five of their principal citizens

to answer for their refusing to submit to the authority of the commissioners; of which Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Hathorne should be two. On the great question, moved at that and other periods, of the nature and extent of the royal *prerogative*, he contended that prerogative was not against law nor above law, but limited and defined by it; the law declaring in what cases prerogative is to take place. Mr. Hathorne died in 1681, probably not far from eighty years of age.

HAVEN, NATHANIEL APPLETON was born in Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, and of a very respectable family in that ancient town. He received his public education in Harvard College, where he took his first degree in 1807. After a year passed in Exeter Academy as an instructor, he engaged in the profession of law; and had the reputation of an honorable and able lawyer, with all who had intercourse with him. But it would not be doing full justice to the character of Mr. Haven to say, that he was just and honest, or passed with men of the world as a moral man, in the common acceptation of the phrase. He was not only free from gross and dishonorable vices; he cherished truly benevolent feelings, and was desirous of aiding, by all proper means, in improving the condition of his fellow men. He was a religious man; and his faith and principles as a Christian, led him to be active and forward in the good work of human improvement. He evidently considered it a duty to consult and labor, for promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of others. He, therefore, joined several societies instituted for sustaining and advancing the cause of true religion and human happiness. On all occasions, his influence was cheerfully given to accomplish these high purposes and objects. He was an efficient and successful teacher

in Sunday schools, which have contributed so much, in the present age, to the literary and moral benefit of the rising generation. In these labors of piety and benevolence, he was often a coadjutor with Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, a kindred spirit, and an angel of mercy and of love to many an ignorant, heavy laden sinner. Mr. Haven published several orations delivered on public occasions; and essays in the periodicals of his time on various subjects, chiefly political. He may justly be considered a literary character, and an enlightened philanthropist. The memory of such men as Haven and Gallison, should be held precious by their survivors. Mr. Haven died in 1827, at the age of thirty-six.

HAWLEY, Hon. JOSEPH may justly be placed in the first class of patriots, who zealously and ably remonstrated against British aggression in the memorable period of 1770–1775. He received his education in Yale College, and was graduated in the year 1742. The profession of law was his choice, and he practised in the County of Hampshire, many years, with distinguished reputation. Like James Otis, he was ardent, and sometimes precipitate; but he did not act or decide without a good degree of examination and inquiry. He easily perceived the right course, and was not slow to pursue it. He might be said to be bold, rather than rash: and independent rather than desperate. He was one of the first who openly declared, that "we should be obliged to defend our rights by force, if we would maintain them; and that if we would preserve our liberty we must fight for it." He was in the General Court several years before the Revolutionary war began: and a member of all the important committees appointed in that alarming period. These committees were very generally composed of James Otis, Jr., Samuel Adams, Joseph Hawley, and

two or three others,—as Samuel Dexter, James Bowdoin, John Hancock, John Adams. He was often chairman of the committee, and sometimes prepared the resolves offered: though James Otis and Samuel Adams were more frequently the writers of the resolutions reported and adopted.—Mr. Hawley was one of the committee in 1770, to correspond with other Provinces. He was chairman of the committee of the Provincial Congress, in October 1774, to consider the state of the country, &c., which was a very important one; for the measures to be adopted, would be such as they should propose. To the other two Provincial Congresses, in February 1775, and May 1775, he was also returned a delegate; and had the character of one of the most useful members. He early perceived the importance of taking possession of the old British forts on lake Champlain; and advised to send men to seize the cannon deposited there. He continued in the General Court, several years after 1775; and until his infirm health rendered it proper for him to retire from public life. In the time of the insurrection, in 1786, however, he raised his patriotic voice in favor of government and law, and decidedly opposed the mad schemes of the disorganizers who attempted to prevent the regular course of justice and of constitutional authority. In his old age, he discovered a very religious and devout spirit; and died in strong faith of the Christian revelation.

HAYNES, Hon. JOHN came to Massachusetts in 1633, three years after the large company which came with Winthrop. He was one of the best educated men who early settled in New England. The year after he arrived, he was elected one of the Board of Assistants, which at that time exercised most of the authority, legislative, judicial, and executive, in the Colony. For the three first years, a

House of Deputies was not known. The charter provided that the whole body of freemen, or members of the company, should meet and choose the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Assistants; and they did little more. But in 1634, two Deputies were chosen in each town or plantation, then consisting of six; and they met, not only to assess and apportion a tax, but also to act with the Governor and Assistants in making the laws. In 1635, Mr. Haynes was chosen Governor—a proof of his eminence and worth. In 1636 he removed out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay, and settled at Hartford, with others belonging to the church of Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone. He there had the election of the people for Governor, the greater portion of the time, till his death, in 1654. He belonged to the puritanical school, and was a very pious character: but seems to have been more disposed to tolerate men of different opinions, than many of the rulers of that period. He acquiesced in some measure in the views of Roger Williams, and was willing he should enjoy his opinions without any legal restraint. In conversation with that eccentric man, he said, "he thought God might design this new world for all sorts of consciences." Few were so learned in the laws of England as Governor Haynes; probably none equal to him in this respect, but Winthrop and Bellingham.

HAYWARD, LEMUEL M. D. was a native of Braintree, now Quincy, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1767. Dr. Hayward settled in Boston, and there commenced his professional career. But the important dispute with England, which soon after occurred, absorbed all other concerns; and he, with other sons of Harvard College, engaged warmly in the controversy. The number of those who were engaged in the cabinet or the field, on the side of civil liberty, in

1775, who had been educated in that seminary was not less than one hundred and forty. Dr. Hayward was sometime a surgeon in the military department of the country. And when peace was restored in 1783, he resumed his practice as a physician in Boston, which was extensive, and attended to by him with great fidelity, and with no ordinary success; especially in reference to the small pox, which often prevailed in the time of his professional practice. Dr. Hayward was an original member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and sometime one of the executive council of the association. As a citizen and a friend, he shared largely in the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. He survived to the age of seventy-two years, and died in 1821.

HEATH, Hon. WILLIAM a respectabte farmer, and citizen of Roxbury, engaged with great zeal in the contest for civil liberty sometime before the war began. He was an active member of the General Court from 1771 to 1774; and was one of the committee for corresponding with the other colonial assemblies, at that very critical period. Mr. Heath was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774, and in February 1775.— He early discovered traits of character, which qualified him for military command. In October 1774, it was proposed by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, that twenty-five regiments be organized. Colonel Heath raised and had command of a regiment in the course of a few months from that time; and nearly the whole number was raised before May 1775: The affair at Lexington and Concord, 19th April, hastened the completion of the regiments.— In that month twenty-two regiments were full, and three others which were partly formed. In December, I. Thomas and Heath were appointed Brigadier-Generals: in June 1775, they were appointed to the

same office, under General Washington, by the Continental Congress—Ward and Putnam were appointed Major-Generals at the same time. Heath was also chosen Major-General by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, on the 20th June, in the room of Major-General Joseph Warren, slain on Bunker Hill, on the 17th; and a few days before Washington took the chief command of the troops at Cambridge, on the third of July. The next year Heath received a commission as Major-General in the Continental army, and continued in the military service of the country till the close of the war, in 1783.—Gen. Heath was in the field, April 19, 1775; and rendered great service in pursuing the British troops in their retreat from Concord to Boston. After the war, Gen. Heath returned to his farm; and, as did most of the officers of the Revolutionary army, attended to agricultural pursuits; while others engaged in occupations proper for gaining subsistence for their families. They left the public service poor, after seven or eight years; and became good citizens, supporters of law and order; and thus giving a glorious example "of laying down arms taken up for the defence of the country and its liberties." General Heath was a member of the House and of the Senate some years after the war; and was also several years Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, when that county was set off from Suffolk, in 1793. He died in 1814, at an advanced age, being about eighty. With many of the officers of the Revolutionary army, he considered the war of 1812, as unwise and improper, not being necessary for the defence of the liberties or independence of the country. He never lost the citizen in the soldier; and was only for war, for the defence and safety of the Republic.

HEMMENWAY, Rev. MOSES D. D. was edu-

cated in Harvard College, and received his degree in the year 1755. He afterwards settled in the town of Wells, Maine, where he devoted himself to the important benevolent work of the Christian ministry, with remarkable fidelity and prudence; ever carefully avoiding vain disputes and controversies; but ready to defend the truths of revelation, and to support the rights of the congregational churches. He made no display in delivering his discourses; but they were well studied, argumentative, and calculated to enlighten, to impress and to improve. His modesty was very great; and equalled only by his moral worth and his real merit. He wrote in defence of infant baptism; and also on the proper qualifications of church members. In some of his publications he opposed the extreme of Calvinism; for in his day, that system was so explained and pressed by a few theologians, that it was believed it went to a denial of the moral powers of men, and represented them as under a necessity to choose and act in all cases precisely as they did. Dr. Hemmenway, Dr. West, and others, contended for a liberty of action, and for freedom of the will; so that it might be justly said, men had a self-determining power; but not to such an extent as to be independent of divine influence and aid. Dr. Hemmenway was a pattern for all controversial writers. There was no bitterness of spirit, no disposition to misrepresent, and no want of candor, to be detected in any of his writings; and he evidently contended for truth, and not for victory. Rev. Daniel Little was his neighbor; and two more apostolic ministers, or who were more like the primitive Christians, in their uniform conduct and conversation, could not be easily mentioned.

HENSHAW, Col. JOSEPH was a citizen of Leicester, and received his public education in Har-

vard College in 1748. He engaged with zeal in the cause of civil liberty, in the memorable period of 1770, and afterwards. When a convention was held in the county of Worcester, August 1774, he had a seat therein as a delegate from his native town; and was among the most active members of the convention. He was also a delegate to the Provincial Congress in Massachusetts, October 1774, and again in February 1775, where he acted a conspicuous part. The beginning of the same year Mr. Henshaw received a commission as a Colonel, with authority to raise a regiment of men. But he was not successful in his efforts to raise a competent number of men for a regiment; for fifteen regiments had then been recently organized, and some of them were deficient of the full number required: though in April and May 1775, twenty-two full regiments were raised and equipped. Two or three regiments had then been organized in the county of Worcester. Mr. Henshaw was however employed by the Provincial Congress on important business relating to the public welfare, and in collecting military stores for the army raised at that time.

HENSHAW, Col. WILLIAM was also a citizen of Leicester, and one of the delegates from that town to the county convention held at Worcester in August 1774: and he acted as secretary of that assembly. It was composed of two of the most respectable citizens of every town in the county; from some towns however there were three, and from a few but one delegate. In the Spring of 1775, when the militia were organized and put under command of General Artemas Ward, Colonel Henshaw was appointed by him an Adjutant-General of that temporary army: Colonel Samuel Brewer, was also commissioned as Adjutant-General about the same time; his department being at Roxbury, where one divis-

ion of the American troops were stationed, under General John Thomas. Brewer was proposed by General Thomas for that office.

HIGGINSON, Hon. STEPHEN was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where the family had lived from the first settlement of the country, in 1629. A small company under Endicot first landed there in Sept. 1628. The year after were added about three hundred and twenty; among which were Rev. Mr. Higginson, and Rev. Mr. Skelton. Mr. Higginson died in 1630,—and a son of his was afterwards pastor of the Salem Church, and lived to a great age, ninety-four. Stephen Higginson was a descendant of the last named, and of the fourth generation from him. He early engaged in commerce and navigation; and being of an active, enterprising spirit, soon became eminent as a merchant. His education was good, although not public or collegiate; for in his time, young men, intended for mercantile pursuits, received more instruction in geography and arithmetic than others. Mr. Higginson also, while a young man, attended more to the subject of history and politics than most of his age and time. His family friends were among the better informed of that day; and he would not fail to profit by such an advantage. In 1774, he visited Great Britain on business, and in the Spring of 1775, was called to the bar of the House of Commons, to give a statement of the cod fishery of Massachusetts; a petition being then before Parliament to prevent the passage of a bill there pending to prohibit that business, or to restrict it injuriously. He stated that it would be very distressing to a great number of the people—that seven hundred vessels, from twenty to seventy tons, were engaged in the business, about forty-two hundred men employed, besides about half that number to cure the fish on shore; and three

thousand and fifty vessels, from fifty to one hundred and eighty tons employed to carry the fish to foreign markets, giving employment to three thousand—that, if the fishery were forbidden, ten thousand men would have to seek business in other countries. This statement was misrepresented, and some blame was cast upon him, on his return. But the Committee of Safety in Salem, declared their satisfaction with his conduct. And a committee of the Provincial Congress, appointed to examine the case, reported in favor of Mr. Higginson, and declared his conduct just and honorable. Mr. Higginson was a delegate in the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, in 1783, but his mercantile engagements were such that he remained in Congress only one year. He ranked among the first merchants, both for intelligence and probity. He survived to upwards of eighty years; having retired from all public business and cares for several years before his decease.

HILLIARD, Rev. TIMOTHY was born at Kensington, in New Hampshire and had a degree in Harvard College, in the year 1764. He was a tutor in that seminary from 1768 to 1771, and afterwards received ordination over the church and society at Barnstable in Massachusetts. In 1784, he was installed as pastor of the first church in Cambridge, and continued in that station till his death, in 1790. Mr. Hilliard was a good scholar, an able theologian, and a serious, practical preacher; but his elocution was not very attractive. His religious views were evangelical, but not Calvinistic. His desire was to preach the doctrines of the gospel, and not the tenets of any fallible uninspired man. The sermons he published, delivered at ordinations, afford evidence of his enlarged and catholic sentiments. He preached at the ordination of Dr. Howard, Springfield; of Rev. Dr. Ware, of Hingham; and of Rev. Dr. An-

drews, of Newburyport. Mr. Hilliard possessed remarkable talents for social intercourse; he was communicative and cheerful, yet always sober, grave, and edifying in his conversation. Two of his sons were sometime in the ministry in Maine.

HINCKLEY, Hon. THOMAS came to Plymouth, when a child, with his father and family; they resided a short time at Plymouth, then at Scituate, for a few years, and afterwards at Barnstable. The family probably belonged to Rev. Mr. Lothrop's Church, who came to Plymouth in 1634—and after a short residence removed to Barnstable, and there died. Mr. Hinckley was chosen an assistant for Plymouth Colony, in 1658; and was annually elected to the same place, until he was chosen Governor, in 1681, at near the age of sixty. He was older than his predecessor, Gov. Josiah Winslow. He received the election to the Governor's chair till the time of Dudley and Andros, in 1686, who were appointed by James II, on his annulling the first charter. When the charter of 1691, was granted by king William, for Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony was included in the province; but Governor Hinckley was one of the Executive Council, William Bradford, B. Lothrop, and J. Walley, were the other members from Plymouth. Governor Hinckley reached the age of eighty-four, and died in 1703. He was one of the leading characters in Plymouth Colony, of the second generation. He had the character of an intelligent and religious man.

HITCHCOCK, Rev. GAD D. D. received his first degree in Harvard College, in the year 1743; and four years after was ordained as the pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Pembroke, in the county of Plymouth. He was an able and argumentative preacher, but his elocution was not

very pleasant or commanding. He possessed a strong mind, and was inquisitive and independent as a theologian, The bible was his only text-book and guide, with little reverence for the systems of divinity, which most in his day, studied and followed. He did not profess the Athanasian or Calvinistic creed; he was indeed opposed to them; and was always ready to give his reasons for rejecting them, with meekness, in the language of inspired Scripture. He lived to a great age, and was highly esteemed for his Christian conversation and deportment.

HOBART, Rev. NEHEMIAH was a son of Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister at Hingham, and received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1667. He had the character of one of the first scholars of his time. He was a fellow of the college, and also Vice-President for some time afterwards, and when it was usual to give to one of the corporation or fellows that title. This was the case about the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century. Rev. Mr. Morton of Charlestown, was called the Vice-President of the college in 1696; and Rev. Samuel Willard of Boston, was also Vice-President in 1701. Mr. Hobart was the settled pastor of the church and society in Newtown, and was ordained there in 1674; and died in the year 1712. If his epitaph does not flatter, he was a learned theologian, a useful fellow of the college, and a faithful pastor of the church of Christ over which he was placed. His brother, Gershom Hobart, was minister of the church and congregation in Groton, Massachusetts; but a dispute arose about his salary, and he was dismissed from his pastoral office there. Nehemiah Hobart, a nephew of the above named, was long the settled minister of the second church in Hingham, now call-

ed Cohasset. He received a degree in Harvard College 1714; and was ordained in 1721, and died in 1740.

HOLMES, Rev. ABIEL D. D. was a native of Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, and had his public education in Yale College, with the class of 1783. He was sometime a tutor in that seminary; and afterwards received ordination over a Congregational church and society in Georgia; but did not continue many years in that place. The climate proved unfavorable to his health. He returned to New England, and in 1791 was installed as pastor of the first church and congregation in Cambridge. In this station he remained until the year 1828, when his connection with that society was dissolved. Dr. Holmes was a faithful and able minister of the gospel; and was anxious for the spiritual welfare of his people. He was studious in his habits; and his publications are numerous and valuable. Several of his occasional sermons were published; and all bear witness to his learning and good principles. He wrote the life of Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College; American Annals, in two volumes, a work of much labor, and great accuracy: besides several interesting articles in the Historical Collections. Dr. Holmes possessed social and kind feelings, and was much endeared to a large circle of acquaintance. He died in 1837, at the age of seventy-four.

HOLTEN, Hon. SAMUEL was a citizen of Danvers, and an eminent physician in that town for many years; but he early engaged in political life. He had a seat in the General Assembly of Masssachusetts, a few years before the war of the Revolution; and ranked among the very decided advocates for civil liberty. He was a delegate to the convention in Essex county, in September 1774, a numer-

ous and highly respectable body, of which were Jeremiah Lee, Tristram Dalton, R. Derby, T. Pickering, Jr., J. Gerrish, J. Greenleaf, S. Cross, A. Orne, E. Gerry, &c. Resolves were passed, on that occasion, truly patriotic but loyal; and indicative of a regard for constitutional law and order, as well as strong attachment to civil liberty, for the maintenance of which they met to consult. Dr. Holten was a member of the several provincial congresses of Massachusetts, October 1774, and February and May 1775; and part of the last year one of the committee of safety, to which was entrusted the executive business of the Province at that alarming period. When a committee was chosen by the first congress to consider and report as to the state of the province, he was one. And he was chosen, in July 1776, a member of the Supreme Executive Council, by the House of Representatives; for the authority of Gov. Gage and the *mandamus* counsellors was then rejected. The men who attended these congresses, in 1774 and 1775, and those who took up arms at that critical period, merit the highest gratitude and praise which their children and posterity can award them. They were not desperate or heedless innovaters, but sober, religious characters, friends of equal laws and of legitimate government—but resolved to have laws according to their charter and the great principles of the British constitution—and therefore exposed themselves to all imaginable dangers and losses, and made the greatest personal exertions in defence of the civil rights and liberties long enjoyed by the people of the colony and the province. They pursued all lawful and reasonable means for a redress of grievances—but all was in vain: And then it was, and not till then, that they resolved to contend for freedom by an appeal to arms. Dr. Holten was chosen a member of the Continental Congress by the legislature, in 1778; and was again a member in

1782. He afterwards held the office of Judge of Probate, and had a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas in the county of Essex. He also had a seat at the council board for several years before he was Judge of Probate. Judge Holten died in 1816, aged seventy-eight; and his character both as a public agent and a private citizen, is held in great respect.

HOLYOKE, EDWARD A. M. D. L L. D. was a son of President Holyoke of Harvard College; and received a degree in that seminary with the class of 1746. He chose the medical profession, and was a distinguished physician in Salem more than seventy years. He reached the uncommon age of one hundred and one: and retained a good degree of health and strength until about a year before his decease. He was an original member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, formed in 1781; and sometime the president. His life was useful rather than brilliant; and though he was esteemed as a learned man, he was too modest to assume any great merit on the score of science, or to make a boast of his literary treasures.

HOPKINS, ESEK was a native of Rhode Island, and a brother of Stephen Hopkins, sometime Governor of that Colony, and a member of the first Continental Congress. Mr. Hopkins received a commission from Congress in the year 1775, as commander of the naval force of the country; and was styled Commodore, and sometimes Admiral, in the papers of that period. In the winter of 1775-76, he repaired to the Delaware; and in February, with a squadron of six armed vessels, but all small except the ship in which he was, sailed by order of Congress for the south, to check the depredations made by vessels sent out by Lord Dunmore, then the Governor of Virginia.—He proceeded thence to the

vicinity of the Bahama Islands, and made an attack on New Providence. He effected a landing of eight hundred men, and seized cannon and other stores and goods, which he brought off. He also took Mr. Browne, the Governor of the place.—On his return, he captured two armed vessels near Long Island, belonging to the British, which had annoyed the coasters and small craft belonging to Americans. He also met the Glasgow, a British sloop-of-war, but suffered her to escape, when it was thought, by proper spirit and exertion, he might have taken her. Captain Hopkins continued in public service only a short time, after this cruise. He was dismissed by Congress, a few months after his return, on a charge of having exceeded his instructions in the attack on New Providence; and for want of proper efforts, or courage, to capture the Glasgow. He was ever esteemed a brave man; so that it was supposed his dismission from the naval service was owing to his disobedience or disregard of orders, when he made an attack on New Providence. It was considered necessary that all military commanders, whether of the army or navy, should strictly conform to their instructions. It would be well if all military officers would recognize this principle. In a republican and free government, where laws are to govern, it is necessary that the sword, and he who wields it, should be subject to the civil power.

HOPKINS, Hon. STEPHEN was a citizen and a native of Rhode Island; and descended from one of that name, who was of the company which came in the May-flower, and settled in Plymouth in 1620. Mr. Hopkins was Governor of Rhode Island, in 1775; and took a decided part in defence of civil liberty, at that memorable period. He held correspondence with the leading whigs of Massachusetts,

of that day, and with the Provincial Congress held at Watertown and Cambridge, in April and May 1775. He approved and aided in their measures for defending the constitutional rights and liberties of the colonies; and authorized the march of the militia of Rhode Island, under General Greene, to Cambridge, to act in concert with the troops there assembled, after the affair at Lexington and Concord, on the 19th of April, from different parts of Massachusetts, from New Hampshire and Connecticut. Mr. Hopkins was a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in October 1774: And one of the subscribers to the Declaration of Independence by that Congress, in July 4th, 1776. He continued sometime in public life after this period, but he was then far advanced in years. He published an interesting account, but not full and complete, of the early history of Rhode Island; stating the ill treatment of Roger Williams by Massachusetts, and the persecution, which caused the settlements in that colony at different times. He aimed, no doubt, to write with impartiality and candor; and generally did so; but there is a spice of prejudice against the puritans of Plymouth and Massachusetts, for their alleged intolerance.—The cause he defends, however, is the cause of truth and humanity; Roger Williams and some others were severely persecuted; but their conduct was often so imprudent, so interfering with concerns not their own, and so disorganizing in its tendency, that the peace and stability of Massachusetts colony and churches, required more strictness towards non-conformists and strangers, than other times and circumstances would justify.

HOOKER, Rev. THOMAS came to Massachusetts in the year 1633, at the same time with Rev. John Cotton and Rev. Samuel Stone. After residing

at Cambridge about one year, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, with most who came over with them, not finding so much vacant land in the vicinity as they desired, proposed to remove to Connecticut river, then lately discovered, and supposed to be a place for the accommodation of a large company. The Dutch, from Manhattan, had previously visited the place, and claimed it; and the people of Plymouth also took possession of a spot a little higher up than Hartford, and set up a temporary house or shed for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was the occasion of some difficulty; but all was amicably settled. In 1635 and 1636, several families went from Cambridge to Hartford; and some from Dorchester to Windsor. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, accompanied by Governor Haynes, removed to Hartfort, in 1636; and there made a permanent settlement. Mr. Hooker was an able and learned divine, and a faithful and powerful preacher. His praise was in all the churches of the land while he lived. His opinion was sought, and his judgment confided in, where there were disputes in the church. His fame was also great in England: and he and Mr. Cotton were much feared, on account of their non-conformity, and their learning, which qualified them to show the errors and abuses of the English hierarchy.

HOWARD, Rev. SIMEON D. D. was born in Bridgewater, and educated in Harvard College, where he received his first degree, in 1758. He early made choice of the Christian ministry for his profession; but, though not very young, chose to devote sometime to the study of theology. He passed one year, the seventh after he received his degree, as a tutor in the College; and, in 1767, was ordained pastor of the West Church in Boston, as successor of the celebrated Dr. Mayhew. Mr.

Howard was remarkable for sobriety and good conduct, from his youth. He had great simplicity of character; and, while reserve and grave in his deportment, he displayed an uniformlv cheerful disposition. Dr. Howard possessed good talents, and was respectable as a scholar. As a writer, he was correct, methodical, and argumentative; but less attractive, and less original, than his predecessor. His sermons were scriptural, evangelical, and practical; and could not well be preached without producing a good effect: yet they were generally inferior to those which Dr. Mayhew gave to the public. Dr. Howard was a useful member of several learned and benevolent societies; and at the same time faithfully performed his duties as a minister of the gospel.—Several of his discourses, delivered on public occasions, were published; and ranked among the good pulpit performances of the day. He died in 1805, at the age of seventy-two.

HOWELL, Hon. DAVID L L. D. received his education in the College at Princeton; and was the first instructor in the College of Rhode Island, in 1769. He was long connected with that seminary, as tutor, professor of Natural Philosophy, and of law; as the secretary, and then as one of the fellows. He also held the office of attorney of the United States for Rhode Island, and then as judge of the Federal Court, for that State. He was a good scholar and a sound lawyer, and as a judge he sustained a character for uprightness and ability. He also represented the State of Rhode Island in Congress, before he was appointed judge. He passed a great portion of his life in literary and political stations; and exerted a good influence in the community, for half a century from his first engaging as a teacher in college.

HUBBARD, Rev. WILLIAM son of William Hubbard, an early settler of Ipswich, and a man of distinction in his day, received his public education in Harvard College, with the first class there graduated, in 1642. Several of the early graduates in that college had the reputation of good scholars; they were well prepared before they entered; and president Dunster was a very learned man, and general scholar. Mr. Hubbard was settled in the ministry at Ipswich; and continued in that station until his death, in 1704. In the year 1684 the president's chair being vacant, he was requested to preside at the public services on the day of commencement. Mr. Hubbard published several sermons; that on the day of the annual election of Colonial officers has been deemed equal to almost any published on any similar occasion. He left a history of New England in manuscript, which was not published in his life time, though the General Court, in 1682, voted a small sum to aid in its publication. It was written in 1678. It was known to Mr. Hutchinson and others; and great use made of its contents by him. It is a compilation from various others; and contains little entirely new. But by some modern writers it seems to be undervalued; and represented as a string of errors and blunders. He was not always very accurate; and sometimes mistook the older writers whom he quoted. But a late able and impartial critic, Rev. Dr. John Eliot, speaks of him generally as a faithful historian and of good authority; and says, "some have made use of the information he gave, without acknowledging it;" not a very uncommon case. Dr. Eliot adds, "it ought to have been printed many years ago, for its historical information; and for the reputation of the author. He was the best writer in New England while he lived. Why was his history never published? it

fell into the hands of some who were disposed to make a liberal use of it for their own purposes; and then kept it from the public eye." Mr. Hutchinson says the work was of great use to him, in writing his history; and also to Dr. Cotton Mather before his time. Mr. Hubbard also published, in 1677, a narrative of the Indian wars.

HUMPHREYS, Hon. DAVID L L. D. a native of Connecticut, received his public education in Yale College, with the class of 1771. He early entered the American army of the Revolutionary war; and many other graduates of that college, as well as of Harvard, engaged in the service of the country, either in the cabinet or the field, at that alarming period when the dearest rights of the people were in danger. The paramount object with all was the preservation of ancient political rights and privileges; for they considered slavery as the greatest of all temporal evils. Many left their legal and literary pursuits for the camp; and many passed directly from the school or college to the tented field. Mr. Humphreys was sometime one of the aids of General Washington; and shared largely in his esteem and confidence. It is believed that all General Washington's aids during the war, were literary characters, and of a collegiate education. Colonel Humphreys was a good scholar; and he courted the muses with some success. He published a poem in 1784, on the prospects of the future prosperity and glory of the United States. He was appointed by President Washington, minister to Portugal; and afterwards to Spain by Mr. Jefferson; to whom he had been a private secretary several years before. For several of the last years of his life, he was not occupied by the cares of public office; and passed his time with books and friends. At a more early period, he published memoirs of the brave General Israel Putnam,

which passed through several editions. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of the Royal Society of London.

HUMPHREY, JOHN Esq. was one of the original Patentees of the territory of Massachusetts, granted in March 1628, and one of the first board of assistants. He was elected Deputy Governor in 1629; but not being able to embark with the company in the spring of 1630, Mr. Dudley was chosen to that place, a short time before they left England. He had property and influence, at that time: but afterwards became very poor, by injudicious enterprises, or a desire to gain wealth by speculation and trade. He came over to Massachusetts, with his family, in 1634, and settled at Lynn, but was chosen an assistant in 1632, and 1633, as he was then expected soon to arrive. His wife was a sister of the Earl of Lincoln, and sister to lady Arbella, the wife of Isaac Johnson. Mrs. Humphrey died soon after arriving in New England, as did her sister Johnson. Mr. Humphrey left his children and went to the West Indies for the purpose of trade; but was unfortunate, and his daughters who had been very delicately educated, were exposed to great privations, and sufferings, and even their reputation was tarnished by reports unfavorable to their virtue. Mr. Humphrey was blamed for his conduct towards his family: and forfeited the high standing he had formerly in the estimation of his friends, the founders of the Colony. Besides lady Susan, the wife of Mr. Humphrey, and her sister lady Arbella, there were some of the females of the first company, by which Massachusetts was colonized, who belonged to families of noblemen, or knights, in England. Lady Moody a relation of Mrs. Humphrey, came to the country and lived sometime in Lynn; but afterwards re-

moved to Long Island, where many families from Massachusetts early migrated. The wife of Rev. Mr. Bulkley of Concord, of Rev. Mr. Whiting of Lynn, of Rev. Mr. Hoar of Cambridge, and of Rev. Mr. Sherman of Sudbury, were all of the gentry, so called, in their native land. And several others were daughters of opulent landholders in England; and had been brought up in competency and in some degree of elegance; but their religious faith guided them, and their Christian hopes sustained and cheered them in their afflictive peregrinations. On several occasions, in England, Mr. Humphrey acted as a sincere and generous friend to the Colony; but was deficient in stability and good judgment.

HUNTINGTON, Gen. JEDEDIAH was a native of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut: and had his education in Harvard College, where he received his first degree in 1763. On leaving college, he engaged in business as a merchant in Norwich. His father, Jabez Huntington, was also a respectable merchant in that town; and one of the oldest families in the State of Connecticut, containing many distinguished men from the first settlement to the present day. The son early entered the American army, after the Revolutionary war began; and continued until the return of peace, in 1783. He was esteemed as a good disciplinarian and a brave officer. The second year of the war he was appointed Brigadier General. Gen. Washington appointed him Collector of the port of New London. His character was very estimable in private life; and he was much respected and beloved by a large circle of friends. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-five; and at his death, in 1818, there were very few of his old companions in arms who survived: at the present time—July 1842—of three hundred and thirty-six commissioned officers in the Massachusetts line,

which composed a far greater part of the whole American army than any other State, only fifteen survive. Some of them are more than ninety ; and none are under eighty. Next to Massachusetts, Connecticut furnished the largest number of men, in the war of the Revolution, in proportion to its population. Besides the brave Major General Putnam, there were several distinguished officers from that State: Huntington, Parsons, Humphreys, Meigs, Wooster, Chester, &c. At the close of the war in 1783, the Massachusetts troops of the Continental army were four thousand five hundred ; and those of Connecticut were one thousand eight hundred.

HUNTINGTON, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. was educated in Yale College, and received his first degree in 1762. He soon after took the pastoral care of the church and congregation in Coventry, Connecticut, and continued in that relation till his death in 1795. His theological views were more liberal than those of the clergy generally in New England. Very few avowed their belief of the final salvation of all men, as he did; and yet he believed in a future retribution. He was also opposed to the imposition of particular creeds, as a requisite to an admission into the Christian church, and the enjoyment of its ordinances. His peculiar religious opinions were given to the public in a volume with the title of "Calvinism improved,"—But it was directly opposed to the creed of Calvin. The aim of Dr Huntington was to prove that Christianity was truly and really a system of grace; and in attempting to show this, he was obliged *toto cælo* to oppose the arbitrary and exclusive system of Calvin. As to the ability of the statements and arguments of the writer, the theological community was divided in sentiment; and so remain to the present day. The subject is beyond the solution of a fallible and limited intellect. It is

evident from Scripture, and from the moral nature of man, that a retribution awaits us—but the particular nature and duration of that retribution are not revealed.

HUNTINGTON, Hon. SAMUEL L L. D.was a native of Windham, in Connecticut, and of one of the most eminent families in that State. He had not the privilege of a college education; but he gave early evidence of talents, and his parents indulged his desire to study law. He began to practice in that profession in Norwich, in 1757, then a large town, and of considerable trade and navigation. He soon rose to distinction in his profession; and in 1764, was a Representative from Norwich to the General Assembly, when about thirty-one years of age. Nine years after he was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court, in that State. In the spring of 1775, he had a seat in the Supreme Executive Council; and near the close of that year was a delegate to the Continental Congress; the most important assembly of patriots this country had ever known, and at a crisis the most momentous. It was composed of four or five citizens from each colony or province: equally distinguished for their wisdom and discretion, for their patriotism and their attachment to civil liberty. He was often chosen a delegate to this great national council, and, in 1779, was elected President. After an intermission of three years, he was again elected a member in 1783; and in 1784, was Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut. In 1786, he received the election of Chief Magistrate, and was re-elected every year after till his decease, in 1796: when he had reached his sixty-fourth year. Governor Huntington was a good man, as well as an able statesman and politician: religious, sedate, and of remarkably correct judgment: enjoying the full confidence of his

fellow citizens for his honesty and firmness of purpose.

HUTCHINSON, Hon. THOMAS was a native of Boston, and received his first degree in Harvard College in 1728, at the early age of sixteen. The family was one of the most respectable in the province; and his father had been much in public life. Mr. Hutchinson soon engaged in politics, though his business or pursuits were those of a merchant. There were then (1735) comparatively few who made law a profession. The men of the greatest influence were merchants; and one reason, no doubt, was their wealth. Hutchinson was a close student, and a good scholar: He gave much attention to the study of English history; and to the rise and progress of the British Colonies in North America. His history of Massachusetts, written about 1760, but not brought down so low as that date, is very valuable; though John Adams said "it did not satisfy him." For a history, he has given too many state papers in the text, instead of placing them in notes. The third volume, written late in life, and after he left Massachusetts, in which his own administration, while Governor, is related, is generally correct and impartial.

When the dispute began with the Britsh ministry, in 1764, Mr. Hutchinson contended for all charter privileges and liberties; but was reluctant in claiming them as *rights*, which the patriots of that period did. He admitted, generally, that the rights and liberties claimed by the patriots of Massachusetts in 1765, and after, were such as they had by charter, and had exercised and enjoyed from the first settlement of the colony—and yet he resolved all civil right and power into the will of the King, or of the Parliament. This was the great difference. He was for submission and for begging and petitioning, as

for a favor. The great majority claimed their political powers as a right founded in reason and nature, belonging to them as Englishmen, and as recognized by the royal charter. Mr. Hutchinson became an apologist for all the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British ministry. A controversy followed between him, as the King's Governor, and the patriotic members of the General Court, and continued till he left the country and retired to England, in May 1774. He was considered very ambitious; and engrossed most of the high offices in the province, in his own family. He was first Lieutenant Governor, Judge of Probate, one of the Supreme Executive Council, and a Justice of the Superior Court. Then Governor in 1770. And his brother and sons also received office from him while he was Chief Magistrate. In private life, Governor Hutchinson was exemplary, a public professor of religion, and a friend to the clergy. He died in England in the year 1780.

CHAPTER IX.

J K

JACKSON, Hon. JONATHAN received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1761. He was a native of Boston, but lived a great part of his life in Newburyport; and had the reputation of an intelligent and honorable merchant. He was one of the most polished men of his time; very gentlemanly and courteous in his deportment, but without parade or ostentation. In the Revolution, he discovered decision and zeal in favor of the rights of the colonies, but was always guided by judgment and discretion. He was a representative from Newburyport in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1777; and in 1782, a member of the Continental Congress. In 1789, he received the appointment of Marshal for Massachusetts, from President Washington, who selected none for public office but men of ability and integrity. Mr. Jackson was at the same time a Senator from Essex County, in the General Court of Massachusetts; and an attempt was made to deprive him of his seat, because he had accepted the office of Marshal in the federal government. But a majority of the Senate decided that the appointment did not justly deprive him of his seat in the legislature of Massachusetts. In a similar case, in the House of Representatives, a vote was obtained declaring it incompatible for an officer in the federal government, to have a seat in the

legislative assembly of the State; and the seat of a member, who had received an office from the general government, was rendered vacant. Mr. Jackson was afterwards treasurer and receiver general of the Commonwealth. He gave to the administration of President Washington, in the critical period of 1793 and 1794, his most decided support. It was a time, indeed, when all good men and sincere patriots were called upon to aid the President of the United States, in the energetic, though pacific policy, which he then proposed and pursued. The company and acquaintance of Mr. Jackson were sought by all his contemporaries of taste, and learning and virtue. The blandness of his manners, was a correct index of the benevolence and kindness of his heart. His family was well educated, in all respects; and his sons have been among the most useful and honorable characters of the generation now near its close. He died in 1810, at the age of sixty-six. The last years of his honorable life were passed in Boston.

JOHNSON, EDWARD came to Massachusetts with the large company of settlers in 1630; and appears from the first, to have been a man of resolution and influence. He generally had the title of *Captain;* and at one time commanded the company of militia in Woburn, where he lived the greater part of the time after coming to this country. He survived to the year 1672. Woburn was settled in 1642, chiefly from Charlestown, where Johnson first resided, and he was one of the principal inhabitants at that time, and until his decease. He was town clerk, and kept the records, very full and correct, for thirty years. In church affairs also, he was the chief character in the town. He was a strict nonconformist, or puritan, and always exhibited a spirit of deep and practical piety. Religious faith indeed, was the great support of that memorable company

of men. They left their native country, and many dear friends, for the sake of religion; and endured most appalling trials and sufferings in the accomplishment of their great object; the enjoyment of Christian ordinances in their purity, for themselves and posterity. Mr. Johnson was among the first who took the oath in the colony, and was admitted in 1631. Mr. Johnson was often a representative to the General Court or Assembly; and at that period one of the council of war. He wrote an account of the early settlement of Massachusetts colony, from 1628 to 1654. His statement of the formation of the Churches in the colony, for twenty-five years, is particular and generally accurate: but he has not in all cases given them in the precise order of time. The work relates some events not noticed by Winthrop or Hubbard, which are important, and serve to show the characters of the leading men in the colony, as well as of the clergy who were the first pastors and preachers. It is rather an ecclesiastical than a civil history of Massachusetts, for the first twenty-five years. The book has a quaint title, but not more peculiar than were given to other volumes published in the seventeenth century in England, as well as America: "Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour."

JOHNSON, ISAAC belonged to the Massachusetts Bay Company, by which Charlestown, Boston, and vicinity were settled, in 1630; and one of the board of assistants, who, with the governor, exercised the civil power with which that company was clothed by the royal charter. He, with Endicott, Bradstreet, and Bellingham, were also original patentees of the territory. He was an assistant before and after their removal to America. He had a large estate, and was esteemed a pillar of the corporation and colony. His wife was lady Arbella, of an hon-

orable and noble family; and whose character, as to religion, was highly estimated and eulogized. It might justly be said of her, "that she left *all* for Christ." But she lived only a few months after her arrival at Salem, in June, 1630. As one rather quaintly observed, "she took New England in her way to Heaven." Mr. Johnson survived her only one month: He also died in September of that year, and soon after he had began to build a house on the south side of Charles river, now Boston. He had chosen that place for his intended residence, and purchased a lot for a dwelling house. But was soon called to higher and better mansions, prepared by the Divine Saviour, for *all* the good of every name and nation. His death was greatly deplored; and some were ready to give up the colony, when he was taken away. On his wealth, and his virtue, his public spirit and disinterestedness, many reposed as their chief support and hope. He had the affections of all as a man, and the confidence of the rulers as a wise and prudent citizen. It is believed he left no children; and therefore has been less eulogized than others of no more virtue or merit. But Boston should not forget its generous founder, whose purpose it was to expend his life and estate on the peninsula which it now embraces. Without Winthrop, and Johnson as leaders, many of the most meritorious of the first settlers had never engaged in the enterprize of emigrating to this new and uncultivated part of the world. Mr. Johnson was one of those, who, on the departure of the company from England, in March 1630, requested the Christian sympathy and the prayers of their pious brethren of the English Church. It has been sometimes represented that this request was made to the bishops and prelates particularly. But it was not so. It was to their pious brethren who remained in England, but who sighed for reform, and for greater purity in church

ceremonies, as much as those who emigrated. It was addressed to puritans and non-conformists, who had not the courage or the means to induce them to remove. With all such, they wished still to hold spiritual communion and fellowship; as much as those, who came to Plymouth in 1620, did the religious friendship and regard of their brethren left at Leyden.

JONES, Hon. JOHN COFFIN was born in Newbury, and had his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1768. He chose the mercantile profession, and early settled in Boston. He pursued this honorable business several years, with a high reputation for integrity and intelligence; and also with a good degree of success in his nautical enterprises. While chiefly devoted to commerce, as a stated business, he gave his attention to political subjects, and took a deep interest in the welfare of his country. In 1788, he was chosen into the General Court, from Boston, where he then lived; when there were only six members from that town: and in a few years he received an election as senator for the County of Suffolk. His knowledge on the subject of trade and commerce, was correct and extensive; and great reliance was always placed on his judgment. When a committee was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1786, on recommendation of Governor Bowdoin, to meet committees from other States, to devise a plan of increasing the powers of Congress, as to commerce, revenue, and the finances of the United States, Mr. Jones was selected as one. All the delegates did not attend the meeting; but it was advised to call a Continental convention, to amend the articles of the old Congress, giving that body full and plenary power in the regulation of foreign commerce, and in collecting a revenue, to pay the public debt. Such

a convention was held at Philadelphia in 1787. Mr. Jones was a decided and firm supporter of the measures of President Washington, and of the federal government in 1790–1800; which contributed so highly to the prosperity and honor of the United States.

KEAYNE, ROBERT came to Massachusetts in the year 1636. He had considerable estate, and had favored the plan of emigrating to New England some years before Winthrop and company began the settlement. He encouraged and aided in the plantation made by the Leyden pilgrims at Plymouth, before the Massachusetts company was incorporated in England. Mr. Keayne was the principal person in getting up a military company, of a volunteer character, in the colony. The charter from the governor and assistants for the company was to Keayne and his associates; and it was the foundation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Gentlemen exempt from militia service were often members of the company. This was in the year 1638. And for the purpose of creating a fund for the use of the company, a thousand acres of land were granted by the government of the colony. Captain Keayne was a liberal donor to Harvard College, soon after it was founded. And at his death, which happened a few years after his arrival in the colony, he made other bequests for public purposes.

KENDRICK, CAPTAIN JOHN of Newton, in Massachusetts, was an intelligent, enterprising ship-master, and sailed several years from Boston into the Pacific ocean, and to the north-west coasts of America. The first voyage he made to that sea, and to the north-west coasts, was in 1786–87, in the employment of J. & T. H. Perkins. This was the first enterprize of the kind to those parts, from the

United States; but some vessels were fitted out from Salem, for Canton direct, about the same time. There were two vessels in this enterprize, one a ship, called the Columbia, commanded by Captain Kendrick in person, with Joseph Ingraham, (afterwards Captain Ingraham,) as his mate; and Captain Gray commanded the other, called the Washington, which was a sloop. Kendrick took command of the sloop, when in the Pacific, or on the north-west coast, and gave the ship to Captain Gray; who proceeded to Canton, and thence to Boston. The sloop visited the Sandwich Islands, and loitered there a long time; and made a less profitable voyage than she might have done. The sloop also visited China, and carried what furs had been collected. In 1791, Captain Ingraham had command of the brigantine Hope, of seventy tons, owned and fitted for the voyage by the Messrs. Perkins; which was the second mercantile enterprize from Boston to the Pacific and north-west coast. In this voyage, he visited several islands in the Pacific, which he concluded had not been before discovered; for they were not noticed in a Spanish map made at the close of the sixteenth century, soon after an early nautical adventurer of Spain had visited that ocean; nor by Captain Cook who was at the Marquesas islands, in 1774. Ingraham sailed from Dominica, one of the group of islands called the Marquesas, lying in latitude 9°-58′ south, on the 19th of April 1791; his course being about N. W., or N. N. W. Cook's was S. W., and after twelve hours sail, he discovered two islands, not laid down in his map containing the Marquesas and vicinity. To these Captain Ingraham gave the name of Washington and of Adams. He soon after discovered two more, which he called Lincoln and Federal. Afterwards he discovered three others, to which he gave the names of Hancock, Franklin, and Knox. These all lay in about latitude 8° south, and

141° west from England. Washington was about ten leagues in circuit, and of a moderate height. Adams and Federal about the same. Hancock and Knox not quite so large, and north of the others.

In 1792, Captain Josiah Roberts of Boston, visited these islands, but before he had heard of their discovery by Captain Ingraham; and gave them different names. Captain James Magee, an intelligent and active ship-master, commanded the first China ship, the Astrea, direct from Boston or Salem, in 1789; owned by E. H. Derby of Salem, but the cargo chiefly by the Messrs. Perkins and others of Boston; and T. H. Perkins was Supercargo. In 1792, Captain Magee sailed to the north-west coast, and thence to China; he was absent nearly three years, and made a great voyage. Captain Barnard Magee, a brother of James, commanded a ship of the Messrs. Perkins in 1799, to the north-west coast of America, where he was treacherously murdered by the natives.

KING, Hon. RUFUS was born at Scarborough, in Maine, and had his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1777. He read law with that eminent jurist, Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport; and began the practice of his profession in that place in 1780. In 1784, when under thirty years of age, he had a seat in the General Court of Massachusetts, and in 1785, was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was also one of the four delegates from Massachusetts to the Continental Convention, holden at Philadelphia, in 1787, to propose alterations in the constitution and powers of Congress; so that, that Assembly might have full and complete authority in all foreign and national concerns. When the constitution, framed by that Convention, was submitted to the people of the several States, Mr. King was a member of the Con-

vention in Massachusetts for that purpose. He was an able advocate for its adoption. Soon after this time, Mr. King removed to the State of New York; and was the first senator in Congress from that State, under the new constitution. He continued in this high station several years, when he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of London, in 1798. After his return, he again received the appointment of senator in Congress; and in 1825 was sent by Mr. Adams, to the British Court, as minister plenipotentiary. But the feeble state of his health induced him soon to return to the United States. He survived but a short time. His memory is honored, as of one, whose patriotic and able services for the country in various important stations, were not inferior to any of the eminent statesmen in the Republic. He belonged to that school and class of politicians, in which are found, Washington, Jay, Strong, Bowdoin, Trumbull, Ellsworth, Franklin, Hamilton, Pinckney, Pickering, Brooks.

KIRKLAND, Rev. JOHN THORNTON D. D. L L. D. was a son of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, many years a laborious missionary to the Indians in the State of New York, from 1760 to 1790. Dr. Kirkland had his public education in Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1789. The class was large, and contained many good scholars; but none surpassed him in solid literary acquirements or in brilliant talents, or good taste. The foundation of his character as a scholar, was laid in his early classical education. He had the command of good language; pure and elegant, without artificial ornament; and his elocution was superior to most of his contemporaries. After he received his first degree, he engaged sometime in teaching youth; at the same time giving his attention to theological subjects, as he early purposed to devote himself to the Chris-

tian ministry. He was also a tutor in the college before he received his second degree. In the latter station, he continued more than two years, when in February 1794, he was ordained as pastor of the new South Church in Boston. In this populous city, he had an opportunity for the exercise of all his talents, as a writer and speaker. A great portion of his hearers were of a literary character; and he bestowed more than common labor in preparing his public addresses. His labors were duly appreciated, and many listened to his sermons who seldom heard any from others. The attention of the young especially, was arrested; and they were impressed, as well by his powerful appeals in the cause of piety and virtue, as by his elegant composition and graceful oratory. In 1810 he was chosen president of Harvard College. Dr. Kirkland presided over this ancient University for eighteen years, with a high reputation as a scholar, a governor, and a gentleman. He was a man of various learning. As a philanthropist, as a grammarian, and as a mathematician, very few were his equals. And his deportment was so pleasant and courteous, that his admonitions and orders were always duly received. He acted as the guardian and friend, as well as the master of the students. Dr. Kirkland was very discriminating in his judgment. He formed truly just estimates of the characters of others; of their moral qualities and literary attainments. He could be severe in his remarks on the conceited and vain; but he was always more ready to do homage to real worth and good learning. The feeble state of his health induced him to resign the office of president in 1828. On leaving the University, he made the tour of Europe, and travelled into Syria and Egypt: and, returning, enjoyed a good degree of health, till a few months before his death, in April 1841. He re-

tained his wonted cheerfulness to the close of life: as a companion he was always pleasant and instructive. Dr. Kirkland published several occasional sermons; and biographical notices of Rev. Dr. Belknap, Hon. Fisher Ames, General Benjamin Lincoln, and of Professor W. D. Peck.

KITTREDGE, Hon. THOMAS M. D. was a citizen of Andover, in the County of Essex, and long eminent as a surgeon and physician. These two practices are usually united in one person, in New England. The father and brothers of Dr. Kittredge have been greatly distinguished for their successful practice, particularly as surgeons. Dr. Kittredge had his academical education, under Master Moody of Byfield; and studied medicine with Dr. M. Sawyer, an eminent physician of Newburyport. He began the practice in Andover, in 1768: and in 1775 he received the appointment of surgeon to the regiment commanded by Colonel James Fry; and raised wholly or chiefly in the County of Essex. He did not continue long in that station; his private business probably, induced him to leave the public service. There were also a great number of young physicians who made application for commissions in the army, in 1775 and 1776. Dr. Kittredge was an early member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and in 1811, received the honorary degree of M. D. from Harvard University. He had a seat in the legislature several years, a part of the time in the Senate; and two years at the Council board, in 1810 and 1811. He had the reputation of a sincere republican, an honest citizen, and a skilful surgeon. He survived to the age of seventy-two years; and died in 1818 suddenly, of angina pectoris.

KNOX, General HENRY was a native of Bos-

ton, and his parents were of the laboring class. He was sometime in his youth with a book-binder; but of an active enterprising spirit; and before he was twenty-one, opened a bookstore in Cornhill, near the head of State street, Boston. It was called the London Bookstore; for he was careful to have most of the valuable works published in London, for sale in his collection of books. His store was visited by the first people of the town, and by British officers, many of whom were then stationed in Boston. This was his occupation from 1770 to 1774. But during this time he belonged to a volunteer military company raised in Boston; and was the third, and then the second officer of the company. When it paraded for discipline it was often under his command; and his appearance as a military man was very graceful and imposing. He was six feet in height, and well proportioned in his whole frame. He early espoused the cause of liberty and of the country; and in 1775 received a commission as Colonel of artillery. As an officer, he was brave and intelligent; and always ambitious to discharge the duty assigned him. In 1776, he had the appointment of Brigadier-General, and the year after that of Major-General in the continental army; and was at the head of the artillery department to the close of the war. In the battle of Germantown, October 1777, and in that of Monmouth, June 1778, General Knox was distinguished for his promptness and activity: and he received the particular approbation of General Washington, the commander-in-chief of the army, for his efficient and timely efforts. On the resignation of General Benjamin Lincoln, as secretary of war, in 1784, General Knox was appointed to that office.—And when the federal government was organized under the new constitution in 1789, he was called to that office by President Washington; but

in 1794 he resigned it, and retired for sometime from all public life. In 1795, he became an inhabitant of Maine, and built a spacious family mansion on St. George's river, where he owned a large tract of land. He afterwards held a seat in the Executive Council of Massachusetts for two years; but was chiefly engaged in cultivating and improving his lands in Maine. He had a large and well chosen library of books; and found time to read a good deal: and thus acquired extensive information. In his disposition he was generous and benevolent, in his manners bland, courteous and dignified. He died in 1806, at the age of fifty-six.

CHAPTER X.

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LADD, WILLIAM was a native of New Hampshire, and had his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1797. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and went several distant voyages, as supercargo or captain. He early discovered his disapprobation of slavery, and spoke openly and in strong terms of its injustice, and its incompatibility with the spirit of the Christian religion. Mr. Ladd was also one of the early friends of peace societies; and was indeed one of the most efficient members of the American association, designed to point out the evils of war, and to maintain peace among the nations of the earth; and for several years, in the latter part of his life, he was president of that benevolent association. He was successor of Rev. Dr. Worcester, who had also been a zealous and devoted advocate for peace. A peace society was formed in Massachusetts in 1815, and numbered several highly respectable characters as members. The object of the society is to show the unreasonableness and evils of war; and especially its inconsistency with the spirit of Christianity. There has since been an American Peace Society formed, and the members are from different States in the Union. The Massachusetts society has become merged in the American.

Mr. Ladd was indefatigable in the cause till his death, in 1841.

LANGDON, Hon. JOHN was a citizen of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and among the early and zealous advocates for American liberty and independence. He had a seat in the Continental Congress, in 1776, as a member from New Hampshire; and was several times elected to the same high station. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the General Convention in 1787, for forming the federal Constitution. When the constitution was adopted by the States, and the federal government organized under it, Mr. Langdon was a senator from the State of New Hampshire; and sometimes acted as Vice President of that truly dignified body. He was afterwards Chief Magistrate of New Hampshire. And in all these responsible stations, he discharged his duty with ability, and to the general acceptance of his fellow citizens. He reached a good old age; and died full of honors as a useful servant of his native State, and of the nation.

LANGDON, Rev. SAMUEL D. D. was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and had his education in Harvard College, where he received his first degree in 1747. He had the reputation of a good scholar from his youth, and was respectable as a minister and preacher of the gospel. For a number of years he was connected with a church and society in Portsmouth, and was much esteemed by his people. In 1774, he received the appointment of President of Harvard College, as successor to Mr. Locke, who resigned. President Langdon had more than common learning, and was a good classical and mathematical scholar; but deficient in energy and firmness necessary for a governor of the students. Finding his situation unpleasant, and aware of his

improper lenity, he resigned the office in 1780, and took the pastoral charge of the church and people at Hampton Falls, in New Hampshire. In this situation he remained until his decease, in 1797, at the age of seventy-five. Dr. Langdon was of very studious habits; and his information extensive on theological subjects and ecclesiastical history. He published a volume on the prophetic Revelations of St. John—It gave evidence of learned research, and some of his hints are ingenious and original; but like all other writers who have undertaken to explain or interpret that enigmatical book, he failed to convince any one that he had succeeded in giving its true meaning. A great part of the book, at least, probably refers to events which occurred in the second, third, and fourth centuries; while other parts, not improbably, relate to much later periods; and may not yet have been fulfilled.

LATHROP, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. had his public education in Yale College, and was graduated in the year 1754. He was a descendant of Rev. John Lathrop (or Lothrop) the first minister of Barnstable, Massachusetts; and who came to Plymouth in 1634. Dr. Lathrop was ordained over the church and congregation in West Springfield in 1760, and continued in that station till his death in 1820, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was "of an exellent spirit," and "a man greatly beloved" and esteemed for his many amiable traits of character, and his uniform christian virtues.—He fully deserved the praise of fidelity in the discharge of all his ministerial and pastoral duties; and at the same time, mildness, candour and condescension were conspicuous in his whole deportment. He had the high reputation of a peace-maker. Where ever there were divisions and disputes in the churches, he was called in to advise and to decide. He could never

be charged with party views; but was always judicious, impartial and conciliating. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University in 1811, and also from Yale College, his alma mater. His publications, most of them in his lifetime, were very numerous, but valuable—consisting of occasional discourses, and a volume of sermons; the latter was given to the public by his friends after his decease.

LEDYARD, JOHN was born in the town of Groton, near New London. He lost his father when he was quite young; but his relations were kind to him, and gave him a good education; and he was a short time in Dartmouth College, but did not remain the usual term required. He was principally distinguished for his foreign travels and voyages; for which he discovered a fondness in early life. He entered on board a ship for London, as a common seaman, in 1771. And afterwards he accompanied the celebrated Captain Cook in his third exploring voyage into the Pacific ocean, in a humble station, being corporal of marines. But by his good conduct, his faithful attention to duty, and his intelligence, he recommended himself to the commander. It was his lot to witness the tragical end of that brave and enterprising officer. In 1781, he returned to America, but not being encouraged in his plans of nautical enterprise, he visited England again the year following. He proposed various plans for visiting and exploring the north-west coasts, and the northern parts of America; but they failed. He however began a tour through the extreme northern parts of Europe, to the eastern part of Asia. In this journey he met very great difficulties and dangers, and suffered almost to starvation. By remarkable resolution and perseverance, he reached the sea of Kamtschatka; but could pass no farther on account

of ice. When in England, he had the good fortune to obtain an introduction to Sir Joseph Banks; who, discovering his intelligence and great curiosity, afforded him pecuniary aid. By advice of Sir Joseph and others, Mr. Ledyard was induced to shape his future course for Egypt and Ethiopia: he had indeed, already expressed a desire to visit those countries. He accordingly sailed from London, June 1778, and visited Alexandria and Cairo, and while preparing, at the last named city, to prosecute the residue of his journey, and to visit Sennaar, he was taken off by fever, January 1779. His letters from Alexandria and Cairo, show that he was an accurate observer of the countries and cities he visited, and led his friends to expect much curious and useful information from his visits to Upper Egypt and Nubia. Mr. Ledyard is justly deserving the character of an enterprising and energetic man, but his labors and sufferings were really of little benefit to the world.

LEVERETT, Hon. JOHN came early to Massachusetts, but not in the first company, in 1630. He was among the most intelligent and public spirited characters in the colony, from 1650 to his death, in 1679. The greater part of that period, he held some important office. He was Major-General of the militia; a member of the House of General Assembly; an assistant, or counsellor, for several years, and in 1673, he was elected governor, though several of the council were older than he was. He had popular talents, and was esteemed able and upright in his administration. Few public men are *long* popular, unless they are really honest and impartial in their conduct. Mr. Leverett received the votes of the people for governor, from 1673 till his decease in 1679. Great lamentations were made at his death; and a public funeral was ordered at the expense of

the government: which is stated to have been far more imposing than common.

LEVERETT, Hon. JOHN President of Harvard College, from 1707 to 1724, was grandson of the former. He received his public education in that seminary, where he was graduated in 1680. After he received his first degree, he remained several years at the college, and was tutor during a part of the presidency of Dr. Increase Mather. Dr. Mather was absent in England nearly four years, from 1688 to 1691—And Mr. Leverett and William Brattle, afterwards an able preacher of the Gospel in Cambridge, had the instruction of the students: and the college flourished highly under their government. They were among the most learned men of their age —and both members of the Royal Society in London. Mr. Leverett was sometime a member and speaker of the House of Representatives, a judge of probate, and a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts. He was one of the most accomplished and popular men of his day. And his probity was equally conspicuous as his learning and talents. On the death of Rev. Samuel Willard, in 1707, he was elected president of the college, and continued in that very important station until his death, in 1724. His eulogists represent him as a man of vast learning and of genuine piety. Dr. Appleton, in a funeral discourse a few days after the death of President Leverett, said, "he was a pillar both of the Church and State, an honor and ornament to society, and the glory of New England."

LILLIE, Captain JOHN was a native of Boston, born about the year 1752; and having received a good common school education, was apprenticed to a cooper. Soon after the war of the Revolution began, he entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery;

and at the close of the war, held a captain's commission; and was sometime also aid to Major-General Henry Knox, who was at the head of the artillery department. The military service of Captain Lillie, during the war for liberty and independence, as given in a letter to a superior military officer, after the war was over, is as follows—and many other officers of the American patriot army of 1775 and 1783 could, probably have given similar relations: "I fought with you often in the same field, and bore with you the hardships and misfortunes which the incidents of war called us to encounter. It was my lot to be sometimes with a gallant regiment from Maryland, commanded by the brave Colonel Smallwood, and to see it wasted away by fatigues and hard fightings in defending the country. Too well, and with pain do I recollect many brave officers of that corps falling by our sides; and it seemed as if we were designated as targets for the enemy to fire at. But thank Heaven, some of us still live (1799) to repeat the tale of events, and condole with each other on the past catastrophe—If my services in the action on Long Island, (1776,) and assisting in the retreat from a very formidable British army—If, with six men in a small boat, after the evacuation of Governor's Island by our troops, I went over, unspiked some of the cannon, fired on the Roebuck, of forty-four guns, obliging her to slip her cables and retire to Staten Island, by which means we went over in the night with an hundred men and brought off all the guns and stores to New York—If the service performed with two twelve pounders in cannonading the Rose ship, from an open field, when commanded by Commodore Wallis, was of any utility to our cause—If by assisting with two six pounders in defending Chatterton's Hill, in front of White Plains, four hours, in presence of the whole English army, where you acted well your part, and so many brave men of your regiment fell

by our sides—If, on our retreat through the mire of New Jersey, bootless, and scarcely a shoe, when the soldiers were so disheartened that a whole brigade of militia to which I was then annexed, deserted me in one night, leaving my artillery without protection except a small band of veterans, which with some address I kept together by my company—If on that memorable, that most important night for America, when her liberty or bondage was vibrating by a silken thread, I did my duty at the attack of Trenton; that night which may almost be said sealed the independence of our country—If in the advance of the army to Princeton, almost barefooted, over frozen ground, where the brave General Mercer fell, a few feet from my side, in the first of the attack—If at Chadsford, on the Brandywine, I sustained the heat of the action and brought off my artillery safe—If, on that dark, dismal night, at the Paolis, with General Wayne and twelve hundred men, three hundred of whom were massacred, at the recollection of which the eye of humanity must ever weep, I brought off my artillery through morasses and woods, after having been surrounded by the enemy; and being in front of the column with General Wayne, in the attack of Germantown, where we drove the grenadiers and guards nearly three miles, I supported a soldier's character through the day—If on that melting Sunday, in addition to my other duties, at Monmouth, I took the first prisoner by single combat, a Sergeant of grenadiers, with his arms, and brought him to General Lee, from whom we received early information of the enemy's position and strength—If, at the close of eight years' service, as far as I know my own heart, I sheathed a sword without a tarnish by dishonor, which had been the companion of my toils during that period—If still retaining an inflexible attachment for my country, its constitution and laws, with a desire to defend it, when necessary,

against all its enemies—If there is any merit in these transactions, I would only claim my little share, by having done the duty assigned me on the theatre of the late war."

This letter was addressed to General Samuel Smith of Maryland, then a member of Congress. Major Lillie soon after received an appointment as chief officer of the military post at West Point, and died soon after. His statement was true to the letter, without undue boasting, or high coloring.

LINCOLN, Major-General BENJAMIN was born in Hingham, 1733, and engaged, with spirit and resolution, in the political contest with Great Britain in 1775, and in the dispute which immediately preceded the Revolution. His father was a Justice of the Peace, a Representative, and a Counsellor, several years. The son had a commission for the peace in 1762, a proof of his good character and his general intelligence, when under the age of thirty. He gave early indications of a fondness for military life; for such a military life at least as might be proper for command in the militia. At the age of twenty-two, he was made Adjutant of a regiment in the county of Suffolk, commanded by his father: and in 1772 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. He was also a member of the General Court from Hingham before the war of the Revolution. Colonel Lincoln was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts at Concord, October 1774; and was chosen the first secretary of that patriotic assembly. He was also secretary of the second Congress, in February 1775, which convened at Cambridge; and of the third, at Watertown, in May 1775, when a a House of Representatives was chosen to take place of the Provincial Congress. And in February 1776, he was appointed a Brigadier-General; and in May following, Major-General of militia; in which sta-

tion there was then much arduous service to be performed, in organizing and equiping the men belonging to the several regiments. In 1776, when General Washington marched with the main army to New York, to meet the British troops there then landed, General Lincoln had the command given him of all the militia stationed at and near Boston harbor, for the defence of the town, and the country in the vicinity. Several regiments were in the field here, during the spring and summer of 1776. Washington soon discovered the character of Lincoln, as a brave, and resolute, yet cautious and judicious officer; and one worthy of all confidence and trust. This opinion was retained through the war. Washington, as well as others, considered General Lincoln as well qualified to command the whole army, should he himself be taken away. In many respects, however, he had an equally high opinion of General William Greene, of Rhode Island. In 1777, Lincoln received a commission from Congress as Major-General in the Continental army: and soon after, was sent to take command of the northern army, under General Gates, to oppose the advances of Burguoyne, the British General, then marching from Canada to form a junction with the British main army at New York.—General Lincoln rendered essential service in that campaign, in organizing the militia recruits, as they joined the continental troops. These troops probably decided the fortune of that campaign; and no one was better qualified to place them where they could perform efficient service, than General Lincoln. General Washington said, when he sent Lincoln to join that army, that "it is necessary to have a determined officer." He found that he was not mistaken in his man. General Lincoln was wounded in the leg at this time, when in an exposed situation; and after the capture of the British army, under General Burguoyne, he retired to his family for some

months, till he was restored. The year following, when he was able to join the army, though not entirely cured of his wound, he was appointed to command the American forces in the Southern department; understood to be at the particular request of the members of Congress from South Carolina. The British troops had great sway, at that time in Georgia and South Carolina; and many of the citizens were discouraged. The enemy also received larger additions to their army, soon after Lincoln reached Savannah, thus making their force much stronger than the American: But still, as commander, he was active and indefatigable in collecting men and supplies, to meet the British in case of attack, and to afford protection to the inhabitants. General Lincoln, was unfortunate in an attack he made on the enemy, by some apparent defect of proper caution; he was surprised, and forced to retreat with great loss; nearly one third of his men. In a second attack made on the enemy in South Carolina, a few months after, he was equally unsuccessful; and his little army sustained a severe loss. In these instances, General Lincoln discovered great bravery; and it was not thought proper to attack the British, for they were most powerful; and he was obliged to retreat with loss.

After this, he found it necessary to pass into South Carolina, and to entrench himself in Charleston. The French fleet, which sometime co-operated with him in Georgia, had now, October 1779, sailed for the West Indies. General Lincoln defended Charleston with great spirit and bravery for several months against the assault of a large body of British troops, who besieged it; and would have held out much longer, but the inhabitants repeatedly urged him to surrender, to prevent the greater destruction of property and life. The extraordinary fatigues he endured, and a southern climate injured his health,

and he returned to his family in the north. He was at the capture of Lord Cornwallis in 1781; and was appointed by Washington to receive the sword of the vanquished General, on that occasion. In 1781, General Lincoln was appointed Secretary of War, by the continental Congress; and held that place two years, when he returned again to his family. The war was now closed; and there was no necessity for his devoting himself to the public service. When a dangerous insurrection occurred in Massachusetts, in 1786, General Lincoln was appointed to command the militia to subdue it. He united great firmness and courage with forbearance and humanity; and no one was better fitted to have military command in such a case. By his promptness, the insurgents were soon quelled or dispersed, and tranquillity was restored to the Commonwealth. He was Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1787. When the federal government was organized under the constitution of 1788, President Washington gave General Lincoln the office of Collector of the customs for Boston, a very lucrative and honorable office, which he held till near his death in 1810. General Lincoln was a correct writer. Several important papers written by him on agriculture, on the character of the Indians, &c. were published and well received. He died at the age of seventy-seven.

LINCOLN, Hon. LEVI was a native of Hingham, and received his public education in Harvard College, where he had his first degree in 1772.—He chose the legal profession, and early settled in Worcester.—He was clerk of the Court for that County in 1775, and in 1776, the Judge of Probate. He had a seat in the Senate of Massachusetts in 1797; and in 1801, was elected member of Congress. The same year, he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. In 1808, he had a seat at the

council board, as Lieutenant Governor; and Chief Magistrate part of that year, after the death of Governor Sullivan.—In his religious opinions, Mr. Lincoln ranked with the more liberal part of the christian community. When Dr. Bancroft was ordained over an independent church and society in Worcester, in 1780, which was essentially Unitarian, he took an active part in the settlement; and he lived to see the society increase and prosper equal to his highest expectations. Mr. Lincoln died in 1820, at the age of seventy-one. In the domestic relations, Mr. Lincoln was highly estimable; a kind and faithful husband, an affectionate father, desirous of the improvement and respectability of his children. The character of the sons reflect honor on the memory of the parent.

LITHGOW, Hon. WILLIAM was born in Georgetown, on Kennebec river, and near the spot occupied by Popham and company, who made a temporary settlement there in 1607. The father of Mr. Lithgow was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lincoln for several years. The son was an ardent patriot in the memorable period of 1775. He had the commission of a Major in the continental army, in 1776—and was in the Northern army when General Burgoyne was captured, in October 1777. In one of the attacks on the British army, before the surrender of Burgoyne, he was badly wounded in the right arm.—After the war, Major Lithgow studied law, and engaged in the practice in the county of Lincoln. In 1787, he was a senator from that county; and soon after was appointed Major-General of militia. In 1791, he received a commission as attorney for the United States, for the District of Maine. This office he held till his death, in 1796, at the age of forty-five. He

was highly esteemed by all his acquaintance as an honorable and well principled man.

LITTLE, Captain GEORGE was a native of Marshfield, in the County of Plymouth, and of an ancient and respectable family. Soon after the commencement of the war of the Revolution, he had command of an armed vessel, belonging to the State of Massachusetts: and performed some daring feats, for which he received high praise, as a man of courage and resolution. He continued in the naval service during the greater part of the war. In 1798, when the French committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and threatened war, Captain Little received the command of a national frigate, and took several armed ships belonging to the French. Two years after, he resigned his public station and retired to his farm. He was a benevolent and honorable, as well as a brave man. And many years near the close of his life, he was a worthy member of the Christian Church in North Marshfield.

LLOYD, Hon. JAMES L L. D. was a son of Dr. James Lloyd, an eminent physician of Boston, and received his preparatory classical education in that town; and in 1787 took his first degree in Harvard College. He early engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became distinguished in that profession. No one of his time, or since, was better entitled to the character of an intelligent merchant. He visited Europe, and derived no little profit from the information acquired in his residence in that part of the world. His knowledge of commerce was much increased by the visit. After the age of forty, Mr. Lloyd engaged in political inquiries and concerns. At that period, every patriotic citizen took an interest

in the affairs of the country. And in a free government, indeed, there never is a time, perhaps, when a good citizen may neglect attention to measures necessary for the public welfare and prosperity. Mr. Lloyd was a member of the House and of the Senate of the Massachusetts legislature as early as 1800. And in 1807 was elected senator in the Congress of the United States. He remained in this high and honorable station several years, when the feeble state of his health induced him to resign it. After this, Mr. Lloyd was again chosen into the Senate of the United States, but his health was still infirm, and he did not continue the whole term for which he was elected. While a member of the Senate he was particularly attentive to the interests of the State he represented, as well as faithful to those of the whole nation. And, from his intelligence, courtesy, and candor, his influence was commanding with his contemporary legislators. Mr. Lloyd died in 1833, at the age of sixty-four.

LOTHROP, Hon. ISAAC was a citizen of Plymouth, and educated in Harvard College, with the class graduated in 1726. Mr. Lathrop was of the fourth generation from Rev. John Lothrop, the first minister of Barnstable, who came into Plymouth colony in 1634. He was called into public service when young, and held offices of trust and importance until his death. He was the representative of his native town to the General Court, and one of the executive council: and for some of the last years of his life, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He also held public office in the town of Plymouth. He died in 1750, at the early age of forty-two. Few men were so much respected and beloved. He was as estimable in private life as he was honored in public. He had the character of a benevolent, honest, public spirited man; and at his death there were great

lamentations, and public addresses; in which his loss was deplored, as a great calamity to the town, the county, and the province. The chief justice of the court, Mr. Sever, said, "he was blessed with many valuable endowments, which rendered him highly useful to the Commonweath, as well as to his family and friends. Under the many smiles of fortune he was not unduly elated, but he behaved with great modesty and good temper. He was indeed, a gentleman of great worth. His religion and piety were undissembled and pure; and such as gave him repose in the hour of death. He chose rather to be, than to appear good. His character was unstained for honor and virtue; of great humanity and goodness in the temper of his mind. He was our brother, in that he sat in judgment with us here. He was also our friend, for he was so to all mankind." Judge Oliver, who was then on the bench for the first time, said, "integrity was a prevailing part of his character. His hand would have been always shut against an offer to betray his innocence, if the severity of his virtue had not been too well known to prevent any one daring the temptation of a bribe. Bribed, indeed, he once was: but it was a bribe from virtue herself. Her pleasures were a bribe so great as to retain him inflexible in her cause, and to render him deaf to all other addresses."

LOTHROP, Rev. JOHN D. D. descended from Rev. John Lothrop, first minister of Barnstable, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and had his public education in the College at Princeton, in New Jersey; where he was graduated in 1763. He was sometime under instruction in theology with Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, at Lebanon. In 1768, he received ordination as pastor of the second Congregational Church and Society in Boston,—and there labored with great acceptance and success, until his death,

in 1816. During this period, Dr. Lothrop belonged to several societies, and held offices of great responsibility; and he was always ready to serve the interests of religion and learning in any situation. He was an early member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Humane Society. He was long a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; and several years one of the Corporation. As a pastor he was attentive, faithful, and sympathetic. He was truly a son of consolation. His theological views were liberal; and he was well received by other societies than his own, when he preached to them. He survived to his seventy-third year; and was the oldest clergyman in Boston at his death; venerable, courteous, and candid. His attachment to civil liberty was evinced on various public occasions, and through his whole life. He delivered patriotic discourses in 1770 and 1776, and afterwards. But he was an equally zealous advocate for constitutional law and order. He uniformly gave his support to the government of Washington and Adams, to Gov. Bowdoin, Hancock, Adams, Sumner and Strong. His voice was in favor of an efficient militia, as the only preventive of anarchy, and of a standing army; and in support of common schools, as necessary to prepare youth to be true and intelligent republicans.

LOWELL, FRANCIS CABOT a son of Judge Lowell, noticed below, was educated in Harvard College, and received his degree in 1793. He had an uncommon spirit of activity and enterprize; but united with caution and good judgment. He was not a heedless speculator. He made deliberate calculations, before engaging in any new project or unusual line of business. He early engaged in the establishment of a factory for cotton cloth, in Massachusetts; and made it a profitable business; thus

furnishing an example and an inducement to others to establish factories to a great extent in the State. The factory at Waltham, for cotton fabrics, was ably and prudently conducted. Mr. Lowell often inspected it personally, and was careful to employ persons competent to the business. But, although a man of active habits, and using a good degree of exercise, he was subject to dyspepsy; and, suffering several years from this most discouraging disease, fell a victim to its ravages, in 1817—at an age a little past the common lot of mankind, being forty-three.

The town of Lowell, where the largest manufacture of cotton cloths in Massachusetts is known, received its name from this enterprising man.

LOWELL, JOHN a son of the above named Francis C. Lowell, was a merchant in Boston, interested also in the factories in the interior of the State, erected by the influence and the funds of his father. He was of the true Boston stamp of merchants: enterprising, intelligent, and honorable. But the feeble state of his health induced him to travel, when he was little more than thirty; and he visited Europe; and thence passed into the western part of Asia, and into Africa, through lower and upper Egypt. But his disease was too deeply seated to be eradicated. He died on the second year of his foreign sojourning, 1836; at the age of thirty; not, however, without a noble expression of his regard for his native place; the influence of which will continue to bless its citizens for ages to come. He bequeathed two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of supporting several courses of public lectures, yearly, on science and literature, religion and history, by the most learned men in the country. All classes of the people have the privilege of attending these lectures.—There are four or five different courses in a year, consisting of ten or twelve lectures

for every course. This is a great privilege, and is so esteemed by the people. They have been attended by as many as can be convened in any one building or room, in the city. For this very useful and popular establishment, the memory of the generous founder must be cherished, for ages, with the most grateful and respectful sentiments.

LOWELL, Hon. JOHN L L. D. son of Judge Lowell, was born at Newburyport, and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1786. He was then a good classical scholar, and afterwards had a character for extensive learning,—he wielded a powerful pen, and wrote with great point and piquancy. Several of his publications were in the style of the severest philippic; and were addressed to politicians, whom he believed corrupt or weak. Some of his compositions of this character, though very able, had little effect, as they appeared to be dictated by prejudice or party feelings. He was much opposed to the war of 1812, and wrote with great severity against those who favored it. Mr. Lowell chose the profession of law, and had extensive practice many years. He was also a representative and a senator in the legislature of Massachusetts; and had uncommon influence in each of those bodies. He studied theology, and ecclesiastical history more than most layman do, and published several pamphlets in favor of the more liberal class of Christians. He was twelve years a member of the corporation of Harvard University, and no one perhaps was more devoted or more attentive to the interests of that ancient seminary. Mr. Lowell devoted a great portion of time, in the last thirty years of his life, to agriculture and horticulture. His grounds were highly cultivated; and he took pleasure in personal attention and inspection of his fruit trees, vegetables and shrubbery.

He studied botany, and could explain the subject by detail and experiments in a happy manner. Mr. Lowell died in 1841, at the age of seventy.

LOWELL, Hon. JOHN L L. D. was a son of Rev. John Lowell, of Newburyport, and was educated in Harvard College, with the class of 1760. He engaged in the profession of law, and was in the practice in his native town till 1777, when he removed to Boston, and there entered upon an extensive sphere of business in his profession. His opinion on the subject of the political dispute with England, is evident from the confidence his fellow citizens, in the patriotic town of Newburyport, reposed in him, by choosing him one of their representatives in 1777. In 1778, the year after he removed to Boston, he was also one of the representatives in the General Court. And in 1782 he was a member of Congress from Massachusetts. In all these stations, he proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. He was intelligent, active, and judicious. For most of the time, however, from 1778 to 1789, he was devoted to his profession, and rose to the first eminence among the barristers in the State. He was learned as a jurist, powerful as an advocate, and of undeviating probity. In 1789, when the federal government was organized, he was appointed the judge of the United States Court for the district of Massachusetts. His conduct in this office was highly approved; for he was alike prompt and impartial. In 1800, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States, but held the office only one year; in 1801, the Court was abolished. After that period, Judge Lowell retired from public life, and spent the last six years in the society of his family and friends: respected by all who knew him, and endeared to all who were his intimate associates. Judge Lowell pleaded the

cause of an African held in slavery, gratis, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in 1783, and obtained a verdict for his client. An action was commenced in the lower court, in the County of Worcester, 1781, (the year after the constitution of the State was adopted; which declares as a fundamental and universal truth, that all men are born free and equal,) against the owner of a slave, for an assault and battery by the master. His defence was, that the person beaten was his slave, and he might strike him at his pleasure. The master was convicted of an assault, and fined. The decision of the court was, that the man beaten or assaulted, was not a slave, and that no law of the State authorised one man to hold another as such. From that time, public opinion in Massachusetts was decidedly against slavery. Those few who continued in domestic servitude, did so voluntarily.

CHAPTER XI.

M

MANLY, JOHN a naval commander during the greater part of the Revolutionary war, was a citizen of Marblehead, in Massachusetts. He was an ardent patriot, and engaged in the service of the country on the sea, at a very early period. In the latter part of the year 1775, he took several English transports bound for the army, under General Gage, in Boston. He had a commission as commander of an armed vessel from General Washington, with authority to attack, capture, and bring into some port in Massachusetts, any British vessel he might meet.—The vessels he captured were of great use to the American army; having clothing, and woollen goods, and a variety of military stores. His success was very great, and his praises uttered by every one at that period. When sometime in the year after, a frigate was built by Massachusetts, Capt. Manly received the command of her. But his usual success did not attend him in this larger vessel. He indeed captured one large ship belonging to the British; but meeting with a ship of war of greater force than the vessel which he commanded, he was taken and thrown into prison, where he suffered severely, and was detained a prisoner a long period. In 1782, he was again entrusted with the command of another

frigate; but sailing to the West Indies, he unfortunately fell in the way of three British ships of the line, and was driven ashore. They did not, however, succeed in capturing or destroying his vessel.—They cannonaded him two or three days, and did his vessel some injury, but he made his escape from his formidable enemy, and returned to Boston. He was destined, like many other brave men, to suffer prosecution, on charges made by one of his officers, which, if well founded in part, were not sufficient to deprive a good public servant of all praise. Some improprieties of conduct, laid to his charge, were believed to be true; but not such as to prove base and dishonorable motives, nor want of courage as a public officer. He died in 1793, at the age of sixty; and many mourned his death, as that of one who merited the gratitude of the country.

MANNING, Rev. JAMES was an eminent Baptist Clergyman; and several years President of the College in Rhode Island, now called Brown University. Mr. Manning was the first President of that institution, when founded in 1770, at Warren. He held that station until his death in 1791. He was respectable as a scholar and a theologian, and very acceptable as a preacher. For several years, after the college was removed to Providence, he sustained the office of pastor of the first Baptist Church in that town. He was called an evangelical preacher; but he was more catholic in his opinions than most others of his denomination. He was occasionally in public political life; and at one time a member of Congress. He had a good spirit of government; and under his superintendence, the college became very prosperous and extensively useful.

MATHER, Rev. COTTON D. D. F. R. S. was son of Rev. Dr. Increase Mather, and received his first

degree in Harvard College, in the year 1678. He was very studious from his youth; and was reputed the most learned man in Massachusetts. He read much, and had a good memory: But he had less judgment than his father, or many other divines of that day. He was also vain of his learning, and ostentatious and pedantic in the display he made of it. And with all his learned lore, he was very injudicious, and often decided incorrectly in the ordinary concerns of life. He was also prone to superstitious opinions and apprehensions. The pretended witchcraft at Salem was fully credited by him; and he, in fact, urged the prosecution of many a poor ignorant but innocent person, even to the death, as having committed a capital crime, renounced God and given their allegiance to the Devil. This was a sad delusion; and it is truly surprising that men of learning should have fallen into such an error. Dr. Mather published a history of the early churches in New England, with biographical notices of eminent men of the first and second generations; and he published sermons almost without number. They make a great display of learning, but he wanted good taste and judgment. He had a desire to dictate or to interfere with the civil affairs of the colony. He sought to influence the Governor and General Court; and when they would not follow his advice, he was severe in his censures. Before his time, the clergy were often consulted by the civil magistrates; and some of the former were willing to control in political as well as ecclesiastical affairs. Dr. Mather did not long survive his venerable father. He died in 1728, at the age of sixty-six.

MATHER, Rev. INCREASE D. D. was a son of Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, and educated in Harvard College, with the class of 1656. He had a high character for learning, and was an able theo-

logian. He settled in Boston, at the north part of the town, over the second congregational society.—There were at that period several learned divines in the colony; but none were superior to Mr. Mather. He was made Rector, and then President of Harvard College, though still the pastor of a church in Boston. He visited England in 1688, as a private or informal agent, to make known the grievances of the people under the arbitrary administration of Sir Edmund Andros, who was made governor in December 1686, and the General Court discontinued. He was the principal agent in procuring the second charter for Massachusetts, of William and Mary, in 1691; which was disapproved on some accounts, particularly as it provided for the appointment of Governor of the Province by the King, instead of an election by the people in the Province, as had been the case under the first charter. But in some respects the second charter was better than the first; as it expressly guaranteed liberty of conscience in religious worship and discipline, and provided for a proper judicial tribunal separate from the legislative and executive branches of the government. Mr. Mather acted as president of the college several years after his return to Boston; when it was objected to him, that he was pastor of a church at a distance, and could not therefore fully discharge the duties of President. He left the office, however, with the good will and esteem of the governors of the college; and about this time received the degree of D. D., the first conferred by the corporation of that literary institution. He died in 1723, at the age of eighty-four.

MAXEY, Rev. JONATHAN D. D. was the immediate successor of Rev. Mr. Manning, as President of Brown University. He had received his education in that seminary, and was among the most distinguished of its graduates. He was elected Presi-

dent, at a more early age than is common, but his character as a scholar and a man of talents was very high. He wrote with ease, correctness and elegance: his style was flowing and ornate, yet exhibiting much energy of thought. He also surpassed most of his contemporaries in his elocution. He remained only a few years, however, as President of Brown University. He accepted an invitation to be principal of a college in South Carolina; and accordingly removed to that State. But his health became injured by the climate; and he survived only a few years, after his removal. The views of Dr. Maxey on revealed religion were similar to those of Rev. Dr. Toulmin of England, and of Dr. Mayhew and others of his school in New England. He was an independent and honest inquirer after the truth; and he urged the right and duty of exercising reason, in judging of the true meaning of revelation. The system of Calvin did not receive his assent nor approbation. He had a more elevated and liberal view of the Christian religion; believing it addressed to man as a rational and accountable being; and as designed, not for the exclusive benefit of a *few;* but for the enlightenment and improvement of all mankind.

MAYHEW, Rev. JONATHAN D. D. was a son of Experience Mayhew, named below; and one of the most able theological writers of his time. He was born in 1720, and received his public education in Harvard College, in 1744. While a member of the College, he had the reputation of a hard student and a good scholar. His age was then such that he profited probably more than had he passed his college life when six or eight years younger. After he left college he pursued his theological studies with great industry: and was settled over the west Church in Boston, in less than three years after

taking his first degree. But even then, at the age of twenty-seven, he was distinguished for strong and discriminating powers of intellect, and ardent and benevolent affections. He was a close thinker, and searched any subject presented for discussion or examination, with great attention and thoroughness. Before he was thirty years old, he published several discourses, on the "right of private judgment," and "the use of reason in examining revelation," which gained for him the character of a powerful reasoner, and an able defender of true protestant principles. These discourses were re-published in England, and gave him a high reputation in that country, as a scholar and a divine. And at that time, when he was only twenty-nine years of age, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. His literary industry was very great; and he published more, within fifteen years from the time above mentioned, than any individual had done in America; but submitted nothing to the press, except what merited publication.

His works exhibited great reflection, and maturity of thought and study. His perceptions were remarkably clear; and his attention and study of the subjects of his consideration far more close and thorough than most others. But Dr. Mayhew was a faithful pastor and impressive preacher. No one appeared to labor more sincerely for the spiritual welfare of his people. He preached to them in season and out of season. He was desirous to have them well grounded in the faith of the gospel—to be real and rational believers. And to be duly sensible of their obligations to all holiness and virtue. In doing this, he often spoke comparatively light of speculative faith. His doctrines were according to godliness, and not in conformity to the creeds of fallible men. For this independence and honesty, he was sometimes severely censured; but it did not move him

from his high purpose of learning his divine Master's *will* from the scriptures, and declaring that *will*, and nothing but that *will*, as necessary to salvation. His principal work was a defence of the Congregational form of government, and the equality of Christian ministers, in opposition both to the Church of Rome, and of England. His opponents were silenced, by his strong reasons and arguments. His other publications were numerous. He died in 1766, at the age of forty-six, leaving the character of an ardent patriot, a learned theologian, and a benevolent man.

MAYHEW, THOMAS came to Massachusetts in 1632, and resided at Mystic sometime; but in 1641, removed to the Vineyard, and there lived to a great age. He purchased a large tract of land on that island, of the native Indians; and always lived on friendly terms with them.—At that time they were very numerous. He and his son Thomas early engaged in teaching the Indians the doctrines of Christianity, and made many sincere converts. They began their labors in this way a short time even before Mr. Eliot of Roxbury preached to the Indians. The son was entirely devoted to this benevolent object; but was lost at sea, when on a voyage to England, when he was only about thirty years of age. The father attended to the good work after the death of his son: and he instructed several of the Indians so that they became regular preachers to their brethren; and several small churches were formed on the Vineyard. His grandson and great-grandson were also religious teachers to the Indians, and were happily instrumental in promoting the spiritual good of many of them. Rev. Experience Mayhew, the father of the learned Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, was also a teacher to the tribe of Indians at Gayhead, on the Vineyard, many years. He was a man of talents and learning, and published a work with the title of

"Grace defended;" in which he departed somewhat from the Calvinistic creed, and contended that man had naturally a power to do something towards his conversion and salvation. It was scriptural and rational, yet was not fully approved by those who made Calvin's institutes their standard rather than the Sacred Volume. Zachariah Mayhew was a son of Experience, and the last of the name, who acted as missionary to the Vineyard Indians. He lived to a great age, and died in the year 1802.

McKEAN, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. a native of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and an alumnus of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1778, was several years pastor of the first Church and Society in Beverly. He was settled there in 1782, and continued till the year 1802, when he was elected president of Bowdoin College, then recently founded at Brunswick, in Maine. Dr. McKean had the character of a good scholar and a correct writer; and was a popular preacher. But he had rather solid and useful qualities, than brilliant. He discharged the important duties devolving on him, both as a clergyman and the principal of a literary seminary, with great fidelity. He was well qualified to be at the head of a college, as his conduct exhibited equal mildness and decision, moderation and firmness. Dr. McKean died in 1807, at the age of fifty-six.

McKEAN, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. L L. D. was a native of Boston, and after a good classical education in the Latin school in that town, and the usual term of four years as a student in Harvard College, received his first degree there, in 1794. With a quick apprehension, and uncommonly correct conceptions, and a good degree of application, he left the university with the reputation, well-deserved, of

a ripe scholar, and giving much promise of future eminence. He spent two years after leaving college as a teacher of youth; and, having devoted much of his time to theological subjects, chiefly under the directions of the learned Dr. John Eliot of Boston, he began to preach a short time before taking a second degree, and was ordained over the Church and Society in Milton. After a few years, he found his health impaired; and at his request, on that account, was dismissed from the pastoral office in that place. He preached occasionally, however, as his health would permit; for the Christian ministry was his deliberate choice, and it was his highest pleasure to impart religious instruction to his fellow men. He knew the controling influence of Christianity, and wished to persuade others to yield to its mild and purifying spirit. For about nine years, from 1809 to 1818, he occupied the chair of professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard College; being the immediate successor of Hon. John Q. Adams. He often preached during this period, and was invited to take the pastoral charge of the first Church in the city of Boston. But his health, which was still precarious, probably prevented his accepting the invitation. He visited one of the islands in the West Indies, for the recovery of his health; but the experiment was not successful in the object proposed and sought. He fell a victim to disease in 1818, at the age of forty-two. Dr. McKean possessed strong powers of imagination, as well as good taste and rich treasures of useful learning. His compositions were sometimes labored, often ornate, and always indicative of an ardent temperament. He usually spoke with power, and made an impression on his hearers; for he spoke with perfect sincerity, and from thorough conviction of the truth and importance of what he said. He published several sermons and orations, a beautiful memoir of his friend

the Rev. Dr. Eliot; and several articles in the Reviews and Magazines of the day.

MELLEN, PRENTISS L L. D. was a native of Lancaster, and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1784. He read law with Mr. Barrister Bourne, of Barnstable, and commenced the practice in Bridgewater; but soon removed to Portland. He had an extensive practice as a lawyer many years in Maine; and attended the judicial courts in all the counties. He was an able jurist, and a popular pleader at the bar. He had a seat in the supreme Executive Council in Massachusetts, and also in the Senate of the United States. In 1820, when Maine became an independent State, Mr. Mellen was appointed Chief Justice of the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth. He presided with ability, promptness, impartiality and dignity; and continued in that important station until he was seventy years of age, in 1835, beyond which the constitution did not allow a judge to remain in office. His health was so firm, however, that he engaged in the practice after retiring from the bench; and as a counsellor was often consulted. Judge Mellen died in 1841, at the age of seventy-six. He enjoyed the friendship and respect of all who were well acquainted with his character, which was that of a learned, benevolent, public spirited, and religious man.

MELVILLE, THOMAS Esq. had his public education in Princeton College, New Jersey, and received his first degree in 1769. He was also admitted to a degree in Harvard College, in 1773. He early settled in Boston, and was an enterprising merchant, and a zealous patriot. He joined the resolute band of young men, who destroyed the tea on board two British ships in Boston harbor, in De-

cember 1773. The people had resolved not to buy or use tea, as there was a high duty laid upon it, to come out of their pockets, for augmenting the British revenue, and not for the benefit of the Province. Nor was the law imposing the duty, passed by the representatives of the people in the colony, but by the parliament in England, in which the colonists had no voice nor representatives. Every effort was made, by application to the agent and factor of the owners of the tea, as well as to the consignees, and to the governor, to order back the tea: but all proved ineffectual; and after two days of delay and unsuccessful application, early in the evening of the third day of the meetings of the citizens, a body of young men, about sixty or seventy, proceeded to the vessels, and cast the chests of tea into the water of the bay. No personal violence was done or offered to any one, and no injury to the vessels. There were a few other unlawful acts committed, similar to this, by the citizens, between 1765 and 1775; as that of burning the effigies of Mr. Oliver, the stamp distributor,—the rescue of a vessel, seized under circumstances of great provocation, by the officers of the customs; and the injury done to the house and papers of Governor Hutchinson; but these were perpetrated at a time of great excitement, and without the countenance of the leading characters among the whigs. The one most wanton and most regretted, was that committed on the house and papers of Governor Hutchinson. Mr. Melville had a commission as a Major, part of the war of the Revolution; and after the war was over he held an office in the department of the customs, several years, and until he was seventy-six years of age.

MINOT, GEORGE RICHARDS was a native of Boston, and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1778. He studied law,

and at the end of three years, opened an office for practice in Boston. Even at that early period of life, he had a high character for talents, learning and probity. And he always enjoyed, in an uncommon degree, the confidence of his fellow citizens. In his deportment also, he has mild and conciliating; and no one perhaps had fewer enemies. Mr. Minot was sometime clerk of the House of Representatives, and secretary of the Convention in Massachusetts, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, in 1788. In 1792, he was appointed judge of probate for the County of Suffolk, on the resignation of Judge Wendell. He was an excellent writer, and his publications prove him to have been a man of close observation and extensive knowledge. His history of Massachusetts, following the period included in that by Hutchinson, was favorably received by the best scholars in the country; and was far more in the true historical style and manner than the other. On the death of that great and good man, General Washington, December 1799, Judge Minot was selected by the general voice of the citizens of Boston, to pronounce his eulogy. The oration did full justice to the extraordinary personage whom it portrayed and celebrated, but was perfectly chaste and free from all exaggerated expressions of praise. With a very discriminating taste, with great industry and an uncommon spirit of inquiry, he made acquirements in various departments of literature: And was thus qualified to be an instructive and interesting companion. Judge Minot died January 1802, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

MOODY, SAMUEL had his education in Harvard College, and received his first degree in the year 1746. He studied theology, and preached sometime after he left college, and then engaged in the instruction of youth; and particularly in pre-

paring young men for entering the university. The greater part of his life was devoted to this honorable and intellectual employment. For nearly thirty years he was Master of the Dummer Academy, established at Newbury in 1762, designed to give young men a good classical education: and Mr. Moody was fully competent to the task. Some of the best scholars educated in Harvard College, sixty and eighty years ago, were first under his tuition: as Theophilus Parsons and brothers, Dr. Thomas Kittredge, Samuel Phillips, Dr. D. Tappan, E. Pearson, L L. D., R. King, D. A. Tyng, W. Prescott, B. Pickman, &c. Mr. Moody died suddenly in 1785, at the age of sixty-one.

MORTON, Rev. CHARLES B. D. came to New England in 1685, and was minister of Charlestown several years. He died there in 1698. He had his education in Wadham College, Oxford; and his reputation was very high as a scholar. He devoted several years to the instruction of youth. Several of his pupils were distinguished characters in England, twenty and thirty years afterwards. He had the expectation of being President of Harvard College, when he came to Boston; but from some cause did not receive the election. He was, however, a Fellow of the College, and sometime Vice President. And he gave lectures to the pupils at his house in Charlestown; which was not approved by the governors of the college. There seems to have been some rivalship, or jealousy towards him. Perhaps the elder Dr. Mather did not well like his great reputation as a learned man. Several of his works were published. But he was not a very voluminous writer. He thought "a great book a great evil." The title of one pamphlet he wrote, was "the little peace maker," another, "advice to candidates for the ministry," another, "the way of good men, for wise men to walk in."

MORTON, Hon. PEREZ was a native of Plymouth, and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1771. He studied law; but the war of the Revolution prevented his engaging in the practice, when he completed his studies. The subject of the contest with England absorbed all other concerns. Mr. Morton was an ardent patriot; and when quite young took a decided part with the friends of civil liberty. In 1775, he was one of the Committee of Safety for Boston; and in 1776, was appointed Deputy Secretary; Mr. Samuel Adams, then the Secretary, being also a member of the continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia. After a few years, he opened an office, as attorney at law, in Boston, and was in extensive practice for a long period. As an eloquent writer and speaker, very few, in this country, have surpassed Mr. Morton. He always used good language, and spoke with propriety and effect. He often had a seat in the General Court, and was also Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1808, he was appointed Attorney General of Massachusetts; and continued in that important office until the year 1833, when he resigned on account of his advanced age, and the infirm state of his health. He died in 1838, at the age of eighty-seven.

CHAPTER XII.

N O

NORTON, Rev. JOHN came to Massachusetts in 1635; and preached a few months at Plymouth and then at Boston, but took up his residence in Ipswich in 1636. That town had then been settled nearly two years, and had one preacher before Mr. Norton. He ranked among the most learned of the clergy, and was an able polemic. He contended earnestly for the Calvinistic system, and would not tolerate those who deviated at all from it. When Mr. Pynchon, a principal man of the first company in 1630, wrote a book, which opposed in some respects the doctrine of atonement, according to Calvin, Mr. Norton published a reply, with which many were satisfied. But it did not convince Mr. Pynchon; whose position was "that the sufferings and death of Christ were but trials of his fidelity as the teacher and witness of the truth." These two views have more or less prevailed in the Christian world to the present day. Mr. Norton was called to take charge of the first church and congregation in Boston, in 1652, and continued in that station until his death, which occurred suddenly, on the Lord's day, in the year 1663, at the age of fifty-seven. In the year 1662, he was appointed an agent to the court of Charles II, to engage the favor and clemency of that Prince for New England. He lived but a short time after his return. He wrote Latin with great facility and purity. Some of his publications were in that language.

NOWELL, INCREASE was one of the company of fifteen hundred, who came with Governor Winthrop to Charlestown, in 1630, to plant a colony in Massachusetts; and he was one of the principal men who composed that resolute band of Christians, who chose rather to emigrate to a wilderness, than to be governed by worldly men in matters of religion. He joined the infant Christian church, formed within a few weeks after the company landed. He was one of the original patentees of Massachusetts, and a member of the first Board of Assistants; and sometime Secretary of the Colony. He received the election of Ruling Elder of the Church, in 1630; but, it being then supposed improper for an officer in the church to hold civil office, Mr. Nowell resigned his place as ruling elder in 1632; and was elected one of the assistants for several years, and till his death. He had a large estate, but was a zealous puritan, and made great sacrifices for the truth. When most of the leading characters of the company removed to Boston, he continued in Charlestown.

OAKES, Rev. URIAN, came to Massachusetts in 1631, when a child; and was educated in Harvard College with the class of 1649. The classes were then small; composed of six or eight, for several years. And it is rather remarkable that there were so many, than that there were not more. For the early settlers had to struggle hard for a comfortable subsistence, during the first thirty years. And the founding of a college for the advancement of human learning, and for "rearing up learned young men," in addition to the means of a common education, speaks volumes in praise of the puritan fathers of New England; both of their wisdom and piety; of their regard for the temporal and spiritual welfare of their posterity. As there were but a few students in the College, the means and opportunity for be-

coming good scholars were very great. President Dunster was eminent as a classical scholar, as well as a theologian: and Samuel Mather and Samuel Danforth, the fellows and teachers in 1646–48, were deemed learned young men. As did a great portion of the graduates, especially at that early period, Mr. Oakes studied divinity. He went to England, and was settled in the ministry there; but returned in 1670, and became pastor of the Church and society in Cambridge, where the college was located. He had been particularly requested to come and take charge of that church; for it was considered important to have a good scholar, as well as a good preacher there. Mr. Oakes was early chosen one of the fellows: and in 1675 the President of the College, as successor to Mr. Hoar: but he died within six years after his election, 1681, at the age of fifty. The early writers, who speak of President Oakes, represent him as a ripe scholar, an elegant writer, an impressive pulpit orator, and a poet. He wrote Latin in a Ciceronean style.

He published a Latin elegy on the death of Rev. Mr. Shepard of Charlestown, who died young: an election sermon, not inferior to that of Stoughton, of Mitchell or of Hubbard,, which were said to be the best delivered, on a similar occasion, during the first seventy years of the Colony. His epitaph describes him as one very conspicuous for piety, genius and learning: and for fidelity in the discharge of his duties, both as pastor of the church and President of the college.

OLIVER, ANDREW an inhabitant of Salem, a great part of his life, was a son of Lieutenant Governor Andrew Oliver. The father was long in public stations in the province, and of a good education; having received a degree in Harvard College in 1724. He was ranked among the literary charac-

ters of his time; and was chosen a member of A. P. S. He was also sometime secretary of the province. He died in 1774, at the age of sixty-nine. The son received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1749. He was a hard student, and gave his attention chiefly to the subject of astronomy. He also was elected a member of the A. P. S. at Philadelphia; and of A. A., of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts, founded in 1780. The Philosophical Society at Philadelphia was founded in 1750, and Franklin was one of the original and most active members. In his political views, Mr. Oliver was ranked with the tories of 1775. This was natural, as his father and family were among the zealous friends of the parent government. But he did not take an active part in the contest, nor depart the province, as did most of those of similar opinions. Some good men were inclined to submit to the measures of the British ministry; in the hope, probably, that a milder policy would be adopted. Mr. Oliver was at one time, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Essex; and once, in 1766, represented the town of Salem in the General Court. In 1772, Mr. Oliver published an essay on comets, in two parts, intended to explain the phenomena of the tail, (or comæ,) of comets; and to show their design and uses; with observations on the planets. The volume was dedicated to Hon. John Winthrop, L L. D. F. R. S. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Harvard College. It was considered an ingenious and learned work; but it consisted very much of theory and conjecture. Two comets appeared in this hemisphere, about the middle of last century, or a little past, and excited great attention; a portion of the people were much alarmed at their appearance. Mr. Oliver died in 1799, aged sixty-eight.

ORNE, Hon. AZOR of Marblehead, was an early and ardent advocate for the rights of the colonies, when the British ministry encroached on those rights, and claimed to legislate for the people in America, *in all cases whatever.* It was truly a critical period; and had not the intelligent men of that day, stood firm and resolute in defence of civil liberty, we of the present generation had been the most abject and degraded slaves. Mr. Orne was a delegate from Marblehead, to the Essex County Convention, held in Sept. 1774, to consult for the defence and welfare of the province. He was also a member of the Provincial Congresses, in October 1774, in February and in May 1775. And a great portion of the time he was one of the committee of safety, which was appointed in November 1774, and clothed with executive authority. It was often in session, during the sitting of the Provincial Congress, and in the recess of that assembly. Mr. Orne had been a Colonel of Militia before that year: and he was an efficient and important member of committees on military affairs, in organizing the provincial troops, and in collecting arms and amunition: and the service required more than common activity and energy. Colonel Orne was a member of the General Court some years before the time above mentioned; and ranked high among the men of influence in the legislature. He was also of the Senate, and of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, for several years after the adoption of the Constitution of the State, in 1780. Few men in the State were more years in public life then Mr. Orne; and none were more respected.

OSGOOD, Rev. DAVID D. D. was a native of Andover, in Massachusetts, and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1771. He was ordained pastor of the church in Medford, near Bos-

ton, in 1774; and had a long ministerial course in that place, of nearly fifty years. He possessed superior mental powers, and had strong passions and prejudices. Under the guidance of religious principles, these natural feelings were in a good measure subdued; and yet some of his opinions were evidently formed under improper biases. When he began to preach, he was strictly Calvinistic; and like many who adopt that creed, he considered it necessary to insist on his peculiar views as essential to salvation. The following anecdote has been related of him, in reference to this point. His father was what some then called an Arminian, and others, a moderate Calvinist. But he did not however, subscribe to the high points of Calvinism. He was a professor of religion, and an upright and pious character. His son preached for his minister, Dr. Symmes, and represented all those who did not assent to the five points of the Calvinistic system as unconverted, and in the sure way to hell. After meeting, his father desired him to review his peculiar opinions by the light both of reason and scripture: For, he added, "if your doctrines are true, your father has no just hope of salvation, and is in the broad way of destruction." Mr. Osgood thought often and much of this admonition; and the consequence was more liberal views of religion, and less stress being laid by him on those abstruse doctrines. And in the latter part of his life Dr. Osgood had the character a very catholic Christian. He exchanged pulpits with most of the clergymen of Boston, who were professedly Unitarian, and anti-Calvinistic. Dr. Osgood published several sermons, prepared for public occasions, which are highly creditable to him as a divine and a man of talents. But the error of his early life clung to him to the last. He was positive, dogmatical, and in his censures of those who differed from him, often

harsh and severe. He died in 1822, at the age of seventy-four.

OSGOOD, Hon. SAMUEL was a native of Andover and received a degree in Harvard College, in the year 1770. When quite a young man, not more than twenty-five, he took a decided and active part in the contest in defence of colonial rights and civil liberty, in opposition to the oppressive measures of Great Britain.—He was a delegate from Andover to the Convention of Essex County, in September 1774, and a member of the second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met at Cambridge, in February 1775. He was on several committees to whom very important subjects were referred. In the course of the year 1775, he had a military commission; and was first a Captain, then Brigade-Major, and then Colonel. He continued in the army most of the war, and was assistant to the Commissary General. In 1781, he was chosen a member of Congress, and was sometime Post-Master-General, before and after the federal government was established. He was also a commissioner for adjusting the accounts between the State of Massachusetts, and the United States, soon after the Revolutionary war terminated.

OTIS, Hon. JAMES was a citizen of Barnstable, where his ancestor removed from Scituate, in Plymouth County. In the former part of his life, he attended to agriculture, and occasionally to the art of glazing. But he had a laudible curiosity to gain a knowledge of history, particularly of New and Old England. And his reading for this purpose excited a desire and lead to the study of politics. He became distinguished by his information from most of his fellow citizens, when in the meridian of life; and he had a commission for the peace, and as a judge of the County Court. He often had a seat

also in the House of Representatives, and several times at the Council Board. When the dispute with Great Britain began, in 1764, as to the extent of the powers of the legislative assembly of Massachusetts, and to the supremacy of parliament over the colonies, Mr. Otis was found an ardent and intelligent advocate for the rights of the people in America. He acted with those who acknowledged allegiance to the crown, and were willing to remain a part of the British empire, as it had been, with power in the colonial assemblies to make all laws for the internal police of the province, and the assessment of all taxes, and allowing authority to the parliament only to regulate trade and commerce. This class of men contended that the parliament in England could only justly, and consistently with English liberty, legislate for the subjects in Great Britain, as they were represented in that assembly—but, as the people in the colonies were not and could not be fairly represented in parliament, they were allowed by their charter to have a legislative assembly in each colony, liable to be restrained only, by the negative of the king's governor and agent in the province, and by a prohibition not to pass any law directly repugnant to the laws of England. Mr. Otis was in the legislature almost every year from 1763 to 1775: and often the chairman of very important committees during that critical period. He was accused of great ambition, by his political enemies; and his opposition to ministerial measures was charged to disappointment in not obtaining offices he wished. But his friends said in reply, that he was qualified for, and deserved the offices he sought; and that the advocates of the British ministry unjustly monopolized all the honorable and lucrative places in the province.

OTIS, JAMES Jr., son of the former, was edu-

cated in Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1743. He early engaged in the profession of law; and had a high reputation both as a jurist and an advocate. He was learned in his profession; and his power as a pleader was uncommonly great. He well understood human nature, and had acquired extensive information; so that, at the age of thirty and thirty-five, he was preferred by most persons, who had important cases in court, to all other attornies or barristers in the Province. On great questions of constitutional law he was qualified to argue as those who were twenty years older. And he was in the habit of considering the fundamendal axioms and principles of law. And these great principles he applied alike to liberty and justice. Justice and liberty with him were not incompatible; and law, he contended, was designed to support those two great pillars of human society and human happiness. He was therefore a whig from principle; and his appeals in favor of whig principles and measures were powerful and irresistible; for he had nature and reason and truth on his side. It was said by President Adams, than whom no one could speak more correctly, respecting Mr. Otis, that he first set the ball of the Revolution in motion, and kept it in motion for several years. His opposition to the writs of assistance in 1761, a most arbitrary measure, fatal both to the personal and social rights of the people, was bold and able; and gave a great check to the insolence of British agents and custom-house officers. Even the Lieutenant Governor, who was then a justice of the Supreme Court, and had authorized the issue of such writs, stood rebuked at the boldness of Otis, supported as he was by law and justice. Luther was not more formidable to the corrupt agents of the Pope in 1520. "The Rights of the Colonies," written by Mr. Otis, had a very great effect in convincing the people generally of the importance of preserving their charter liberties, and of remons-

trating against the arbitrary measures then proposed by the administration in England. In the disputes, commencing in 1764, and continuing till 1775, for the sole right of the Colonial legislative assemblies to lay taxes, and make all internal laws and regulations, and denying the authority of the British Parliament to legislate and tax and govern the Americans, except as it relates to the concerns of a foreign commerce, Mr. Otis was one of the principal agents, either as a member of the General Assembly of the Province, or as a citizen of Boston, the metropolis, and the town which usually gave the tone to the public measures then adopted. There were some other master-spirits, but none exceeded him, and few were equally zealous and powerful. The boldness and decision of Mr. Otis, in opposing the oppressive measures of the parent government, rendered him particularly obnoxious to its agents and officers in Boston. They insulted him, and on one occasion made an assault on him, when he received a blow on the head from one of them in a moment of angry dispute, which affected his intellect, and he was never after perfectly well. He declined all public office after this, (1770,) except one year he consented to take a seat in the House of Representatives, in 1771, or 1772; and also took part in a town meeting, called to vindicate the citizens of Boston from unjust statements made of their conduct by British agents. His friends never withdrew their confidence, but it was thought he might possibly injure his character for intelligence and judgment, if he should be forced into debate by his opponents, when he was suffering under the effects of his wound by mental depression or eccentricity. His reputation for patriotism, for sound political knowledge, and for intellectual power, was so well established, that no temporary suspension or interruption of his wonted able efforts could injuriously affect it. He had even then ac-

quired and confirmed a character for patriotic devotion and for uncommon powers of mind, which no accident or misfortune could destroy: And all the friends to the cause of civil liberty, defended by our fathers in 1770–75, will cherish his memory as of one who was among the ablest and most ardent patriots of the Revolution. Mr. Otis was suddenly taken away, by lightning, in 1783, at about the age of sixty years.

OTIS, SAMUEL A. was a brother of the last named; and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1759. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and settled in Boston. He also took an active part in the cause of civil liberty, at an early period of the dispute with the parent government. But was too young, when the controversy began to be a prominent actor, like his older brother. He had however, while rather a young man, a seat in the General Court, as a Representative from Boston in 1778, and was employed, in various agencies and services, in behalf of the Commonwealth. He was once Speaker of the House of Representatives; and a member of Congress in 1787. When Shay's insurrection was put down in 1787, Governor Bowdoin appointed commissioners to visit the western parts of the State, to inquire into the condition and views of the people, in order to restore tranquillity and harmony in the community. Mr. Otis was one of them. When the federal government was formed, in 1789, under the new Constitution, Mr. Otis received the office of the Secretary to the Senate; and remained in that station till near the time of his death, when sickness induced him to resign it. He was always highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his probity, attention to all his public duties, and for bland and courteous manners. Hon. Harrison G. Otis, of Boston, is his son; a man long in public life; and not inferior, perhaps,

to any one of the honorable name, for political knowledge, enlarged patriotism, and successful efforts of oratory. Mr. Otis died in 1814, at the age of seventy-three.

OXENBRIDGE, Rev. JOHN came to Massachusetts in 1670, and was the pastor of the first church and society in Boston, four years. He had been ejected from the ministry in England, by the order of Charles II, in 1661, soon after his restoration to the throne of his ancestors—More than two thousand learned and pious ministers were deprived of their pastoral office and living, for their non-conformity to the rites and forms of the Episcopal Church, through the influence of bigotted prelates and narrow minded politicians. Some of them had gone from New England in the time of the commonwealth; but they returned after this intolerant measure of King Charles II. Mr. Oxenbridge was a learned theologian and a popular preacher. Several of his discourses were published.—One of them the election sermon, in May 1671. He said, "he knew that there was deep mischief plotting against New England, as ever the sun saw"—and added, "as you have come hither for public helps and means, in support of (primitive) ordinances, oh do not betray your liberties; but lose your blood before you lose them, and the Lord with them. Bear the ark still on your shoulders, that the Lord may dwell with you." He referred probably, to the plan then proposed by the English hierarchy of directing and controling in all religious affairs in New England, as was done in Great Britain; and of requiring entire conformity here as well as there, to all the forms and ceremonies of the English Church: which would have proved wholly destructive of the purpose of the first and early settlers of Massachusetts—liberty to worship God according to his word, and not according to the commands of men.

CHAPTER XIII.

P

PAINE, Hon. ROBERT T. L L. D. was a native of Weymouth, and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1749. His father was pastor of the church in Weymouth; and from him he received a religious education in his youth. He was a grateful, affectionate and dutiful son; and appropriated the fruits of his early labors, after he arrived at manhood, to the support of his aged and infirm parent. And through a long life, much of it devoted to the public service, he gave evidence by his upright conduct, that he was governed by religious principles. Mr. Paine studied theology and preached a few months; and went as chaplain with the Massachusetts troops against Canada, in 1756. But he was not settled in the ministry. He entered the profession of law, and was in the practice several years at Taunton, in the County of Bristol. By advice of his friends he removed to Boston; and there continued the practice with the reputation of an able attorney and barrister. He was intimate with Rev. Dr. Mayhew: and attended on his ministry. In 1770, as the King's attorney was sick, Mr. Paine, assisted by Samuel Quincy, conducted the prosecution against Captain Preston, and his men, who fired on the citizens of Boston, the evening of the 5th of March of that year,

when three persons were killed, and five others wounded. He managed the trial with great ability and ingenuity. Mr. Paine was a delegate from Taunton, in 1774 and 1775, where he then resided, to the first and second Provincial Congresses in Massachusetts; a member of the House of Assembly, in May of the year 1774; and a delegate to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September 1774; and for several successive years. During a part of the time he was a member of the Executive Council; was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1776; but declined. Under the new constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, he was Attorney General from that year to 1790; when he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He continued in this high station, for fourteen or fifteen years; when the infirmities of age induced him to decline. He died in 1814, at the age of eighty-five. In his manners, Judge Paine was less mild and courteous than some of his contemporaries—But he had very benevolent feelings, and good affections, as all could bear witness who had frequent intercourse with him. As a lawyer, a judge, a magistrate, a politician and a citizen, he had the character of strict integrity and of upright and patriotic views. He is to be classed with other good men of the last generation, to whose disinterestedness and zeal and firmness, united, we are indebted for the preservation of our civil liberties.

PAINE, ROBERT T. Jr. son of Hon. Robert T. Paine, received his education in Harvard College, and was graduated in the year 1792. He possessed superior talents, and was reputed one of the best poetical writers of his time. He excelled most of his contemporaries in classical learning; and his poetry was often enriched by allusions to ancient characters and mythological legends. His writings

gave evidence of a strong imagination; but the peculiar character of his style was energy. He resembled Pope more than any other English poet. He expressed his opinions in concise, sententious phrases. There was meaning in every line; he never sacrificed sense for the sake of a smooth style, or harmony of expression: and yet he was always happy in his phraseology. His ballads and songs for national occasions, were written with much power and felicity; and were received with enthusiasm by congregated assemblies of the people. He studied law, but was too indolent, or too little attached to the profession, to devote himself to the practice. He had charge of a newspaper for sometime, and conducted it with great ability; for he was well informed on political subjects; and of men and manners few knew so much. In giving sketches of public characters, he was also correct and interesting. Many fugitive pieces from his gifted pen, were given to the public; and many are still preserved; but it is to be regretted that he prepared no great work, which it is believed he had talents to have accomplished, at once honorable to himself and to American literature.

PALMER, JOSEPH Esq. was a citizen of Braintree, now Quincy, and was one of the patriots in Massachusetts who early opposed the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, relating to the American Colonies. He had a seat in the three Provincial Congresses which convened at Concord, Cambridge, and Watertown, in October 1774, February 1775, and May 1775. He was also at the same time, one of the Committee of Safety, appointed by the first Provincial Congress, as an executive body; and which often held meetings to provide for the defence of the province, when the Congress was not in session. That he was an active member ap-

pears from his being on a great number of committees, to which the most important subjects were referred; and quite often the chairman. The duties thus assigned, could not but demand great attention and much time; and his character was that of a man of intelligence, activity, resolution, and of fidelity to the trust committed to him. During the years 1775 and 1776, he also held the commission of Colonel of the militia, and was often in the field in the vicinity of Boston and Braintree, for the defence of the inhabitants near the seacoast, and then deemed in danger of attacks from British armed vessels. In July 1775, a House of Representatives was formed, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress, composed of members from the several towns in the Commonwealth; and they elected counsellors to act in the place of the mandamus counsellors appointed by the king, but whose appointment was not recognized as legal and constitutional. Colonel Palmer was chosen one of that honorable board. In 1777, Colonel Palmer was appointed to command the militia of Massachusetts to defend Rhode Island from the British, with the rank of Brigadier General: and on this occasion was charged with disobedience of the orders of General Spencer, of Connecticut, who was commander-in-chief of the expedition. The project was unsuccessful; and Spencer blamed Palmer for delay in bringing on his men, as he ordered. But Spencer was also charged with want of energy and promptness.

PARKER, Hon. ISAAC, L L. D. a native of Boston, was educated at the public Latin school in Boston, and in Harvard College. He belonged to the class graduated in 1786. He was young in college; but ranked among the first scholars in his class. He wrote correctly and with great facility; and in his elocution he was popular and impressive. He

read law in Boston, but began the practice at Castine, in Maine. His business was quite extensive, and many of his clients came from a great distance. When about thirty years of age, he was chosen a member of Congress. And after a few years, removed to Portland. He was then appointed Marshal of the United States, for the District of Maine: but retained the office only for a short period. In 1806, he received an appointment of an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. It had been offered to him before, when he declined it. On the death of Judge Samuel Sewall, in 1814, he was commissioned as chief justice of that court; and remained in that responsible and honorable office until his death, in 1830. He was greatly lamented; for he was not only a learned judge, but an impartial dispenser of justice, and ever disposed to show mercy where the law would permit, and sound discretion would approve of extending it. His death was sudden, by paralysis, in 1830, when he was nearly sixty-two years of age. As a judge he leaned to the justice and equity of a cause; and was not unduly influenced by the technicalities or mere forms of law. His writings were characterized by a natural and intelligible, but correct, flowing, and attractive style. Judge Parker was a member of the church in Brattle square, Boston, for several years: of exemplary morals; and a constant attendant on public worship, on the Lord's day.

PARKER, Rev. SAMUEL D. D. was born in Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, and had his public education in Harvard College, where he received his degree in 1764. He took holy orders after the forms of the English Episcopal Church; and had the care of the society worshipping in Trinity Church, in Boston. As a public speaker he was graceful and dignified, and his manner was popular.

Few of his sermons, or any other of his writings were published. He was rigidly tenacious of the forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, and yet was too intelligent to confine salvation to the members of that particular communion, as some high churchmen have done. He was constituted bishop of the New England and eastern churches, in 1800; but did not long survive his election to this spiritual office. He died in 1805, at the age of sixty-two.

Rev. Dr. Edward Bass of Newburyport, was the only bishop in New England, before Bishop Parker.

PARKER, Rev. NATHAN D. D. had his public education in Harvard University, and was graduated in 1803, with the reputation of a diligent student and a good scholar. In 1805, he was chosen a Tutor in Bowdoin College, and continued in that station two years. He was an able instructer, and had the respect of his pupils. In 1808, he received ordination as pastor of a congregational church and society in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and sustained that place and relation until his death, in 1835. He was no less faithful and able as a theologian than as a teacher of youth. He gave his whole heart and mind to his profession; and had the character of a faithful and affectionate pastor. He possessed in a great degree the kind and tender affections, and sympathized deeply with all in affliction and under bereavements. With these traits of character, he had in return, as might be expected, the strong attachment of his people. They could not indeed but love a man, who cared so much for them; and so constantly labored, for their spiritual improvement and welfare. Several of his discourses were published during his life; and after his decease, a volume of his sermons was published, which were chiefly of a practical nature, and calculated to ex-

cite religious feelings, and to persuade to a holy life and conversation. He died at the age of fifty.

PARKER, Hon. WILLIAM of Exeter, State of New Hampshire, received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from the corporation of Harvard College, in 1763. His reputation for learning, and especially his high standing as a lawyer, justly entitled him to this notice. He was at the head of the legal profession in New Hampshire in his day; and had a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court in that province. In all parts of New England, the members of the bar were less learned seventy years ago than they now are. Some of them engaged in the practice of the law, after two, and even one year's preparation. And the judges even of the highest court in Massachusetts before the Revolution, were without an early legal education. This was true of Oliver and Hutchinson, who were successively Chief Justices. Trowbridge and William Cushing had been well educated for the profession before they were appointed to the bench. Judge Parker possessed social qualities, which rendered him a pleasant companion, and attached to him personally all professional men and scholars in his vicinity.

PARSONS, SAMUEL HOLDEN was a son of Rev. — Parsons, some time of Lyme, Connecticut, and afterwards pastor of a Church and society in Newburyport; and an able and zealous minister. The son received his public education in Harvard College, and was graduated with the class of 1756. He engaged in the profession of the law, and settled in Middletown, in Connecticut. He there continued in good business and with a good reputation, till the war of the Revolution.

He entered the army at an early period, and was sometime an aid to General Washington, the com-

mander-in-chief. In the course of the war, he was appointed Major-General, and held the commission till the peace in 1783. He had the reputation of a good scholar, a brave officer, and a sincere patriot. when the war was over, most of the officers were obliged to seek for employment; for Congress could only give them paper for the wages due them; which was worth only two and sixpence on the pound, until the federal government was established, and means provided to pay the public debts. General Parsons went early, 1787, with others to the North West, and settled on or near the Ohio river. He was soon after appointed Governor of that Territory by Congress. He was drowned in 1789, in Big Beaver creek, in that territory. The early death of General Parsons, and General James M. Varnum, January 1789, then a judge of the territory, was a great calamity to that infant settlement.

PARSONS, Hon. THEOPHILUS, L L. D. was a son of Rev. Moses Parsons of Newbury; and being fitted for college by Samuel Moody, master of Dummer Academy in that town, entered the University in 1765, and received his first degree in 1769. He engaged in the profession of the law; and was reputed the most learned and profound lawyer ever practising or resident in Massachusetts. He was in the practice and at the bar, about thirty-two years, when, in 1806, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. His practice was very extensive and his business lucrative, yet he gave much time to the public service. He was a representative from Newburyport, in 1778, and several years after that time. He was also a member of the convention for forming the constitution of Massachusetts, in 1779–80; and of the convention for adopting the federal constitution, in 1788. He was an able statesman, a learned jurist, and a powerful attorney.

And his reputation for probity was as high as for talents and legal learning. Several literary societies enrolled his name on their list of members; and he also had a seat in the corporation of Harvard University. He was a sincere and efficient friend of that institution. But the highest praise perhaps, to be bestowed on his memory is, that he was a sincere, devout, and humble christian—receiving the revelation by Jesus Christ, as the greatest privilege and blessing ever granted to erring, sinful man, whose reason was not sufficient to guide him in the way of truth and virtue and eternal life.

PARTRIDGE, Hon. GEORGE was a native of Duxbury, in the County of Plymouth, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1762. After he left the university, he passed several years in the instruction of youth, in town schools, a part of the time in his native place. He took an early part in the political controversy with Great Britain, and was always decided in support of civil liberty, and charter rights. When the odious stamp act passed in 1765, he joined the warm whigs in opposing it; and when the act was repealed in 1766, he got up a public meeting for rejoicing. After this period, the British ministry adopted other arbitrary and oppressive measures, and parliament claimed a right to impose taxes of all and every kind upon the colonies, and to legislate for them in all cases whatever. This roused the patriotic feelings of the whigs; and they often met to consult on measures for relief and defence. In the latter part of the year 1774, after the Boston port bill had been passed by parliament, shutting up the harbor of Boston, and counsellors appointed by the king, instead of an election by the Representatives of the people in the province, county meetings were held in most of the counties. One was holden at Ply-

mouth, for that county, and Mr. Partridge, Wait Wadsworth, and Peleg Wadsworth, were the delegates chosen to attend from Duxbury. Mr. Partridge was also a delegate to the several provincial Congresses in Massachusetts, held at Concord, October 1774, at Cambridge, February 1775, and at Watertown, in May 1775. All these meetings of deputies or delegates from the several towns in the province, were for the purpose of adopting measures in defence and for the preservation of political liberty; such as the people had enjoyed from the first settlement of the country. Mr. Partridge was an active member of all these bodies; frequently on committees, and not seldom the chairman, by whom the reports and resolutions were written. When a House of Representatives was formed, he was a member, and continued to be chosen four years, when he was elected a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress. In 1780, he was appointed Sheriff of the County of Plymouth; and held the office several years, with great acceptance to the people. He was also a representative to Congress, for several terms, after the adoption of the federal constitution, in 1789. Mr. Partridge was a professor of religion; and his life and conversation were agreeable to his holy profession. He died in 1828, at the age of seventy-seven: and bequeathed a large part of his estate to the Congregational Society, and for supporting a high school, in Duxbury. He also left a legacy to the theological school at Cambridge.

PATTERSON, Gen. JOHN was a citizen of the County of Berkshire. He took a decided part with the whigs of Massachusetts, in 1774, in remonstrating against the oppressive measures of the British government, and in contending for the continuance of the liberties of the country. He represented the

town of Lenox in the first and second provincial Congresses in Massachusetts, October 1774, and February 1775. When it was recommended by the first Congress, November 1774, to raise men, to be armed and trained, if necessary for the defence of the province, Mr. Patterson had a Colonel's commission; and in 1775, or 1776, he was appointed Brigadier-General. He appeared at Cambridge, with a regiment, at an early day, after the assembling of the militia at that place and vicinity, in May 1775, under General A. Ward. When the organization of the continental army, under General Washington, took place, in July 1775, he had a commission as Colonel; and was soon after advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General; and continued in the army until the peace in 1783. He acted a conspicuous part in putting down the insurrection in the western part of the State of Massachusetts, in 1786, headed by Captain Daniel Shays. It is honorable to the character of the military officers of the Revolution, that they very generally appeared in support of the laws, of government and order, at that critical period.

PEARSON, ELIPHALET L L. D. had his early classical education in the Dummer Academy, at Newbury, under Mr. Moody, and took his first degree in Harvard College, 1773. He was principal of the Andover Academy several years,—then elected Professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages, in Harvard College, and teacher of the English language and of composition. He continued in the professor's chair about twenty years, with a reputation of a good philological scholar, and of a critical taste in composition. In 1807, he was elected professor of sacred literature in the theological institution, then established at Andover. He preached occasionally, but was never the regular pastor of a church. His instructions given to the students of

the college, in the English language, were highly useful to them; but he was thought sometimes to be unnecessarily severe in his criticisms on their writings. Dr. Pearson possessed a strong mind, was a sound logician, and in philology excelled most of the scholars of his time. He belonged to several literary and religious societies; and was never satisfied without contributing something in promoting the objects for which they were instituted. He was accused, by some individuals, of changing his theological views and opinions—that he was at one time liberal, and then very orthodox, and then again in the latter part of his life, more liberal. But this charge was probably made in that his opinions were moderate, and in his desire to bring about a union among all good men and real christians. A short time before his death, he invited the writer to pass a few days with him in the country, with a view to agree on some plan or measure for greater union among christians of different speculative views, that they might act more in concert. Dr. Pearson died in 1826, at the age of seventy-eight.

PECK, WILLIAM D. a native of Boston, had his public education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1782. He studied medicine sometime with Dr. Cutter of Portsmouth, but never engaged in the practice. For sometime he gave his attention to commercial concerns, and was in the store of Thomas Russell, one of the first merchants in Boston. After spending some years in comparative retirement, he visited Europe, and spent sometime in travelling through different parts of that continent. His reading had been previously directed to subjects of natural history; and while in Europe, he devoted much of his time to similar inquiries. He also continued his attention to this department of knowledge after his return to America. In 1805,

he was appointed professor of Natural History in the University at Cambridge; a fund having been raised, by the subscriptions of literary and liberal individuals, for such a professorship; and he continued in this station until his death, in 1822, when at the age of fifty-eight. No individual in this part of the country, was so thoroughly acquainted with entomology as Mr. Peck. But he made no ostentatious display of his learning: he was a man of great modesty. The character of a devout Christian may also be justly given him. His inquiries and studies on the works and laws of nature, served to confirm his faith in revelation. He was not bewildered in his religious faith, by indulging vain speculations; but "looked through nature up to nature's God." In his early years, when in retirement, Mr. Peck was a diligent observer and student of nature, and of insects of the minutest kinds and forms, which are generally overlooked. He studied botany, in which he was aided by Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Ipswich; but entomology was his favorite pursuit.

PELHAM, HERBERT came to Massachusetts in the year 1639; and had a grant of land in Sudbury, which was incorporated the same year, but had a few settlers previously to that time. It is probable he resided in that place some time; for Johnson says he led the military company of Sudbury in 1644. Pelham was of a noble family and related to the Duke of Newcastle, "a gentleman distinguished by his family, estate and the qualities of his mind." He was one of the Massachusetts Company in England, in 1629, and drew up some of the public papers ordered by the company. He had a seat at the board of assistants within a few years after his arrival; and in other ways was employed in public business for the colony. He returned to England in 1648. The second Governor

Winslow of Plymouth Colony, married a daughter of Mr. Pelham; and her beautiful portrait, as well as that of her husband, painted by a pupil of the celebrated Vandyke, in 1654, is in a room of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, in Boston. Other members of the Pelham family were friendly to the cause of the puritans, and to the early inhabitants of New England.

In 1645 and 1646, Mr. Pelham was one of the two commissioners for Massachusetts to the congress or convention of the four United Colonies of New England; the first and preliminary meeting of which was in 1642, to consult for the general defence and the welfare of each and all. Winthrop was his colleague one year, and Bellingham the other. After his return to England, he was engaged with Governor Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, in forming a society for the instruction of the Indians in the Christian religion.

PEMBERTON, Rev. EBENEZER D. D. received his public education in Harvard College, and took his first degree in 1721. He was sometime the pastor of a Presbyterian Church, at New York; and afterwards removed to Boston, and was minister of the Congregational Society, worshipping in the new brick church, at the north part of Boston. Dr. Lothrop was his colleague for several years. Dr. Pemberton was pastor of the church and society in Boston, from 1754 to 1777, and died at the age of seventy-two years. He was a popular preacher and a faithful pastor: he also had the reputation of a learned theologian. Several of his discourses, delivered on public occasions, were published—one at the artillery election, and one on the day of the general election, before the governor and members of the legislature.

PEPPERELL, Sir WILLIAM a citizen of Kittery, in Maine, was born in the year 1696. He early engaged in trade and navigation, and acquired a large estate. He was enterprising and successful. He had not the privilege of a collegiate education, but was well instructed in his youth. He had a taste for military adventure, and was sometime an officer in the militia. When the bold expedition against the French fortress, at Louisbourg, on the island of Cape Breton, was projected, in 1745, Pepperell was appointed to command the troops from New England, which were chiefly from Massachusetts, with the title of General. General Waldo was second in command, and the British Admiral Warren, co-operated in the attack; which proved successful. The ship which carried General Pepperell and suite, was under command of Captain Rouse. It was a strongly fortified place, and was well manned by French troops. The expedition was generally deemed a bold one, and by some highly imprudent, and none but resolute and daring men would have engaged in it. The American troops amounted to nearly four thousand, and the number of armed vessels and transports was about thirty, but most of them under three hundred tons. General Pepperell conducted with equal judgment and bravery; and the success was in a great measure owing to his precaution and his previous arrangements. Some of the British officers in England were unwilling, afterwards, to allow much credit to him for that fortunate event; but Admiral Warren was always ready to render due merit to Pepperell for his good conduct on the occasion. General Pepperell received the honors of knighthood, when on a visit to England after this brilliant affair, from king George II; and was esteemed by his fellow citizens, high and low, for his generosity, benevolence, and honorable deportment in the various relations of life. He died in 1759, aged sixty-three.

PERKINS, JACOB was born in Ipswich, in 1766, of respectable parents, who removed to Newburyport, while he was quite young. He early discovered an inquisitive and ingenious spirit; and was called a *smart* boy. His companions said he excelled in feats of sport, but was fair, open, and kind-hearted. He was put an apprentice to a watchmaker, when about fourteen years old; and at his leisure hours made *beads*, which proved a profitable business. The ladies were his customers, and they seldom spare the dollars and cents, when anything showy or fashionable is to be purchased. Females, young and old, poor and rich, then wore *beads*. He also invented a method of plating shoe-buckles, which were then, in 1785, universally worn, and of a large size, almost covering the upper part of the shoe. In 1786 and 1787, Mr. Perkins was employed in preparing dies for silver coins, then issued from a mint in Massachusetts, by the authority of the State government; but on the establishment of the general government, in 1789, was discontinued, as the new constitution gave the right of coining money exclusively to the Congress of the United States. He also invented a nail-machine, by which nails were cut and headed at the same time. Most of his inventions were successful. He planned and prepared the check-plate for bank bills, which were in general use a few years ago, by banks in the State of Massachusetts; and they served as an effectual preventive to counterfeiting. Mr. Perkins discovered the method of softening and hardening steel. He also invented the bathometer, for compressing water, and he first proved the compressibility of fluids. He resided sometime in Boston, Philadelphia and New York; and received attentions and encouragement from men of science in those several places. He then went to England, expecting to find a larger theatre for the display of

his inventive powers. And has there received a generous patronage, and been noticed by several noblemen, and others, who were eminent in their knowledge of natural philosophy. He has been employed in perfecting engines and machines to be worked by the power of steam; and has a large manufactory for that purpose. Mr. Perkins may be still living; but as he has departed the country, probably not to return, a notice of him is thought proper, though an exception to the rule proposed in preparing this volume.

PERKINS, JAMES a native of Boston, where he usually resided till his death, was one of the most enterprising and intelligent merchants of that town. He engaged largely in commercial pursuits soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, when quite a young man; and he and his brother, T. H. Perkins, fitted out the first vessels which sailed from Boston for the Pacific ocean, and the Northwest coasts of America; some of which extended their voyage to China. They were then young men, and with little capital, compared to that with which many since have engaged in mercantile pursuits. The first vessels they sent were the ship Columbia, Capt. Kendrick, and sloop Washington, Capt. Gray. They sailed in 1786. From the Northwest coasts, the Columbia proceeded to Canton, and thence returned to Boston. Other vessels were sent by J. & T. H. Perkins, to the Northwest coast, and thence to China, 1789, '90, '91, &c.; and about those years, and later still, the same company sent several ships directly to Canton, from Boston, by which large quantities of tea, silks, and other articles were imported from China to the United States. Messrs. Perkins were concerned in more than thirty voyages round the globe; going to Peru or Chili, or Northwest coasts of America, and thence to Canton and to the United States by

the cape of Good Hope. They had a house in the "celestial empire" from 1803 to 1827. The trade from Salem to the East Indies was also extensive at the same time; but several vessels from that town traded to Calcutta. The company had a profitable trade also to the West Indies; and Mr. Perkins several times visited those parts for the more effectual accomplishment of commercial objects. Mr. Perkins possessed strong mental powers and correct judgment. He was rather a practical than a speculative man; but he had a good knowledge of mankind, and the theorectic principles sufficient to decide correctly and successfully in the enterprises in which he engaged. Mr. Perkins took a deep interest in whatever promised to be useful and improving to his fellow man.—Few, if any, had more of a public spirit. And though not in the highest sense a literary man, he was an ardent friend to literature; and ready to give liberally to any plans for increasing the means of knowledge and science. He was the principal patron of the Athenæum in the city of Boston. When first opened, William S. Shaw was an active member, and collected many valuable and rare volumes for it. But Mr. Perkins was the most liberal donor to the institution. He gave the spacious building where the library is now kept, the value of which is not less than fifty thousand dollars. As a merchant, and in his intercourse with others in business, he had the reputation of strict probity and uprightness; and he manifested the most honorable feelings in all the relations of life. He died in 1822, at the age of sixty.

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and early entered the naval service of the United States. He rose rapidly, from the rank of Midshipman to that of Captain. And, at one period, had the title of Commodore. At the be-

ginning of the war of 1812–1815, he had command of the naval station at Newport, where the armed ships of the United States often repaired for a harbor. But he soon volunteered his services in the enterprize undertaken on lake Erie, where the British vessels were numerous and annoying to the Americans. He was highly conspicuous for his bravery and prompt action, in a naval battle on that lake, in 1813, with the British fleet there. The success of the United States' naval force against the British, was attributed chiefly to his decision and activity. The contending forces were nearly equal, as to guns, though they differed as to the number of vessels engaged. It was a desperate battle; and many men were slain, both of the Americans and British. Congress voted a gold medal to Captain Perry, for his distinguished energy and bravery in conducting the attack; and the whole country was loud in his praises, and ambitious of paying him public honors. Soon after the war, in 1818, Captain Perry was appointed to the command of the Java, a large new ship of forty-four guns; and was sometime in the Mediterranean; and then commanded the naval force of the United States, in the West Indies. He was there attacked by fever; and died in 1820, at the age of thirty-five. Of all the officers in the navy, and there have been many of great bravery even in early life, not one has achieved more brilliant deeds, or at a more youthful age. And the only part of his conduct, for which there is cause of regret, was his consenting to engage in a duel, with a brother officer, which he believed his honor required of him as a military man. There is good reason, however, to suppose there was no malice on his part, for after his antagonist had fired, Perry discharged his pistol in the air. This is some alleviation in his case; but there is no reasonable apology for a duel, on any occasion.

PHILLIPS, Hon. JOHN was a native of Boston, and had his public education in Harvard College, in the class of 1788. He studied law and engaged in the practice in Boston. But early entered on a more public course; being a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate in Massachusetts; and several years president of the latter; a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for Suffolk county; and Mayor of Boston, on its receiving a city corporation and powers. He died suddenly in 1823, when a member of the Senate. At the time of his decease, he was a respected member of the Congregational Church in Brattle square, of the corporation of Harvard College and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Few were as estimable in private life—cherishing kind and social feelings, he was a valuable friend, and the endeared head of an amiable family. When children are correct and estimable in their deportment, much is always due to the conduct and example of the parents; not of the mother alone, but also of the father.

PHILLIPS, Hon. SAMUEL L. L. D. a native of Andover, whose father and grandfather were highly respectable characters, received his public education in Harvard College, in 1771; with the reputation of a good scholar, and of correct moral habits. Mr. Phillips was a delegate from Andover, his native town, to the third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which was held at Watertown, in May 1775, —and at that time was probably not more than twenty-four years of age. But even at that age he was remarkable for sobriety, prudence and stability of character. He was placed on several committees of importance, indicative of the high sense Congress had of his abilities and good judgment. From that period, for twenty-six years, and until his death in 1802, he held public office, for the greater part of the

time : as a representative, a senator, president of the senate, counsellor, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Essex County, and Lieut. Gov. ; in all these offices he enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of the people. They felt that the public interests were safe in his hands. They had constant evidence of his abilities, and of his devotion to the public welfare. Very few men have been so justly entitled to the esteem of their fellow citizens ; or have so largely shared in it. Mr. Phillips was an efficient friend of religion and learning. As a professor of christiany, he was faithful, exemplary, and apparently blameless. Many of the public men of the last generation were moral, public spirited and religious characters ; but none more justly entitled to it than Mr. Phillips.

PHILLIPS, Hon. WILLIAM was a respectable merchant in Boston. His family was one of the most eminent in Massachusetts, from the first settlement of the colony, in 1630. Rev. George Phillips was the pastor of the church in Watertown, which dates from the first year of the plantation. His son was minister of the congregational church at Rowley, and his grandson of the church at Andover. One of his ancestors lived in Salem. Mr. Phillips had the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens ; and his character that of a man of piety and probity. He held some of the most responsible offices in Boston ; and after the controversy on charter rights with the parent government began, in 1764, he was often chosen a representative of the metropolis to the General Court. He acted with the whigs ; and for his decision and zeal, was obnoxious to the governor and his few political friends. When chosen into the council, in 1773, he received the governor's negative ; but still held his seat as a representative. He was in the upper branches of the legislature after the Revolution, one or two years ; when his advanced age induced him

to decline all public office. He was long an officer in the Old South Church, in Boston—and his life corresponded with his profession and station. He was economical in his family expenses, but charitable to the poor and destitute.

PHILLIPS, Hon. WILLIAM a son of the above named, was educated a merchant; and for many years was engaged largely in trade, in Boston. A short time before the Revolution, he visited England and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of improvement, and of a more extended knowledge of his professional pursuits. He also ranked with the ardent friends of civil liberty, in 1775; though too young to take a leading part in the great movements of that memorable period. In his life and conduct, he also exhibited all the virtues of the intelligent and sincere Christian. And in alms-giving, and in donations for religious and charitable purposes, he was surpassed by none. He gave largely to the society for propagating the Gospel among Indians and others destitute of the means of religion; of which he was many years a member and the president. After the age of fifty, he was several times chosen one of the representatives of Boston in the General Court; and in 1812, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts—to which station he was annually elected for twelve successive years; when he declined the election. He died in 1827, at the age of seventy-six years. If he gave much and often, it was without ostentation; his charities were frequently bestowed unknown to others, except to the almoners of his bounty. He left a son, distinguished for his extensive charities, and for liberal contributions to useful public objects; and worthy of the name so much and justly revered for many generations.

PHIPS, Hon. SPENCER was a nephew of Sir

William Phips. He received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1703. He entered on public life at a more early age than common.

In 1733, he was chosen lieutenant governor; and continued in that station several years, while Governor Belcher and Governor Shirley were in the chair as chief magistrates. A part of his time, in the absence of Governor Shirly, he was at the head of the executive department of government. He had the character of a prudent and judicious statesman; and his administration was generally acceptable. During his administration, the Indians in Maine committed hostilities in different parts, but were conciliated or checked by the prudent and cautious measures of Mr. Phips. On his decease, several of the clergy of Boston published funeral discourses, in which they gave him the character of an able and faithful magistrate. He died in 1757, at the age of seventy-three years.

PHIPS, Sir WILLIAM was born on the banks of the Sheepscot river, a little eastward of the Kennebec. His father was a ship-builder, and the son worked at the business when he was under the age of twenty-one. He afterwards engaged in a seafaring life, and soon became master of a vessel in the West India trade. He was active and enterprising from his youth. A Spanish merchant ship, with a large amount of the precious metals on board, was sunk or wrecked near one of the islands, at that period; and Phips with others, undertook to search for it,—they were eventually successful; and thus he became possessed of a large property; which sometimes gives a man consequence, though of ordinary intellect, or very limited education. Mr. Phips commanded an expedition against the French at Port Royal, in 1690; which was attended with success. Afterwards, in 1690, he went against Quebec

with a naval force and troops, under command also of General Walley, and Major Savage, but the expedition was not well conducted, and bad weather occurred, and no glory or profit was gained. In 1692, Sir William was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, under the second charter, granted at that time. He held the office about three years, but was not in all respects acceptable, nor fully competent for the station. He was considered a brave man, but not of sufficient political experience, or general information to qualify him for the chief magistracy of the province. He died in 1694, in England, whither he had repaired, to explain and justify some parts of his official conduct, of which great complaints had been made.

PICKERING, Hon. TIMOTHY L L. D. was a citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, and received a degree in Harvard College, in the year 1763. In the dispute with Great Britain of 1770–1775, he early took a decided part in support of colonial rights. He was one of five delegates from Salem, to a Convention in Essex County, September 1774, "to consider and determine on such measures as should appear to be expedient for the county to adopt, at that alarming crisis." The other delegates from Salem, were Richard Derby, Jr., John Pickering, Jr., Capt. Jonathan Gardner and Capt. Richard Manning. Mr. Pickering gave attention to military tactics, as did many other men of education at that period. He prepared a treatise on military discipline, which was highly approved. He early held a military commission in the militia; and when a detachment of British troops was sent from Boston to seize some military stores in Salem, February 1775, he collected a company of men to oppose them. He stationed them at a bridge which the British must pass to take the stores; and did oppose them; and had not Rev. Dr. Barnard,

by mild language pursuaded the British officer to desist from his intended purpose, there would no doubt have been a collision of force; and the plains of Lexington had not been the first spot wet with the blood of the free citizens of Massachusetts, in 1775. On the alarm of that day, April 19th, Colonel Pickering collected two hundred or three hundred men and marched to Medford, to act as the exigency should require. But they did not reach that place till late in the day, when no efficient assault could be made. The British troops, largely recruited, returned in a body to Charlestown, that afternoon. Colonel Pickering was in the Continental army through the war; and was sometime Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of that army. At an early period of the federal government, formed in 1789, he was made Post Master General; then Secretary of War—then, Secretary of State of United States. And some time after he retired from the last named office, he was chosen a Representative and a Senator in Congress, where he held a seat several years. In all there stations, he conducted with singular ability and fidelity. He had strong powers of mind, and extensive information. For two or three years, he was a member of the Supreme Executive of Massachusetts. Few men were so much in the public service as Colonel Pickering.—From 1774 to 1820, there were but few years when he was not in some important office. He died poor, but with an honorable fame, as a true patriot and an incorruptible public officer. He had habits of great industry, and often labored on his farm several hours in a day after he was seventy-five. Mr. Pickering died in 1829, at the age of eighty-three. John Pickering of Salem, was his older brother; and he also had several sons; one of whom, Hon. John Pickering, may be classed among the most learned men in the country.

POMEROY, General SETH was a citizen of Northampton; and was sometime an officer in the war of 1756–1763. He early engaged with decision and ardor in defence of Colonial rights, when the political dispute began between Massachusetts and the British ministry, as to the authority of that government over the Colonies; especially in imposing taxes and regulating the internal concerns of the Province. He had a seat in the first and second provincial Congresses, as a delegate from Northampton. Joseph Hawley, Esq., was also a delegate from that town with Colonel Pomeroy. In October 1774, the Provincial Congress voted to organize an army from the militia, when these general officers were chosen, viz: Hon. Jedediah Preble, Hon. Artemas Ward, and Colonel Seth Pomeroy; and in February 1775, Colonel John Thomas, and Colonel Wm. Heath were elected as Brigadier Generals. In November, he was one of a Committee to consider how the manufacturers in the Province might be improved. In February 1775, General Pomeroy, and the other general officers, were desired to recommend proper persons to be appointed field officers in the army then proposed to be raised. Twenty-two regiments were reported, in May 1775, to be complete; a regiment was at that time, also under command of General Ward, of General Thomas, and of General Heath. But soon after the Lieutenant Colonel of each was appointed to the command In July, three citizens of Massachusetts were appointed Brigadier Generals by the Continental Congress, one of whom was Colonel Pomeroy, General Whitcomb, and R. Gridley, men also advanced in life. General Pomeroy did not continue long in the public service. He was far advanced in years, and of infirm health. He had been in the military service of the Province in the war of 1756–'62. So also had Ward, Thomas, Prescott, Stark, and Preble.

POWELL, Hon. JEREMIAH was an inhabitant of North Yarmouth, Maine; and a sincere friend to the liberties of the country. In October 1774, he was chosen by the provincial Congress a member of the council, then elected instead of the *mandamus* counsellors, so called, because appointed by the king and his ministers in England, in disregard of the provisions of the province charter. Mr. Powell and Mr. John Erving, were also among the mandamus counsellors; which is evidence that they belonged to the *moderate* party of that day. When an executive council was again chosen, in July 1775, by the House of Representatives, Mr. Powell was elected; and held that place several years, by an annual election of the Representatives; a part of the time, he was president of that honorable board. They acted in the place of an executive, and exercised the power usually in the hands of the Governor and Council united. In 1780, the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, and a Governor was chosen. Among the counsellors of 1775, '76 and '77, were James Bowdoin, William Seaver, Samuel Dexter, Benjamin Greenleaf, Samuel Phillips, Professor John Winthrop, Timothy Danielson, Benjamin Austin, (senior,) Artemas Ward, Richard Derby, Jr., James Prescott, John Adams, Jedediah Preble, George Leonard, Jedediah Foster, Caleb Cushing; but all these were not elected for those three years—A. Ward was in the military line, and J. Adams a member of the continental Congress, part of that time. Mr. Powell died at North Yarmouth, in 1784.

PRATT, BENJAMIN was a native of Cohasset, formerly part of Hingham, and received his public education in Harvard College with the class of 1737. He had the character of a learned and able jurist;—perhaps no one had a higher reputation as a lawyer

in his time. He practised several years in Massachusetts, with great success; and in 1768 was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of New York. He held the place scarcely two years; having died in 1770. Before his time, there were few lawyers in Massachusetts, of regular and proper education for that honorable profession. Towards the close of the last century, and especially after the peace of 1783, those who engaged in the practice of law were well educated, well informed, and not only as to the statutes of the commonwealth, but in the principles of jurisprudence, of natural, common, and constitutional law: as John Adams, James Otis, Jr., William Cushing, John Lowell, R. T. Paine, Oxenbridge Thacher, James Sullivan, Theophilus Bradbury, Fisher Ames, Christopher Gore, George A. Minot, Harrison G. Otis, &c. Mr. Pratt sometimes indulged in poetical compositions; but few of his productions of this kind have been preserved.

PREBLE, Captain EDWARD was a native of Portland, and a son of General Jedediah Preble, after noticed. When very young, he discovered a degree of enterprize and boldness, on several occasions, seldom exhibited in a youth of fourteen or fifteen. He studied some time at the Dummer Academy, near Newburyport, under Mr. Moody, a fine classical scholar; and it was the design of his father to give the son a collegiate education; but young Preble, it appears, preferred a more active life. The war of the Revolution had commenced; the father was a patriot, and probably nothing loth that his son should engage in the service of the country. As he had been brought up in a seaport, it was natural he should choose to enter the naval department. In 1779, at the age of seventeen, he was a midshipman in the State sloop of war Protector, commanded by I. F. Williams; who always spoke in high terms of

Preble, as a youth of courage and firmness. The Protector was taken, on her second cruise; and the officers imprisoned at New York.. But Mr. Preble was released, after a few months, by the special influence of a friend of his family; and on his return, entered on board another sloop of war, commanded by George Little. Captain Little was some time on the coasts of Maine, and in and near Penobscot bay, where the British vessels were often found. Lieut. Preble, with a few men, was employed to attack an armed brig of the enemy in one of the harbors there. Capt. Little run alongside the brig, and Preble and fourteen men leaped on board her. The officers and crew of the brig were greatly surprised, and unprepared to make very formidable resistance. Lieut. Preble behaved with remarkable energy and promptness—he quelled all opposition, and took possession of the vessel. Some of the officers and men leaped out of the brig and swam ashore. When Capt. Little asked if he wanted more men, Preble replied, no —that he already had enough to work to advantage, and that he would carry off the brig with the few men he then had. The British vessel was taken to Boston. While on that station, Captain Little rendered much service to the American coasters and other small vessels visiting those waters. Luther Little, a brother of the Captain, was a Lieutenant with Preble on board of the same State sloop of war —and three braver officers perhaps, could not be found belonging to any ship of war of the United States. Mr. Preble continued in the station mentioned till the peace in 1783: and then was sometime commander of a merchant ship on foreign voyages. When Congress ordered the Navy to be refitted and increased in 1798, on the numerous depredations and insolent conduct of the French, several officers were appointed; and Mr. Preble had a commission as Lieutenant. He first commanded the

brig Pickering; and in 1799, he was appointed to the command of the Essex, of thirty-six guns; in which he sailed to Batavia, for the protection of American merchant vessels engaged in the East India trade. He returned to America, in feeble health, in 1801; and was obliged to retire from public active service. But on the return of health, in 1803, he offered himself to the government, and was given the command of the Constitution. In the course of the year, he was ordered to the Mediterranean, where the Algerines were committing depredations on American commerce; and had command of a squadron sent there at that time. He held negotiations with the Emperor of Morocco at Tangiers, which produced friendly relations with that power. Captain Preble was the chief officer in command, when the attack was made at Tripoli, in February 1804; and the frigate Philadelphia was burnt, which had been captured, and was lying in the harbor, and in possession of the Dey; and his gun-boats destroyed. The Philadelphia had been taken, and was fitting out by the Dey, to depredate on the vessels of the United States. Captain Preble formed the daring plan to burn her, and the Tripolitan gun-boats at the same time—and his lieutenant, afterwards Captain Decatur, was entrusted with the execution of the hazardous enterprize. He was sufficiently bold for the undertaking; and success attended the dangerous expedition; to the honorable fame both of Preble and Decatur. Soon after this event, Captain Preble was relieved in his service on that station; and returned to the United States. The officers of the squadron united in an affectionate and respectful address to him when he left them. He always maintained his authority over the officers under him, and yet possessed their friendship and good will. After his return, the health of Capt. Preble continued to decline, and he died in 1807, at the age of forty-five years.

PREBLE, Hon. JEDEDIAH was a citizen of Falmouth, now Portland, and a distinguished patriot of 1774–75. He was chosen the first Major-General of the Massachusetts troops, ordered to be raised for the defence of the Province, in November 1774, but he declined; and General Ward was next elected. He had been an officer in the French war of 1758–60; and afterwards commanded Fort Pownall, at the mouth of the Penobscot river. He was one of the council in 1774, chosen to act instead of the mandamus counsellors, so called, appointed by the British ministry. He was again chosen in 1775. Gen. Preble was one of five military men appointed in February 1775, to organize and command the militia called out by the Committee of Safety, "to resist any attempts to enforce the oppressive and unconstitutional acts of the British ministry." The others were A. Ward, S. Pomeroy, John Thomas, and W. Heath. General Preble had feeble health during the last years of his life; and died in 1784, at the age of sixty-seven.

PRESCOTT, Hon. JAMES was of Groton, in the county of Middlesex; and a representative from that town in the General Court, many years, both before and after the commencement of the war of the Revolution. He belonged to the committee of correspondence chosen by the House of Representatives, in 1773, to write to the general assemblies of the other colonies. In May 1774, he was one of the counsellors elected by the Representatives; but received the negative of Governor Gage. And in 1775, he was one of the board of the executive council chosen by the House of Representatives; for they did not recognize the mandamus counsellors as constitutionally appointed. He had a seat in the convention in the county of Middlesex, in August 1774, as a delegate from Groton; and was chosen

president of that patriotic assembly—and was also a member of the three provincial Congresses holden in Massachusetts, October 1774, February 1775, and May 1775—and the records of those meetings show that he was an active and efficient member. Mr. Prescott was a member of the House of Representatives, chosen in July 1775; and after that year was several times elected a representative, or a counsellor. After the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, in 1780, and the judicial courts organized, he was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county; and some time the first justice of that court. He was highly respected for his intelligence and probity; and gratefully remembered as one of the patriots who successfully contended for liberty, in 1775.

PRESCOTT, Hon. OLIVER was a citizen of Groton, and publicly educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1750. He chose the profession of medicine, and had the reputation of a learned and skilful physician. He engaged zealously in the dispute with Great Britain, and acted in concert with the other two of the same family, here mentioned, and with the whig party at that memorable period. He was a delegate to the convention for the county of Middlesex, holden in August 1774. And at a later date was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1780, he received the office of Judge of Probate for that county; which he held for more than twenty years. In his character and deportment, he united honesty and fidelity with dignified and courteous manners. And as judge of the Probate Court, he was patient, condescending and impartial. He belonged to the medical society, and to the American academy of arts and sciences, which enrolled among its members the most learned men in the State.

PRESCOTT, Colonel WILLIAM was a citizen of Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts. He took a decided part in support of civil liberty, at an early period of the dispute with Great Britain, which led to the Revolution. He attended the Middlesex convention, as a delegate from Pepperell, in September 1774; and the Provincial Congress at Concord, in the month of October of that year. Before that time he had been chairman of the committee of correspondence in that town. He seemed particularly fitted for command in the military line; and had a Colonel's commission in May 1775, with authority to raise a regiment for the public defence. Twenty-two regiments were raised at that time; and three more, but not completely full. Colonel Prescott had seen military service in the war of 1756; and he had the character of a man of energy and decision. When it was resolved by the Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety, on the 16th of June, to take possession of Charlestown heights, and to fortify the place, Colonel Prescott was appointed to command the detachment ordered on that enterprise. He had nearly two regiments under his command; numbering about fifteen hundred. He had recruits furnished on the 17th, just before the battle began, making the whole number of American troops a little more than two thousand; probably two thousand five hundred—but many of these were not in the fortress, thrown up during the night of 16th and morning of 17th, and which was under the immediate command of Prescott. Some of the men engaged in that battle were from Connecticut, and some from New Hampshire, and General Israel Putnam, of Connecticut, had the superintendence of the affair, and of the troops there ordered and assembled. Colonel Prescott fully and bravely performed the dangerous service assigned him. He remained in the fort, commanded in the

fort, and most heroically defended it, till the ammunition of his men was wholly exhausted, and it became a duty to abandon it. According to the most authentic statement, there were engaged in the battle,—of the British troops three thousand first, and a reinforcement of one thousand more,—of the Americans, fifteen hundred at first, and an addition of one thousand, just before the battle began. Of the British, eighteen hundred and fifty-one killed and wounded; eighty-five of which were commissioned officers—seven hundred and forty-six killed, eleven hundred and five wounded. Of the Americans, about three hundred and twenty killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Colonel Prescott continued in the army the greater part of the war, when feeble health induced him to retire from the public service. He had a captain's commission under General John Winslow, 1756, in Nova Scotia. Colonels Pomeroy, Ward and Thomas, and Captain Gamaliel Bradford, were also in that war.

PRINCE, Rev. THOMAS was a native of Sandwich, in the old colony of Plymouth; and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1707. He then visited Europe, and was absent several years. In this tour, he gained much knowledge of literary men, and collected books, not to be purchased in America. On his return, he was ordained, in 1718, over the congregational society in Boston, worshipping in the Old South church. The celebrated Dr. Joseph Sewall was his elder colleague pastor. Mr. Prince was a great reader, and well acquainted with history, especially with ecclesiastical history. But he was not a very popular preacher. He was a faithful pastor and zealous and exemplary as a christian minister. The New England Chronicle, prepared and published by him, is accurate as a compilation;

and must have cost him much labor: but a great part of it does not relate to New England. He gives the dates of important events from the beginning of the Christian era, from the time of Solomon, of Moses and of Noah; and as a matter of reference it may be found useful. He had a great regard for the character and principles of the puritan fathers of New England, and was strongly attached to the congregational system of church government, as most agreeable to primitive and apostolic usage. He died in 1758, at the age of seventy-two.

PRINCE, or PRENCE, Hon. THOMAS who was several years governor of Plymouth colony, came to America in 1621, in the ship Fortune, with several others of the Leyden church. He was rather a young man at the time; for he survived to the year 1673, when he died at the age of seventy-seven years. Soon after his arrival, he married a daughter of the venerable Elder Brewster; and he had much of the spirit of that excellent man. It cannot be said that he was very learned; but he was always the friend and advocate of learning. Common schools were introduced by his influence, into the towns in Plymouth colony; and he urged the making provision for their support while he lived. He was chosen governor of the colony, in 1634, and again in 1638; and on the death of Governor Bradford, he held the place of chief magistrate till his death, in 1673. For several years after his arrival, he lived in the town of Duxbury, situated on the north side of the bay of Plymouth; and sometime also at Eastham, in the county of Barnstable. But while governor he lived in Plymouth, a law of the colony requiring the chief magistrate to have his residence there. When illiterate persons put themselves forward as public speakers in the church, he as well as Governor Bradford, and Governor Wins-

low, bore testimony against it; and was always desirous of having the religious teacher a man of learning.

PUTNAM, General ISRAEL was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, but early removed to Pomfret, in Connecticut, and became a farmer. He was several years, between 1755 and 1763, in the military service at the north and west, when war raged between England and France. He was considered a brave officer, and was often in imminent danger from the Indians, who, at that period, were chiefly on the side of the French, through the influence of their priests. When the affair at Lexington and Concord took place, on the 19th of April 1775, he left his plough and repaired immediately to Cambridge, where the militia of Massachusetts were collecting under General Ward. He soon returned to Connecticut, and collected a large body of men, and again hastened to Cambridge, to assist in the defence of the country. At the battle on the heights of Charlestown, on the 17th of June, he was present and active; and had the general superintendence of the movements on that ever memorable day. While Colonel Prescott bravely commanded in the intrenchment, thrown up the previous night, General Putnam was bringing on new recruits to support those who were first there, and directing them where they would probably be the most useful in checking the British troops. He remained on the heights till the American troops had made good their retreat. Soon after, he received the appointment of Major-General in the continental army. General Washington often gave him the command of very important enterprizes. In the winter of '75 and '76, when it was proposed to make an attack on the British troops in Boston from Cambridge, it was intended to send two divisions under Sullivan and Greene, the

whole to be under the direction of General Putnam. He appears always to have had the confidence of Washington, as a brave and judicious officer. His courage, indeed, was never doubted by those who had no prejudices against him. He survived the war of the Revolution several years; and his declining years were soothed by the consoling and cheering hopes of the gospel.

PUTNAM, RUFUS was an inhabitant of Rutland, in the county of Worcester, when the Revolutionary war began: and early engaged in the military service for the defence of the province, and the preservation of its charter rights. In 1775, he had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the regiment commanded by D. Brewer; and in 1776 he had a commission as chief Colonel of a regular continental regiment, in the Massachusetts line of the army. He continued in the public service till the close of the war, in 1783. He had the reputation of a brave and resolute officer; and when he retired from the field, he had the rank of Brigadier General. In 1786, with a few others, who had been officers in the Revolutionary army, he made a settlement on the river Ohio, and gave it the name of Marietta. He purchased a large lot of land, and had it well cultivated. He survived to the age of eighty, or nearly that period of years; and was much esteemed, not only for his gallant and patriotic services in the army, but for his virtues as a citizen.

PYNCHON, WILLIAM Esq., was one of the original patentees of the territory of Massachusetts Bay; and came over with a large company in 1630. With some others of the company, he early settled at the place since called Roxbury. He was one of the board of assistants to advise the Governor, and aid him in the administration of the civil affairs of the

colony. He continued one of the board till he removed to Springfield, Agawam, on Connecticut river, in 1636. He had property and a good education, and was considered one of the principal characters in the colony for several years. He visited England between the years 1640 and 1650, but afterwards returned to Massachusetts. In his theological views, he differed from all or most of his contemporaries, on one point deemed important, and by many as essential. He considered the sufferings and death of Christ not as an atonement, according to the orthodox or Calvinistic system; but as trials of his obedience, in faithfully performing the work assigned him by God, as the teacher, and Redeemer of mankind. His great sufferings were inevitably connected with the faithful performance of the duty given him to fulfil; and he was obedient even unto death; he was faithful to his divine commission, though sufferings and death were the known consequences of his fidelity. Rev. Mr. Norton was appointed to answer Mr. Pyncheon's book; and he acknowledged that he had expressed himself less guardedly and accurately than he might have done; but appears not to have recanted his opinion. He wrote a reply to Mr. Norton's book, and expressed nearly the same views which he had first advanced.

CHAPTER XIV.

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QUINCY, JOSIAH Jun. Esq. was born at Braintree, now Quincy, where his ancestors lived for four or five generations; and several of whom had been in public life. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1763: and on leaving the University read law with Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq. of Boston. At an early age, he had the character of a good scholar; and when he engaged in the practical duties of the profession, the expectations of his friends were high as to his future usefulness and success. In 1770, when he had been but about five years at the bar, he was engaged in a very important cause, which afforded evidence of his high standing; the defence of Captain Preston, and several of his men, charged with murder, in attacking and killing several inhabitants of Boston, March 5th, 1770. Mr. John Adams was joined with him in this defence. It was ably conducted, and the accused were acquitted. In 1774, he visited England, by request of some patriotic citizens, to learn the plans and intentions of the British government towards the colonies: whether the policy began would be pursued; and what were the opinions of the people of England, relating to the dispute between that country and the British American colonies. After passing a few months in England, he embarked for America, but did not live to reach his home. He died the day before the ship ar-

rived. His health had been feeble for sometime. Mr. Quincy had the spirit and feelings of a genuine patriot. Though of an ardent temperament, and warmly devoted to the cause of civil liberty, he had a good degree of prudence, and perceived the importance of opposing the measures of the British administration, not only with decision and firmness, but with due deliberation and caution. When the people were much excited, and their feelings provoked by some unexpected event, he advised them to use moderation. When they were in a state of apathy, because they were not suffering at the moment, he urged them to watchfulness and consideration, as the plan might be maturing for the utter destruction of their freedom.

READ, JOHN Esq., received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1697. He entered the profession of law, and rose to great eminence among the legal gentlemen of his time. There were, indeed, few great lawyers in Massachusetts at that period. Some pleaded their own cause in the courts; and others employed such as had confidence to speak in public, however superficial or ignorant; especially if they would work cheap. There was at that period an unreasonable prejudice against lawyers, and they were not properly encouraged. They were seldom chosen legislators, or appointed to public office in the government. Mr. Read was chosen a Representative in the General Court, for Boston, in the year 1724; but did not receive a similar election afterwards. Benjamin Pratt and Oxenbridge Thacher were also members of the General Court from Boston; and after them, James Otis, Jr. and John Adams, before the Revolution. From his time, legal learning was deemed more important in those who engaged in the profession of the law; and the character of gentlemen of the bar improved. In the gen-

eration after Mr. Read,—say 1750 to 1775,—appeared Shirley, Bollan, R. Dana, Trowbridge, B. Pratt, O. Thacher, J. Sewall, R. T. Paine, D. Leonard, N. P. Sargent, W. Cushing, P. Winslow, S. Quincy, J. Quincy, Jr., J. Adams, D. Sewall, T. Bradbury, J. Bliss, J. Hawley, C. Strong, R. Cushing.

REED, Rev. JOHN D. D. was a native of Bridgewater, Titicut Parish, where his father was the minister of a Congregational Church. Mr. Reed had his public education in Yale College, and settled in the ministry in the west parish of Bridgewater. He continued his connection with that people as their pastor, until he was far advanced in years. He was above eighty, at the time of his decease, in 1829. He represented the county of Plymouth, in the Congress of the United States, several years after he was sixty. Dr. Reed possessed superior talents; and excelled most of his clerical brethren, as a metaphysician. Few were equal to him in close reasoning and sound argument. He made just distinctions, and was clear and accurate in his language, both in his writing and conversation. In his day, the question of the moral freedom of man was often the subject of discussion: and the peculiar doctrines of Calvinism were also frequently debated. In all these, Dr. Reed was able and masterly; few were able to compete with him successfully. Rev. Mr. Niles was generally his antogonist in these discussions. He was an able man, and a subtile reasoner. But neither could convince the other of his alleged errors on these speculative points. Dr. Reed was an advocate for the moral power of man, so far as to make him accountable for the exercises of his will, and not another. He was a practical, though an argumentative preacher, and sought to improve his hearers, both in knowledge and virtue.

REVERE, Colonel PAUL was a citizen of Boston, and an ingenious mechanic. He was much respected by his fellow citizens, both for his integrity and his social qualities as a companion. When arbitrary measures of the British ministry towards Massachusetts were adopted, in 1765, and pursued until they provoked resistance and revolution, Mr. Revere was found among the most ardent and patriotic. Several of the mechanics in Boston took an active part in the dispute before the war commenced, as they did in the field after it began. For some time before that event, in 1775, there was a club of the patriotic citizens, which frequently met for the purpose of learning the movements of the tories, and for deliberating on the most suitable means of defence or of resistance. Petitions and remonstrances were the only weapons used either by them or by the members of the legislature, who often publicly discussed the subject. Colonel Revere was one of this club; Dr. Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and other men of education, often met with them. Revere was ready to execute any plans which Dr. Warren and others might advise or propose. He gave Warren information on the evening of the 18th of April, 1775, that some of the British troops, then stationed in Boston, were probably preparing for an expedition into the country. It was soon found that a detachment was in motion to cross Charles river, to Cambridge or Charlestown; and it was supposed the object was to destroy military stores, collected at Concord by order of the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, then or a few days before, sitting in that town—or to seize on the persons of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were particularly obnoxious to the British ministry for their open and decided opposition to the policy of the administration in England, and who were then known to be at Lexington, at the house of Rev. Mr.

Clark. Dr. Warren advised Revere to hasten to Lexington and give the alarm, and to proceed to Concord with information of the plan, so that the military stores might be removed, or otherwise secured. The advice was promptly and faithfully followed, as readily as if it had been an order from the highest legal authority. These eminent patriots were seasonably notified, and retired from Mr. Clark's, whose house was near the public road. This was but a few moments before the British troops reached the common in Lexington, near the house of Mr. Clark, on their way to Concord. They here halted, after having fired on a few of the militia just assembled from the neighborhood, on the report of the expedition from Boston—but who offered no resistance, nor proposed to make any. Meantime, Revere proceeded on the road towards Concord, to fulfil the other part of his instructions. But he was soon met by British officers, and placed under the keeping of armed men, not however till he found means of forwarding intelligence to Concord of the approach of British troops, and their intended purpose. In the course of the day, Mr. Revere was released, or found means of escape, as the British had their hands full, and in the latter part of the day were chiefly concerned to get back into Boston, with as little injury or delay as possible. In June 1775, Mr. Revere was employed to engrave four copper-plates for colony notes, at £6 each, and to print fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty impressions at £3, 6*s.* 8 a thousand; and July 8th, to impress eighteen hundred and seventy-four sheets, at 6*s.* a hundred. Colonel Revere continued faithful to the cause, and received a commission as Major, and then as Colonel, in the army raised for the defence of the country. He was then a young man; and lived long after the war of the Revolution was over—highly respected by his fellow citizens, and a friend and supporter of law

and order, as well as an advocate for constitutional liberty.

REYNER, Rev. JOHN who perhaps may with propriety be considered the first settled minister in Plymouth, came into the country in 1636, and was immediately called to the pastoral office in that place. They had, indeed, several preachers before him, for short periods; but who were not chosen by the church to be the permanent pastor and teacher. Elder Brewster conducted the public religious services when there was no person with them of the clerical profession. A Mr. Rogers officiated some time; but became partially deranged, and was not continued.—Mr. Smith was with them in 1630 and 1631, but proved to be "of very inferior gifts," in the estimation of those who had been taught by so able a man as Robinson: and he also discontinued the pastoral office in that church. Roger Williams was with them as a religious teacher two or three years, in 1632 and 1634. He was allowed to possess "bright accomplishments, but of unstable judgment; and who began to vent some offensive errors;" and was therefore permitted or desired to leave them. Lyford, who was sent over to them in 1624, by some enemies of the Pilgrims, cannot be justly said to be the minister of the church: and he was soon ordered to leave the colony, with severe rebuke and censure, both as a minister and a man. He was proved to be a very immoral character; as well as an enemy to the church and government of Plymouth. And yet some writers are so ignorant, or so prejudiced, as to state that Lyford was not permitted to remain, merely because he was favorable to the Church of England! Rev. C. Chauncy, afterward President of Harvard College, preached at Plymouth some time, on his first coming into the country, as an assistant to Mr. Reyner. And so also did Rev. John Norton, who came over by re-

quest of Gov. Winslow; but he remained in Plymouth only a few months, when he removed to Ipswich; and was there the able and faithful pastor several years. Afterwards, he removed to Boston, on the death of Mr. Cotton, and was assistant to Mr. Wilson. It is supposed that Mr. Reyner was a brother-in-law of Governor Bradford; but this is uncertain. Yet he was truly a christian brother. He is described as "an able and godly man; of a meek and humble spirit, sound in the truth, and every way unreprovable in his life and conversation;" and the Plymouth people "enjoyed his labors several years, with much peace and comfort." In 1654, Mr. Reyner left Plymouth, and went to Dover, in New Hampshire, an early settlement, where he was the pastor and teacher till his death, in 1669. From the invitation given by the Salem people, in 1629, to the puritans at Plymouth, to join in the formation of a church, and the separation of their ministers to office; from the evident religious intercourse of Chauncy and Norton, with the Plymouth church—and from a similar union in religious worship and service, of Rev. Mr. Wilson and Gov. Winthrop, in 1631; it fully appears, that the churches of Plymouth, of Salem, and of Boston, agreed in their sentiments on church government and discipline, and the forms of worship. And this is also declared by Josiah Cotton, son of Rev. Mr. Cotton, and grandson of Mr. Cotton of Boston; who says, "The platform of the church discipline and government agreed upon by the synod at Cambridge, in 1648, was entirely agreeable to the sentiments of the Plymouth church, and according to the model before laid down by their pastor, Mr. Robinson. Some of the most famous in that synod acknowledged the light they derived from the Plymouth church; which, *being the first*, became a pattern by which the rest were modelled; whose members, being but lately withdrawn from the church of

England, could not be supposed to be so well studied in the controversy as the other; which was of longer standing, and had borne the burden and heat of the day." Mr. Cotton also observes, "the Plymouth church sent messengers (as requested) to Salem, in 1629, to give the right hand of fellowship to the church there; which was the *second* church in the country." Plymouth church had no delegation in the synod of 1648. Were they prevented sending by any *suspicion*, that power might be given to the clergy, inconsistent with the independence of the churches!

RICHARDSON, Hon. WILLIAM MERCHANT L L. D. received his public education in Harvard College, and was graduated with the class of 1797. On leaving the University he prepared for the profession of the law; and after a few years of practice, received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in New Hampshire. He died in 1838, at the age of fifty-nine, usually estimated as the meridian of life. He was ranked among the learned jurists of his time; and esteemed as a sound lawyer, and an able and upright judge. While a pleader at the bar, he was powerful and eloquent; uniting a good knowledge of legal principles and a happy elocution, which rendered him very popular, and procured him many clients. He represented Middlesex District, Massachusetts, in Congress in 1812; and after this period removed to the State of New Hampshire. He began the practice of law in the county of Middlesex.

RIPLEY, Rev. EZRA D. D., was born at Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut; and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1776, but at an age a little more advanced than most of the graduates. He officiated a short time as a chaplain in the army, and then settled in the christian

ministry in Concord, Massachusetts, as successor of Rev. William Emerson, who died when a chaplain to the troops belonging to that State, in 1776. Dr. Ripley had the character of a learned theologian; and was a popular preacher. He always spoke feelingly from the pulpit, on the important subject of religion: his discourses were at once evangelical and practical. He ranked among the Unitarian, or liberal clergy; and was one of the fathers of that peculiar faith. His publications were chiefly sermons at ordinations, and at the funeral of some of his brethren who had been in the ministry. He survived to a great age, and had the perfect exercise of his intellectual powers until the close of life. Though he had a colleague for several years, he often preached to his people till a few months before his death. He died in 1841, at the age of ninety-two years.

ROBINSON, Rev. JOHN was the minister of Duxbury, in the County of Plymouth, from 1698 to 1737. He was a native of Dorchester, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1695. It has been said he was a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the pilgrim Church at Leyden. But there is no sufficient proof of it; nor is it probable. The widow and a son of the pastor of the Leyden Church, came to Plymouth after his death; and settled at Barnstable with Rev. Mr. Lothrop, in 1639. That son was Isaac, and his descendants lived in Barnstable county. There were two men by name of Robinson, who were freemen of Dorchester, in 1640 and 1641; but it is not probable they were sons of the Leyden pastor of that name. In the early records of Plymouth, there is no account of any other son than Isaac. There is a tradition that Isaac had a brother, who went to Cape Ann, or some part of Essex county, soon after the widow and family arrived, in 1634. But the

two Robinsons at Dorchester, in 1640, could hardly be his sons, and grandsons of the pastor. For they must be above twenty-one to be admitted freemen. Mr. Robinson was minister in Duxbury about thirty-eight years, when he left that place, and removed to Lebanon, in Connecticut; and there resided till his decease. The elder Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, married a daughter of Mr. Robinson; and this, no doubt, induced him to remove to that town. The present learned Dr. Robinson is a great-grandson of the Duxbury minister. Rev. Mr. Robinson was a good scholar, and an able logician. He was a powerful preacher. His sermons were argumentative and sententious. The writer has seen and read many of them in manuscript. But Mr. Robinson had naturally very strong feelings,—he was ardent and quick; and did not always govern his temper as he ought. He had disputes with his people, chiefly on account of their backwardness in paying his salary. In all other respects he was a faithful pastor, and a good man. The people no doubt merited some rebuke for their remissness; and he was bound to provide for his family.

ROGERS, Rev. EZEKIEL came to Massachusetts in 1637, and was minister of the then recently formed church and society at Rowley, in the county of Essex; some of them having been members of his congregation in England. He had the character of a learned and judicious divine, and of a faithful pastor. He descended from the celebrated martyr, Rev. John Rogers, who suffered for nonconformity to papal forms in the time of Queen Mary, 1550. Nathaniel Rogers, some time pastor of the church in Ipswich, was his brother; and he also was a learned and able theologian. From these two pious men have descended all who bear that honorable name in Massachusetts, and neighboring States; eight or

nine of whom were clergymen. Both Nathaniel and Ezekiel suffered much in England for their nonconformity, before they came to America.

RUSSELL, Hon. THOMAS a native of Charlestown, but a citizen of Boston after he arrived at manhood, was reputed the greatest merchant of his time, in the State. His most active and prosperous days were from 1783 to 1798, the time of his decease. His business was more extensive than that of any one man; and he was remarkably successful in his mercantile enterprizes. He was industrious, methodical, and honorable in his dealings. He generally attended in person to the business in which he was engaged; and always perfectly understood the true state of his affairs. He visited Europe when a young man, which was probably an advantage to him afterwards in his mercantile pursuits. He had the full confidence of his fellow citizens, and was elected to many important trusts: to a seat in the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the Supreme Executive Council. He belonged to several religious and benevolent associations; and was several years President of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and others destitute of stated means of religion. He also contributed liberally to the funds of the society. In all his dealings with others, whether merchants or mechanics, he was fair and honest: no one could justly accuse him of acts of oppression against the poor or the ignorant.

CHAPTER XV.

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SANGER Rev. ZEDEKIAH D. D. was a native of Sherburne, Massachusetts, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1771, the largest which had then been in that seminary. After keeping a school a short time, he studied theology; and, in 1776, was ordained as pastor of the church in Duxbury, and county of Plymouth. He continued there only a few years, on account of a complaint in his eyes. But, the disease being in some measure removed, he resumed his ministerial labors, and was settled in the south parish of Bridgewater, where he remained until his decease, in 1820, at the age of seventy. Dr. Sanger was a respectable scholar, and was one of the original members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was happy in his didactic compositions; for he was chaste and perspicuous; and as a preacher, evangelical and popular and liberal. He seldom discussed speculative or controversial subjects in the pulpit. His object was to state the great truths of revelation clearly and fully, to present the doctrines of grace to the mind and heart, and excite men to inquiry and consideration on the momentous subject of religion. It appeared that he spoke with sincerity, and felt the truth and importance of the

statement he presented; and the hearers, therefore, were the more ready to give careful attention to his instructions. In his pastoral visits he was affectionate and instructive. His manner invited the free disclosure of the mind with all its anxieties; and he could afford the consolation, the direction, and the admonitions most suitable and proper for every case. To the young, his conversation and deportment were remarkably attractive.

SALTONSTALL, Hon. GURDON was a son of Nathaniel, after named; and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1684. He chose the clerical profession; and was ordained over the congregational church and society in New London, in 1691. He had superior talents, and was a good scholar. In his person and manners, he was highly dignified; and a very eloquent and popular preacher. At the age of forty years, he was considered at the head of his profession; and on the death of Fitz John Winthrop, in 1707, the second Governor of Connecticut, after the union of New Haven and Hartford, he was elected chief magistrate of that colony. This was a singular instance; for there was a law that the Governor should be chosen out of the board of magistrates; but it was repealed, that the people might vote for Mr. Saltonstall. The clergy, also, advised him to take the office; and he was well qualified for it; for at that period the clergy were, at least, theoretic politicians; some charged them with improperly interfering in political and civil concerns. He continued to be elected Governor for sixteen years. He died in 1724, at the age of fifty-nine years. Some of his biographers have represented him "as the greatest and best man in New England," in his day. This may appear to be the extravagant language of mere eulogy—but there is no just reason to doubt its entire truth. His wife was a daughter of William Whittingham, a descend-

ant of the famous Whittingham, one of the first puritans, in 1554. She was of a generous spirit; and, like her husband, gave much for public purposes.

SALTONSTALL, Sir RICHARD came to Massachusetts in 1630, with the large company of fifteen hundred; and was one of the principal men of that company. He was a non-conformist, but more moderate and temperate in his opposition to the established Episcopal church than most of those who first emigrated to Massachusetts. He was of a respectable family, as his title indicates; and he had a good estate. He was one of the original patentees of the colonial territory; and an assistant before and after the removal of the charter to Massachusetts. Soon after the company arrived in Boston harbor, he concluded to fix his abode at Watertown, on the banks of Charles river, and Rev. Mr. Phillips and others accompanied him. He brought several of his family with him, both sons and daughters. But the privations to which they were subjected the first winter, were so severe, that the daughters prevailed with their father to return to England in the spring of 1631. Sir Richard lived several years after his return, and always proved to be an efficient friend to the colony. Two of his sons remained in Massachusetts, and he and his descendants, of every generation, have been in public life, well educated men, and of great influence in society. Sir Richard and several of his descendants, were generous friends of Harvard College—and those born in the colony were educated in that seminary. Richard Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard, remained in Massachusetts the greater part of his life; for, when some early returned to England, he resolved that he would not leave the colony so long as the christian ordinances were observed agreeably to apostolic direction and example. He did, however, go to England in 1672,

and continued there several years, but came back to Massachusetts, and was chosen an assistant, when above seventy years of age. He opposed the plan for a *standing* council, in 1643, when some of the clergy, and a few others, who probably expected to retain political power, favored such a measure. Mr. Saltonstall considered it a dangerous innovation. Some proposed to censure him in public, for his opposition; but, satisfied both of his honesty and influence, they refrained from any condemnation of him. Nathaniel Saltonstall, who had his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1659, a son of Richard, last named, settled at Haverhill. He was also one of the assistants, and a firm friend of the rights and liberties of the people in the time of Sir Edmund Andros, and "that creature" Edward Randolph. As an assistant, he was a member of the highest Judicial Court in the colony; and under the province or second charter, of 1691, he had a commission as a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. It is believed he did not fully consent to the prosecutions and condemnations for alleged witchcraft, in 1692—but the majority of the justices, and even the learned William Stoughton, encouraged by Rev. Cotton Mather, a very credulous and superstitious man, though of great learning, gave judgment against the unfortunate sufferers.

SARGEANT, Hon. NATHANIEL PEASLEE received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1750. He engaged in the profession of the law, and had the character of an able and honest attorney. He may justly be ranked among the patriots of 1770 and 1775, who disapproved of the arbitrary measures of the British administration, and sought to preserve the rights and liberties of the people. He was not perhaps so ardent as some others; but he was decided in sup-

port of civil freedom, and could always be depended upon, as a prudent and efficient supporter of the ancient privileges and rights of the colonies. Mr. Sargeant was a delegate from the town of Haverhill, where he then practised law, to the second Provincial Congress, which met at Cambridge, in February 1775; and in 1776 was a member of the House of Representatives. After the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, in 1780, he had a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court; and on the appointment of William Cushing, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Sargeant was made Chief Justice. He lived but a few years after, and died in 1792. He was a son of Rev. Christopher Sargeant, of Methuen, in the County of Essex.

SARGENT, Hon. WINTHROP was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1771. He entered the American army at an early age, and continued till the peace, in 1783. He had the reputation of an intelligent and brave officer; having the rank of Major the latter part of the war. He had a literary taste, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Massachusetts, and of the American Philosophical Society, in Pennsylvania. President Washington appointed him Governor of the territory of Mississippi, before it became a separate State; but President Jefferson removed him in 1801, to furnish an office for a political friend. Governor Sargent possessed talents of a superior order, and devoted much time to literary pursuits. And his manners were at once polished and dignified. In this respect he may justly be compared to Generals Lincoln, Knox, and Cobb.

SAWYER, MICAIJAH M. D. A. A. S. was a citizen of Newburyport, and received his publi education in Harvard College, with the class of 1756. Dr. Sawyer ranked among the most eminent physicians of his time. He laid the foundation for professional distinction, by the study of Natural Philosophy, and Physiology. He understood the theories and systems of the most celebrated physicians of former times, who had given their views to the world. But he was not merely a learned theorist; he had good judgment; and depended much on his own observation and experience in the practice of the profession. There were many able physicians in the country in the latter part of the last century; and yet the majority were not properly educated, and it would have been no libel to say, that they were *quacks*. Theories in medicine, as well as in other professions and departments, have, in some measure, changed within seventy years; and most of those who profess the healing art are better educated in this country, than formerly; but there were some successful practitioners then, as well as now; and the most learned of the profession have reason to say, that there is still much unknown as to the nature of diseases, and the means of an effectual and certain remedy.

SCAMMELL, Colonel ALEXANDER was born in that part of Mendon now Milford, in Massachusetts; and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in the year 1769. He passed some time in teaching youth at Plymouth —but when the war of the Revolution began, he laid aside the scholar's gown, and took the sword, in defence of civil liberty. His principle was in unison with the motto to the arms of the State, "ense petit placidam quietem sub libertate." He did not engage

in the contest for a living, nor from any particular fondness for a military life; but to assist in establishing the political rights of the people in the Colonies. He had talents which would have adorned any of the learned professions, and moral traits of character to attract the regard and esteem of his fellow men. But he had also some qualities necessary in the hero. He was of a brave and intrepid spirit, and prompt and enterprising in action. He was esteemed for these qualities by his fellow officers, and much endeared to them by generous and honorable conduct. Colonel Scammell commanded a regiment in the New Hampshire line of the continental army, in the early period of the war; and was afterwards some time Adjutant General. In the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, where Lord Cornwallis, the British commander was stationed, his duty called him to peculiar exposure; and in one of the sallies of the besieged he was slain. Probably the death of no officer during the war, except that of General Joseph Warren, on Bunker Hill, was more lamented than that of Colonel Scammell.

SEDGWICK, Hon. THEODORE L L.D. was educated in Yale College, and received his first degree in 1765. He engaged in the profession of the law in the county of Berkshire, with the reputation of an able attorney and advocate. When the dispute with the British ministry, as to the right of Parliament to rule and legislate for the people in the colonies in all cases, was approaching a crisis, the friends of liberty were anxious to adopt measures for security. Mr. Sedgwick was early found among them. In July 1774, there was a convention in the county of Berkshire, to consult "what was necessary and prudent to be done by the citizens," Mr. Sedgwick was chosen the Secretary of the meeting. In 1778, he was a Representative in the General Court: and 1781, the

Speaker. He went to Congress in 1792, and was sometime Speaker of the House of Representatives; and afterwards one of the Senators of the United States for Massachusetts. In 1802, Mr. Sedgwick was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and held a seat on the bench till his death, in 1814, at the age of seventy. Judge Sedgwick had a high character, both for talents and probity. He was prompt and dignified as a Judge and as presiding officer of the House of Representatives; and of bland and courteous manners towards all those with whom he associated.

SEVER, Hon. WILLIAM was an inhabitant of Kingston, and a son of Nicholas Sever, some time an instructor and fellow of Harvard College. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1745. He was a companion of literary men, and always sought to promote the cause of good learning in the community. Kingston is a small town; and was formerly a part of Plymouth: but owing to his influence, in a great measure, a grammar school was usually supported in the place, and kept by an alumnus of Harvard College. He took an interest in the welfare of the people, and made annual visits to almost every family in the town, as is usual for the pastor of the society to do. In his deportment, he was very courteous and dignified; and at the present day, he might be accused of formality. It was often said, that he resembled Washington, in his person, features and manners. He had the most exalted opinion of the patriotism and wisdom of that "wonderful man;" and he considered it a great honor, as an Elector, to cast his vote on two occasions, when he was a candidate for the Presidency. At both the elections, Mr. Sever was chosen to preside over the meeting. He had a seat at the Council Board during the administration

of Governor Hutchinson. He acted with Bowdoin, Otis, Hawley, the two Adamses, and others, in 1770–1775, in remonstrating against the measures of the British ministry at that memorable period. When Governor Gage was chief magistrate of the Province in 1774 and 1775, he was a subject of his frowns, as well as the others, his compatriots, above named. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in Massachusetts, May 1775—and in July of the same year had a seat at the Council Board, then chosen instead of the Counsellors appointed by the King, in derogation of the right of the General Assembly, as expressly provided by the charter. Mr. Sever was several years, successively, a member of the Council; and his opinions and votes were always indicative of his practical wisdom, and his regard for constitutional principles. He was not easily excited; and therefore appeared less ardent than some others: but his character was that of a firm and discreet friend of political liberty. He lived to the age of eighty years, and his memory has been cherished with high respect.

SEWALL, Hon. DAVID L. L. D. was one of a large family with that name; and it has been respectable in all its branches, from the early settlement of Massachusetts. He was a native of York, in Maine, and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1755. He engaged in the profession of the law, and was in the practice, sometime in the county of York. He took part with the whigs and patriots of 1770–75, in opposition to the oppressive measures of the parent government, at an early period of the controversy. He was a member of the House of Representatives, from the town of York, in 1776—and in 1777, was appointed a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature; and in 1780, had a commission for a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, established by the constitution of Massachu-

setts, in 1780. In 1789, President Washington appointed him judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. He held that office till he was above the age of eighty years, when he resigned. He had the character of a learned and upright judge; and was an exemplary Christian. He possessed solid and useful, but not very brilliant talents; and was universally esteemed for his uniform moral and religious deportment.

SEWALL, Hon. JONATHAN received his education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1748. He was classed with the ablest barristers in Massachusetts; and was the king's attorney in the province, from 1767 to 1774. He was then appointed judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, for the province of Nova Scotia. President Adams, the elder, read law in the office of Mr. Sewall, who often spoke of the abilities and learning of his pupil. In 1774, Mr. Sewall was engaged with Mr. Adams, in a discussion, published in the newspapers of that time, relating to the claims of the British parliament and ministry, for governing the colonies; in which he maintained his cause with great ingenuity. Mr. Sewall was anxious that his young friend should be on the side of the parent government; as, in his opinion, that was the safest course. But Mr. Adams preferred the cause of right, of liberty, and of his country—and still received more worldly honor and applause than had he followed the advice of his legal, political adviser.

SEWALL, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH a son of Judge Samuel Sewall, received his education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1707. He was the pastor of the Old South church, in Boston, upwards of fifty years. Most of the time, there was a second minister of the same religious society: Rev. Thomas

Prince, forty years, and Rev. Alex. Cumings, two years. Dr. Sewall was a good scholar, and was chosen President of Harvard College, but declined the pointment. In his ministerial character he was zealous and faithful. Several of his discourses were published, and are honorable to his talents and his piety. He laid very great stress on the orthodox system of his day—and could hardly believe any one a sincere Christian who did not embrace it. When Dr. Mayhew was on his deathbed, Dr. Sewall visited him, with a view to learn if he felt strong in the faith he professed. On his return, he was asked if Dr. Mayhew believed in the proper Deity of Christ, when he replied, "He loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and receives him as his Saviour." A good and sufficient answer. And ought not any one who can sincerely do this be treated as a Christian?

SEWALL, Hon. SAMUEL L L. D. was a native of Boston, and a grandson of Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall. He received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1776. He read law in the office of Hon. Francis Dana, before he was judge, who then lived in Cambridge. Mr. Sewall was esteemed a sound lawyer, and a faithful attorney; and he had a large share of practice in the county of Essex, having early settled at Marblehead. He represented the southern district of Essex, in the Congress of the United States, for several years—and had great influence in that body; especially in all questions of commerce and finance. His amiable character was also such as to commend him to all honorable and well-principled men. In 1800, he had an appointment to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court; and in 1813, on the death of Judge Parsons, he was commissioned as the chief justice; but died suddenly the next year. Judge Sewall was highly esteemed, not only for talents, learning, and

good judgment, but for integrity, and a high sense of honor and right. He died at the age of fifty-seven years.

SEWALL, Hon. SAMUEL was a son of Henry Sewall, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts; and had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1671. He was father of Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall, many years pastor of the Old South church and society in Boston. He had a seat on the bench of the highest judicial court, in 1692, and was one of the judges before whom the unfortunate and highly-injured persons were tried on the ridiculous charge of witchcraft. When the Superior Court of Judicature was established, in 1694, he was one of the justices; and in 1718 was appointed the chief justice. This place he held till 1728, when he voluntarily resigned it on account of the infirmities of old age, being then nearly eighty. He bore public testimony against the slave trade, in 1700. He read much on theological subjects, and on the prophecies, and some of his writings were published. He had the character of a good scholar, an able lawyer, a learned theologian, and a sincere Christian. He collected and recorded many facts relating to the early settlement and condition of the colony, and to the character of some of the principal men. Quotations from his manuscripts are given in the volumes of the historical society, and in other historical and biographical works.

SEWALL, Major SAMUEL one of the large family of Sewalls, of York, Maine, was an intelligent mechanic, and formed the model and plan, according to which the bridge was constructed over the river in that place, in 1761. It was the first of the kind built in America. The bridge over Charles river from Boston to Charlestown, erected in 1786, was con-

structed after Major Sewall's model prepared for that built under his direction at York. The bridge from Salem to Beverly, and from Charlestown to Malden, built a few years later, were after the same model. Before the projectors of the bridge across Charles river concluded to build it, they had the opinion of Major Sewall, as to the probability of its resisting the force of the tide and the ice. He was of opinion one might be built on the model of that over York river, which had been standing twenty-five years. And the bridge was constructed after the same plan—Mr. Cox was the master-workman. That at York was indeed only two hundred and seventy feet long; that over Charles river, about 1500. The latter was first passed June 17, 1786, attended with great parade and ceremony.

SEWALL, Hon. STEPHEN, a native of Salem, and a near relative of the former, (a nephew it is believed,) had his public education in Harvard College, where he received his first degree in 1721; and resided as an instructor nearly twelve years. After this, in 1739, he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature; and, in 1752, he succeeded Paul Dudley, as chief justice of that court. While a judge, he resided in Boston, and was a member of the church in Boston, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Mayhew. He died in 1756. And in a funeral discourse the next Lord's day after the death of the judge, Dr. Mayhew has described him as a man of great sincerity, probity, benevolence and piety. He says nothing of his peculiar views in religion; but, as he attended the preaching and instructions of Dr. Mayhew, it is highly probable, and such also is the tradition, that he agreed in sentiment with that celebrated divine. His donations to the poor were very frequent and liberal; and his eulogists say he gave more than he could well afford;

for the salaries of the judges were then quite small; and he had so little other property, that he must have been a great economist, to give so liberally as he did.

SEWALL, STEPHEN was educated in Harvard College; and a few years after he took his degree, which was in 1762, he was chosen professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages, in that seminary, on the Hancock foundation. He was reputed a great proficient in the ancient languages. Few or none understood the Hebrew languages so well as Mr. Sewall; and he wrote Latin with uncommon purity and facility. He also studied mathematics and astronomy with more attention than do most philologists. It is not common to find the mathematician and philologist united in one person. The infirmities of Mr. Sewall obliged him to resign his professorship, and to abandon all literary pursuits before he reached the age of fifty.

SHEPARD, General WILLIAM was a citizen of Westfield, Massachusetts, and joined the troops collected at Cambridge for the defence of the province, soon after the affair at Concord, of April 1775. He then held a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield; and in 1777, he was appointed a chief Colonel in the Continental army; and continued in the public military service till the close of the war, in 1783. He had the reputation of a brave and efficient officer. On the restoration of peace, Colonel Shepard returned to his farm; and like the other military patriots of that period, after devoting seven or eight years to the service of the Republic, with very inadequate pecuniary reward, became an industrious and peaceful citizen. When the insurrection occurred under Shays, in 1786, on account

of the great taxes then imposed to pay the debt of the Revolutionary war, General Shepard, being then a Brigadier of the militia, in Hampshire County, was ordered out to suppress the unlawful movement. He had particular orders to guard the military arsenal at Springfield; which it was believed the insurgents would attack and seize upon. On this trying occasion, he conducted with equal firmness and forbearance. He stationed the men under his command near the arsenal; and when the insurgents approached, he ordered them to retire, or not to proceed further on their threatened project. But they continued to approach. He ordered them a second time to retire, and warned them of their danger if they proceeded. But they still advanced; when, rather than to disobey his orders, or to suffer them to take possession of the arsenal, he fired on them, and they hastily dispersed. They had been told by their desperate leaders, that Shepard would not dare give the command to fire; or would not be obeyed by his men, if he gave such orders. He refrained from this alternative, until it became his imperious duty to take the decisive measure, and to save the commonwealth from anarchy and misrule. General Shepard was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, after this period, 1788–1790, and held other places of public trust. He was not only a brave military officer, but possessed traits of character which rendered him respectable as a citizen, and beloved as a relative and friend. Like many of his brave companions in arms, who jeoparded their lives for their country, he was quite poor and destitute in his old age. Of him, and of them, when tempted in 1783, to retain arms in their hands, and to *force* Congress to pay them for their services, General Washington said on that occasion, one of great excitement and danger, "that the crowning glory of their character, as patriots, would

have been wanting, but for their disinterestedness, their love of order, and their submission to the civil authority."

SHERMAN, Hon. ROGER was a native of Newton, Massachusetts, but removed to the State of Connecticut, when a young man. He had only a common education, such as was given at the town schools seventy and eighty years ago, in New England. But he was a remarkable man; and duly appreciating the benefits of learning, became very studious, and soon qualified himself for the practice of the law. After a few years of practice, he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of New Haven, and then of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He took a decided part with the whigs in the colony, at an early period of the dispute with England, as to the right of parliament to legislate for the people in America. When the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, in September 1774, Mr. Sherman had a seat in that patriotic and august assembly, as a delegate from Connecticut: and was again chosen a member in 1775 and 1776. He was one of the committee for preparing the Declaration of National Independence, in the year last mentioned; and his name is on that memorable list of patriots, who risked property and life, and pledged their sacred honor, in defence of political freedom, such as the country had enjoyed from its first settlement, by the English, in 1620. With little intermission, Mr. Sherman continued in Congress till 1787; and when the federal government was formed, in 1789, he was one of the Senators in the national legislature, from Connecticut. He possessed great natural powers of intellect; had uncommon discernment, good judgment, and clear and discriminating views on any subject presented for consideration. He has sometimes been called a

second Franklin, and was one of the most gifted men of his age; not so much for a lively and brilliant imagination, as for sound good sense, and a comprehensive view of the right and the expedient in human affairs.

SHUTE, Rev. DANIEL D. D., was educated in Harvard College, and received his degree in the year 1743. He settled in the ministry in the south part of Hingham; and continued the pastor of that society till his decease, in 1802, at the age of eighty.—He had the reputation of a good scholar, and a learned theologian. He carefully examined and studied the different systems of divinity, Calvinistic and Arminian; Trinitarian and anti-Trinitarian: and was well acquainted with the works of the early christian writers. He belonged to the more liberal class of the clergy; and in his day, from 1750 to 1800, many of them in Massachusetts rejected the orthodox creed, as the Calvinistic system has been usually called. All the members of the association to which Dr. Shute belonged, Dr. Gay, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Turner, Mr. Rand, Mr. Smith and Mr. Grosvenor, were reported to be Arians and Arminians. Without presuming to give an opinion on the correctness of their creed, there is no hesitation in saying that they were learned, useful and pious men.

SPOONER, Hon. WALTER was a citizen of Dartmouth, now Fairhaven, and belonged to the denomination of the Friends, but one of those who believed a *defensive* war might be justifiable and proper. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, May 1775; and in 1774 and 1775, was chosen into the Supreme Executive Council, in place of the counsellors arbitrarily and unconstitutionally appointed by the British ministry. In the spring of 1775, he and James Sullivan and Jede-

diah Foster, were sent as agents by the Provincial Congress, to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to direct a military expedition to those places for the purpose of taking cannon and military stores deposited there. Mr. Spooner was elected counsellor for several years, besides those above mentioned; and in that department of the government rendered much important service to the commonwealth. He was active on committees, and faithful, in various ways, in promoting the public interests. He was often one of a committee to furnish clothing, provisions, and other necessary supplies for the troops in the field;—this was an arduous duty;—much was called for and expected, but the resources of the State were then small. At one time, every fifth, and even every fourth man was called into the military service of the country; and their necessary wants were not few nor small.

SPRAGUE, Hon. JOHN was born in Rochester, County of Plymouth, and was graduated at Harvard College, with the class of 1765, with the character of a good scholar. He studied law, and soon settled in the County of Worcester. In law, as a science, he was a great proficient, and his practice was extensive. He did not rank among the ardent and decided whigs of 1775; but when the justices of the court in Worcester county, and the gentlemen of the bar, were requested by the County Convention, sitting there in September 1774, to suspend all legal proceedings, until there should be more content among the people as to the measures of the British towards the colonies, he and some others readily complied with the request. He afterwards supported the measures adopted by the patriots, for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the colonies, and had a seat in the General Court, as a member from Lancaster. Subsequently

Mr. Sprague was the sheriff for Worcester county, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He possessed the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, as a man of probity and good judgment; and those who best knew him, were willing to repose their highest wordly interests in his hands. He died in 1800, at the age of sixty years.

STANDISH, Hon. MILES came to New England in the May-flower, in 1620; and belonged to the company which began a settlement at Plymouth, at the close of that year. He was of a noble family in England: and sometime in military life in Holland, where he joined the people of Mr. Robinson's church, then resolved on removing to America. His character is that of an active, brave man; destitute of fear, and ever ready to *defend* the settlement and the company, when in danger from the savages. Yet he ought not to to be supposed a desperate man, "fond of fight;" for he was prudent and humane; and never used his sword but by the authority of the civil rulers; and it was found necessary for self-defence. The Indian chief he slew at Weymouth, first threatened and attempted to take Standish's life: and he visited that place at the urgent request of the people there, who were in great danger from the Indians in the vicinity. Standish was also in civil office, treasurer of the Colony, on committees for surveying and laying out townships of land, and many years a member of the Board of Assistants: and one year was deputy Governor of the Colony. He had good judgment as well as courage; and his advice was sought in all difficult cases, which occurred. He commanded the military of the colony, till sixty-five, when the infirmities of age required him to resign the station. When war was expecting with the Dutch on the Hudson, in 1654, Standish was appointed to command the men from that colony. Peace was restored,

and the troops did not march from New England. He early took up land on the Duxbury side of the Bay, and lived there several of the last years of his life. A large hill in that town, near the bay, was included in his farm; and received the name of "Captain's Hill." Elder Brewster, and John Alden, who also came in the May-flower, were his neighbors. The name of the town was probably given it from the fact, that the villa, or the parish, where his family resided, was called Duxbury. There is now a mansion, or castle, in Lancashire, near Liverpool, called *Duxbury Hall.* Captain Standish left four sons; and one of them married a daughter of John Alden.

STARK, General JOHN was a native of New Hampshire, and was in the military service, a part of the war with the French, in 1755–1762. He was a decided whig, and early engaged in the service of the country as a military officer, in 1775. Soon after the attack of the British troops on the people at Lexington and Concord, April 19, large bodies of the militia assembled at Cambridge and vicinity, for the defence and safety of the country. They had not then resolved to be independent of England; but they had determined, with great unanimity, to maintain their political rights and liberties; and to resist any force used to subdue and enslave them. In a few weeks, fifteen thousand of the militia were collected; some of them from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Two regiments marched from New Hampshire, and took up their quarters in Medford. Colonel Stark commanded one of the regiments; and was in some sense, the commander of the whole. These troops hastened to the heights of Charlestown, on the 17th June, on hearing of the fortification made there, and of the expected attack of the British troops, then in Boston, to the number of ten thousand. The militia under Stark arrived in

good time, and repaired to the rail fence on the north-east of the fort; where they, and others ordered there, did great execution on the enemy, giving them an effectual check in their two first attacks. General Stark rendered very essential service in his attack on a large detachment from Gen. Bourgoyne's army, September 1777, sent out to scour the country in the western part of Vermont. Gen. Stark met them with the militia, and obliged them to retreat with great loss. This was the first check, the boasting and advancing army of Bourgoyne received. From that time, he was obliged to act on the defensive. He advanced no further into the country, as he had threatened. The American troops in that quarter, under Gen. Gates, were animated with hope; and made still greater efforts to oppose the British army. In October, that whole division of the British troops, sent to subdue America, was captured. After the affair at Trenton, December 1776, and at Princeton, January 1777, the capture of the northern army under Bourgoyne, was the most brilliant success attending the American arms. General Stark was a Brigadier of the continental army; and was in active service most of the war. He was one of the oldest officers; even more aged than Ward, or Thomas, or Putnam. Perhaps, Preble and Pomeroy were as old. He survived the Revolution several years; and died at an advanced age, nearly ninety.

STILLMAN, Rev. SAMUEL D. D. had a good private education, and an honorary degree of Master of Arts, in Harvard College, and in Brown University; and from the latter also received the degree of D. D. He was ordained as pastor of the first anti-Pœdobaptist society in Boston, in the year 1765, and continued till his decease, in 1807. Dr. Stillman was a very popular preacher, but his discourses were not much studied; he generally preached extempore.

His manner was earnest and impressive; and all who heard him, readily awarded to him the merit of zeal and sincerity. There was not a great variety in his public addresses; and he dealt much in admonition and exhortation. Dr. Stillman frequently associated with the Congregational clergy of Boston, and exchanged pulpits with several of them. His Church were exclusive in one point, they refused to commune with those who had not been baptised by immersion, and that in adult age. But it was said by some of his friends, that he did not insist on this condition as essential to the Christian character. Dr. Stillman was a faithful pastor; greatly beloved by his people, and respected by all who knew him.

STODDARD, Rev. SOLOMON who was many years the pastor of the congregational church and society in Northampton, received his education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in the year 1662. He settled in the ministry, in a few years after he left the university; and had the reputation of an able and learned divine. In his knowledge of ecclesiastical history, and of the works of early Christian writers, he surpassed most others of his time. He was powerful in argument, and a subtile logician; he gave much attention to systematic and dogmatical theology; and laid great stress on a belief, or profession of speculative points, which have little influence or connection with practice; but which he often urged as essential to all true religion and sincere piety. This is an error in speculative men, and the advocates for systematic theology. They are sometimes ready to conclude that no one can be truly penitent, or devout, or habitually conform to the Divine will, except he embraces, or professes a certain system of doctrines; and are thus led, with good intentions, no doubt, but from a train

of reasoning more ingenious than solid, to require a more particular and specific, or technical profession, than it appears the apostles did. They required faith in Christ, as the Messiah, or, in the figurative language of prophecy, as the Son of God; and repentance and faith towards God; and then judged of a man's religious character by his conduct. Mr. Stoddard was esteemed a good writer in his day; and several sermons of his, which were published, bear testimony to his learning and talents. Among them, are an election sermon; a discourse on the death of John Pynchon; and a lecture on the degeneracy of the times, delivered in Boston.

STOUGHTON, Hon. WILLIAM was a son of Israel Stoughton, one of the principal inhabitants of Dorchester at its first settlement. Israel was a military officer, and also one of the assistants at an early period in the history of Massachusetts. Mr. Stoughton, the son, received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1650. He then had the character of a diligent student, and a good scholar. He studied theology sometime, with a view to devote himself to the christian ministry for life; and he preached occasionally, for several years, but declined taking permanent charge of any society. He delivered a sermon on one of the anniversaries of the general election of civil officers in the colony, 1668, which was published, and gained him great applause as a good writer and a sound politician. It was one of the best delivered on a similar occasion, for the first half century from the settlement of Massachusetts. Those of Mr. Mitchel, of President Oakes, and of Mr. Hubbard of Ipswich, were highly commended; but were not superior to that by Mr. Stoughton. He was always a great friend to the clergy, and an advocate for the religious institutions of New England. He preferred the forms of worship, and

the discipline and government of the congregational churches, before those adopted and observed in the Episcopal church in England. In his faith, and manners, and religious views, he was a true puritan, and had as great a portion of that spirit as those of the former generation. He was early invited to take a share in the civil affairs of the colony; and was a deputy from Dorchester; one of the Executive Council; an agent to England, 1677, with the Speaker, Peter Bulkley; Lieutenant Governor; Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature; and in the absence of the Governor, the chief magistrate from 1693 to 1703; with the exception of one year, when Earl Bellamont was in the province. His administration was highly popular; and while he was chief magistrate, the public welfare of the province was maintained, and its prosperity promoted. He gave liberally to Harvard College; and Stoughton Hall, so called, which was taken down in 1780, was erected by funds furnished by him, in 1700. He was much beloved by the people of Dorchester; and when a part of that town, which at first extended almost to the southwest bounds of the Colony, was set off as a separate town, in 1725, it was called by his name.

STRONG, Hon. CALEB L. L. D., was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1764. He studied law, and was several years in extensive practice in the county of Hampshire, and other parts of the State. In 1776, he represented his native town in the General Court, when he was about thirty-one; and before that time, the celebrated patriot Hawley said "he was a hopeful son of liberty." From that time Mr. Strong continued in public life and in high stations, with the exception of a very few years, until his death, in 1819; which embraces a period of forty-two years. He was a member of the Senate of

Massachusetts; of the Convention for forming the Federal Constitution, in 1787; of the State Convention to adopt it; was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, but declined; a Senator in Congress in 1789, and several following years; Governor of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1807; and again from 1812 to 1816, when he retired from public life. No one ever had a greater share of the public confidence, excepting George Washington. He was intelligent, prudent; moderate, and conciliatory, yet firm of purpose. He well understood the human character, and was well aware of the ambition, and the selfishness of the greater part of mankind. In political disputes, and in public troubles, the people looked to him for advice. He was no demagogue—he sought the public good, rather than the popular favor. His religious views were elevated and liberal; he laid little stress on speculative opinions. When in Boston, he attended public worship in Brattle street, under Dr. Thacher, Mr. Buckminster, and Mr. Everett. Intelligence, good judgment, and moral virtue, form a perfect character: and these attributes were all found in Governor Strong.

SULLIVAN, Hon. JAMES L L. D. was a brother of John, hereafter named; and having received a good education, though not in any college, entered on the practice of the law, at Georgetown, on the Kennebec river; and soon moved to Biddeford, situated on the banks of the Saco, where he resided in 1774. He early discovered his attachment to civil liberty, and to the cause of the colonies, then oppressed by the parent government. Before that time, the colonial assemblies had legislated in all matters of internal concern, especially in laying taxes. They acknowledged allegiance to the king, but impugned the claims of parliament to impose taxes, or to legislate in the internal affairs of the country. Mr. Sullivan

was a delegate from Biddeford to the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in October 1774, of February 1775, and of May 1775. He was also a representative, in July 1775, when the House succeeded to the assembly, called a Congress. He proved a very efficient member of all these assemblies, and many important reports and resolves were prepared by him. With Walter Spooner and Jedediah Foster, he went to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in June 1775, to oversee and direct the military movements on Lake Champlain, where some troops from Connecticut and Massachusetts had proceeded in May, to take possession of the forts and military stores there, to prevent their falling into the hands of the British. Those places were fortified in the former war with France, in 1758–63; and there remained a large quantity of cannon, fire arms and ammunition. In 1776, Mr. Sullivan, then living in Groton, was commissioned a judge of the Superior Court; and remained on the bench about six years, when he resigned. He was soon after appointed to the office of attorney-general, which he held till 1807, when he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. He was again chosen in December 1808, and died in December of that year. Mr. Sullivan had great merit for his literary application, by which he rose to a high rank among the attornies and jurists of the country. He had talents of the first order, and he was uncommonly industrious in his professional business. He wrote the great part of his history of Maine, when on the circuits with the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, as attorney-general. His business as an attorney for individuals, besides his official duties, was very extensive. Except Theophilus Parsons, his legal business was probably greater than that of any one in the State. Governor Sullivan was a member of several societies; and was president of the Historical Society, and of

the society for propagating the gospel among Indians and others. As chief magistrate, he was able and impartial, discarding mere party feelings; and as a parent, he was affectionate and faithful. He had some political enemies; but many personal friends. His sons proved worthy of their parentage and their education.

SULLIVAN, General JOHN L L. D. was a citizen of Berwick, when the war of the Revolution commenced. He received a good common education when young, chiefly from his father. He was a lawyer by profession, and began the practice in 1773, in New Hampshire. He took a decided part with the friends of liberty, at an early period of the contest. He was one of the delegates from New Hampshire, to the first Continental Congress, in September 1774. In 1775, he entered the military department, and was a General officer at Cambridge, over the New Hampshire troops, in 1776. He was soon after appointed a Major-General in the Continental army, and was continued in that station till the close of the war. On several important occasions and enterprises, which required intelligence and good judgment, as well as promptness and courage, he was appointed to the command, by General Washington: and always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that eminent personage. After the termination of the war, he returned to the State of New Hampshire, where he had before resided; and was several years chosen the Chief Magistrate of that State. He was also judge of the United States Court, for the district of New Hampshire, till his death, in 1795, at the age of fifty-four. He had the character of an able and intelligent civilian, as well as of a brave and meritorious military officer.

SUMNER, Hon. INCREASE L L. D. was a

citizen of Roxbury, and received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1767. He early took part with the patriots in Massachusetts, in support of colonial rights and civil freedom, such as the people had enjoyed from the first settlement of the colony. It was not an opposition to the regular and usual exercise of power in the British administration, nor did the people in this country demand any new or greater powers, than formerly exercised; they sought only to retain the political and civil authority of their fathers. They acknowledged allegiance to the crown, but denied the right of parliament, in which they were not represented, to legislate over them. They understood their rights; and were resolved, if possible, to hand them down unimpaired to their children, as their brave and virtuous fathers had done for them. Mr. Sumner was one of these intelligent and resolute patriots. He was one of the representatives from Roxbury in the General Court, in 1776, and for several successive years. William Heath, and Aaron Davis, who were members of the Provincial Congress, in 1775, were several years older than Sumner. But General Heath was more engaged in the military department. Mr. Sumner was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1782; a high and responsible station, given only to men of talents, of superior legal information, and of honorable characters. In 1797, on the voluntary retirement of Governor Samuel Adams, Judge Sumner was elected Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth; and again in 1798; and in 1799, but died early in June, and before he was formally inducted into office. As a citizen, a judge and Governor, Mr. Sumner had the character of a well-principled, virtuous, and benevolent man; faithful in public office, and exemplary in all the relations of private life. In his manners, he united courtesy

with dignity; and the kindly feelings of his heart, were indicated by a placid and cheerful demeanor on all occasions.

SYMMES, Rev. WILLIAM D. D., was educated in Harvard College, and received a degree there in 1750. He was some time an instructer in that seminary; and afterwards was ordained in the christian ministry, over the church and society in Andover, county of Essex. He survived to an advanced age, and had the reputation of a learned and able divine. Very few of the clerical profession were superior to him in talents, or more popular as a preacher. He belonged to the more liberal or Arminian party; and entertained similar theological views with Rev. Edward Barnard of Haverhill, Rev. Dr. John Tucker of Newbury, Rev. Thomas Cary of Newburyport, Dr. Samuel Webster of Salisbury, and Dr. Thomas Barnard of Salem. These clergymen and many others, seventy or eighty years ago, gradually departed from the Calvinistic system, and forbore to urge or to profess its peculiar tenets, although they did not so expressly and zealously oppose them as many have done in later times. They also omitted to press the Athanasian creed, or to use the Trinitarian doxology; but preferred scripture expressions on these disputed points. They did not insist, as a preliminary to the ordination of a young man to the christian ministry, on his professing a belief of the Trinity, or of the five points of Calvinism. They required a declaration of faith in the Bible, and a promise to make that the standard and guide of their preaching. But a belief in Jesus Christ as the true Messiah, the only Mediator and Redeemer, and the pardon of sin, on repentance, by divine grace, was considered as necessary by this class of theologians as well as by those who received the tenets of the Calvinistic system. They held christian fellowship with each other for some

years; but the difference of sentiments has produced an alienation between them, much to be regretted by the true spiritual christian.

SYMONDS, Hon. SAMUEL was an inhabitant of Ipswich, in the County of Essex, the oldest town next to Salem and Lynn, in the county. He came early to Massachusetts, but not with the first company. He had received a good education in England, before he emigrated to America; and probably had read law. His writings show that he was familiar both with the principles and the forms of law. He inherited a large estate. He acted as a magistrate sometime in Essex county; and his opinions were judicious, and his decisions generally considered just and equitable. He was one of the assistants in 1643, and also deputy governor, in 1673. When Leverett was Governor, Mr. Symonds had public employment under the government of Massachusetts, on various occasions; and a commissioner, with S. Bradstreet, and Captain Wiggins, to adjust disputes in Maine, between Massachusetts, and certain tenants there of Sir F. Gorges. The agents of Gorges denied the right of Massachusetts to govern or legislate for that territory; but the majority of the inhabitants wished to be under its jurisdiction. In the early settlement of Massachusetts, the government had also claimed the territory of Maine, as far as Saco, as being within their bounds. For they contended, that a line east from a point, three miles north of the most northern waters of the Merrimack, was their northern boundary. Mr. Symonds was held in great respect as a religious character; a sincere puritan, and a good practical Christian, as well as *orthodox* in his opinions, relating to the received theological system of his day.

CHAPTER XVI.

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TAPPAN, Rev. DAVID D. D., was prepared for college by Mr. Moody, master of the Dummer Academy, at Newbury; and received his degree in Harvard University, in the year 1771. He studied theology, and was soon ordained over a congregational church and society in Newbury. He early gained a high reputation in the churches, and among his clerical brethren, for theological learning, for his conduct as a pastor, and for eloquence and zeal as a preacher. In doctrine, he was evangelical and catholic; perhaps more like Dr. Watts, or Dr. Doddridge, of England, than any other minister in New England. He was not ultra in his creed, either as regards Calvinism, or its opposite; and some, therefore, considered him wanting in decision of character, and even as seeking popularity. But those who knew him well, believed him to be sincere; and one who was too judicious and too enlarged in his views, to be very exclusive, or to denounce others as infidels who did not think with him on all speculative points in theology. In 1792, Dr. Tappan was elected professor of divinity in Harvard College, and remained in that important station till his death, in 1803. As professor, Dr. Tappan was very acceptable; he was studious and well qualified, and anxious for the improvement of those who attended on his instructions; and his character for piety, sincerity, humility and benevolence, could not fail to impart a favorable in-

fluence to the students. He became more liberal, in advanced life, towards those who differed somewhat from his views of revealed religion. And wherever he observed the Christian spirit, humble piety, a devout frame of mind, and an habitually holy life, he readily recognized a brother in Christ, the divine teacher and Saviour of men.

THACHER, Rev. THOMAS came to Massachusetts when he was a youth, and within a few years after the first settlement of the colony. He settled in the ministry in Weymouth, and continued in that station several years. He had studied medicine, and attended frequently to the practice among his people; a thing not very uncommon at that period, as there were few places in which a good physician could be found. Mr. Thacher was installed over the church in Boston, in 1665; which is now called the Old South; and which was formed at that time, by a large number of those who had been members of the first church; but who were dissatisfied with the settlement of Mr. Davenport, from New Haven, over that church. After the separation, the newly-formed church and society called Mr. Thacher, and he consented to leave Weymouth and settle in Boston. He published a discourse delivered on a Fast-day; and a treatise on the small pox—which proved very mortal before the practice of innoculation; which did not prevail till 1721, nearly fifty years after the time of Mr. Thacher.

THACHER, Rev. PETER a son of Rev. Thomas Thacher, was the pastor of the church and society in Milton. He had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1671. Mr. Thacher had the reputation of a good scholar; and was sometime a Fellow of the college. In his pulpit performances, he is represented as eloquent and impressive; and

he ranked among the most able theologians of his time. Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Marblehead, spoke of him as one of the learned divines of the second generation, in New England, at about the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. His discourse on the day of general election, in 1711, was published, and is creditable to him as a scholar and a writer. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge, of Boston; and his mother, a daughter of Rev. Ralph Patridge, of Duxbury. He died in 1727, at the age of seventy-seven.

THACHER, Rev. PETER of Middleborough, a son of the minister of Milton, received a degree in Harvard College, in 1706; and was ordained in 1709. He died in 1744, at the age of fifty-six. He was a faithful and "able minister of the new covenant;" but was less known in literary circles, than several others of the family, who were clergymen.

THACHER, Rev. PETER, a grandson of Thomas, before named, and a son of Ralph Thacher, (a brother of Peter, of Milton,) who was a preacher on Martha's Vineyard, but not of a collegiate education—was graduated in 1696, in Harvard College. He was first ordained in the ministry in Weymouth, where his grandfather has been settled. After fifteen years, he removed to Boston, and took charge of a society in the north part of the town. He had many opposers; and the disputes between them and his friends, were very violent for some years. The services of his installation were interrupted by tumult and force. But he officiated as the pastor of a portion of the church and society, which seceded, till 1739, and near the time of his decease. He preached the discourse at a general election, which was published.

THACHER, OXENBRIDGE Esq. was a grandson of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, and son of Oxenbridge Thacher, sometime a respectable merchant of Boston, and also a citizen of Milton. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1738. Oxenbridge Thacher, last named, studied law, and was one of the most learned, and most eminent lawyers of his time. He was a good general scholar; and his company was courted by young men of literary taste. With all branches of knowledge, connected with his profession, he was well versed. He had studied the constitution and history of England, and the two charters of Massachusetts, and the nature of the government arising from these charters. He was, therefore, among the first to detect the encroachments of the British ministry on the rights of the people in the province, and to point out the danger to civil liberty, and of the arbitrary principles and measures of 1763, and afterwards. He was an ardent patriot; but firm, temperate, and intelligent; no one more so. He published some political essays, in 1764 or '65, a short time before his death, shewing the great injustice of certain measures, then recently adopted by the administration in England, towards the Colonies; particularly, the stationing of troops in the province, in a time of peace. Mr. Thacher died in 1765, when one of the representatives for Boston, in the General Court. He was highly esteemed for his private, as well as his public virtues. His piety was as conspicious as his patriotism. His death was deeply lamented as a great public loss.

THACHER, Rev. PETER D. D. was a son of Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq., last noticed. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1769, at a very early age; and soon after was ordained in the ministry, at Malden;

when he was only twenty. He had very popular talents, and as a pulpit orator was acceptable to all classes of people. His discourses were truly evangelical; but practical as well as doctrinal. Indeed he preached the gospel, without dwelling on speculative or dogmatical theology. His aim seemed to be, to show the evil and misery of sin, and the moral beauty and fitness, and the happiness of true religion; and he would persuade the young particularly, "that the ways of wisdom are the ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace." Soon after the death of Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper, in 1783, pastor of the Church and Society in Brattle square, Boston, Dr. Thatcher was invited to take the pastoral charge of that people: and was installed in 1784. He remained their minister till his death, in 1802. He was an impressive speaker, and a kind, affectionate pastor; and, as a companion and friend, greatly endeared to many. The publications of Dr. Thacher were numerous. In March, 1776, he delivered an oration, before a large number of the citizens of Boston, who were then residing at Cambridge, Watertown, and vicinity; which was published. He preached often on public occasions; and most of his discourses passed through the press. His funeral sermons were highly appropriate, and may be now read with satisfaction and profit. Dr. Thacher was an original, and efficient member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and also a member, and several years the secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others, in North America, formed in 1787.

THACHER, Rev. THOMAS a brother of the last named, received his education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1775. He settled in a

parish in Dedham, near Boston; and continued the pastor of the Church and Society there till his death, in 1810. Mr. Thacher had superior talents, and much originality of intellectual character. He was deemed eccentric and singular in his deportment. But to his friends, who knew the simplicity and purity of his views, his love of truth, and his fearless independence, he was an object of great regard and esteem. His style was peculiar; but perspicuous and significant. His thoughts were often novel and original, but clothed in good language, though evidently not studied. Mr. Thacher delivered the lecture on the Dudley foundation; which was published; and several other of his occasional discourses were also printed.

THACHER, Rev. SAMUEL COOPER a son of Rev. Dr. Peter Thacher, had his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1804. He then had the reputation of a good scholar. And after he left the university, his pursuits were exclusively literary; and his character, as a critical and *belles-lettres* scholar, was not inferior to any of his contemporaries. As a writer, his talents and his taste were of the first order. In 1811, he was ordained the pastor of the New South Church in Boston, as successor of the learned and eloquent Dr. Kirkland. After a few years, the health of Mr. Thacher declined, and he visited England, in search of health. It was hoped, that a suspension of his stated studies and labors, a sea voyage, and a change of climate, would effect his restoration to wonted strength. But the result was far otherwise. He lingered a few months after his arrival, when he fell a victim to the insidious disease, which had been some time making advances on his constitution. The death of few young men has been so deeply lamented. He was a man of great promise. He

was constantly increasing his stock of useful knowledge. His acquirements as a biblical critic, as a theologian, and his thirst of higher attainments in mental philosophy, which must have been followed by valuable results to the cause of rational religion, made him an object of peculiar interest to the community, to which he belonged: and his premature death was contemplated as no common loss.

THOMAS, General JOHN was a native of Plymouth, and received as good a medical education as the country afforded one hundred years ago. He passed sometime in the war of 1756–1762; and had the commission of Colonel in a division of the provincial troops under Major-General John Winslow of Plymouth colony. After the peace of 1763, he resumed the practice of physic. He had the reputation of an active and judicious officer; equally resolute and prudent. When the dispute with England assumed a serious aspect, in 1770, he was found on the side of the colonies, in their claims of the right to legislate on the subject of taxes and other internal concerns, as had been done before that period; but which the British ministry now denied, by making laws to raise a revenue in the colony, and *for all other purposes*, at their pleasure. Colonel Thomas was a delegate to the convention in the county of Plymouth, September 1774; of the Provincial Congress for Massachusetts, which met at Concord, in October of that year, and of that of February 1775. At the first Congress he was chosen a general officer; and raised a regiment in April and May following, soon after the affair at Lexington and Concord. With others from the county of Plymouth, and from most other parts of the Province, he promptly repaired to Roxbury, and there remained for several months, while General Ward was at Cambridge, which was considered the head quarters of the provincial army.

In May 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant-General; but had that rank only a short time. For when General Washington arrived at Cambridge, July 3, 1775, and took command of all the troops in that vicinity, they were considered as a continental army, and a new organization took place. Soon after Washington took command at Cambridge, he called a council of war, to consider the expediency of augmenting the army. He says, there were not more than nine thousand men fit for duty, though it had been said, there were fourteen thousand. This council consisted of Generals Ward, Lee, Putnam, Thomas, Heath, Green, and Gates. They advised that it was important to have the army increased to twenty thousand. Thomas was soon after appointed a Brigadier-General by the Continental Congress. He had the direction and command on Dorchester Heights, March 1776; which obliged the British to abandon Boston. In April 1776, General Thomas was sent against Canada with several regiments; and proceeded far beyond Montreal; but the men were sick, and many died; which induced him to fall back. He also took the small pox, then prevailing, and fell its victim. He was esteemed as a prudent, and cautious commander; and was careful for the lives and health of his men. When at Roxbury, he ordered that particular attention be given to the comfort and health of the troops.

THOMAS, Hon. JOSHUA was born in Plymouth, and his father was a respectable physician in that town, descended from William Thomas, who came to Plymouth Colony in 1630, and settled in Marshfield, near his friend, Governor Winslow. Mr. Thomas received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1772. He early discovered his attachment to the interests of civil liberty, and the cause of the colonies, then oppressed by the

British administration. He was an aid to General Thomas, in May 1775, and after—when he commanded the troops assembled and encamped at Roxbury. And when General Thomas marched against Canada, in 1776, Major Thomas accompanied him as one of his military family; but on the death of the former, he returned to Plymouth, and engaged in the study of the law. In 1781, he was chosen a representative to the General Court, from his native town; and in 1784, had a seat at the Senate Board. On the death of Hon. Joseph Cushing, of Hanover, he was appointed Judge of Probate for Plymouth County; and retained that office till his death, in January 1821, at the age of seventy. In all the offices and trusts he held, Judge Thomas was attentive and faithful. He was just and honorable in his practice as an attorney, and attentive, courteous and faithful as a Judge of Probate, when he had to advise and to decide for the ignorant and the poor, for the widow and the orphan. Judge Thomas was a member of the Hartford Convention, December 1814; an honorable and patriotic assembly to consult for the common welfare, in a constitutional way; and to urge a spirit of peace on the national councils.

TROWBRIDGE, Hon. EDMUND whose name was changed from Goffe, had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1728. He studied law, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was reputed one of the ablest lawyers of his time. There were then very few well educated attornies in the province. He held the important office of the king's attorney for the province, for several years before 1767, when he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, and remained on the bench till 1774. At that time, Mr. Trowbridge and William Cushing were the only two justices of that court who had been of the legal pro-

fession. Neither Oliver, chief justice, nor Foster Hutchinson, then one of the justices, were educated or practising lawyers. In the trial of Capt. Preston and his men, for firing on the people in State street, Boston, on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, when several were killed or mortally wounded, Trowbridge charged the jurors at length, and the other justices acquiesced in his statement and opinions. Preston and all his men but two were acquitted of the charge, which was for murder—two of the men were convicted of manslaughter. Many of the citizens thought the firing not necessary for self-defence, and therefore disapproved of the verdict. But others considered the attack made on the guard and the soldiers, by snow-balls and pieces of ice, was a justification for firing. The inhabitants intended no injury, certainly not the death of the soldiers; and the latter provoked the attack made on them, by repeated previous assaults, for three days and evenings successively. Judge Trowbridge favored the cause of the parent government, but did not leave the province. He survived to the age of about ninety years.

TRUMBULL, Hon. JONATHAN L L. D., was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, and received his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1727. He studied theology sometime, and preached for a few years; but was not settled in the ministry. His fellow citizens elected him to office in the civil government of that Province, when he was quite a young man: and he was retained in the public service more than fifty years. Mr. Trumbull was first chosen Governor in 1769; and was annually elected to that place until he declined in 1784. He died the year following, at the advanced age of seventy-five. He was respectable for general learning, as well as for political knowledge. On critical occasions, he dis-

played good judgment and decision; and yet was uncommonly popular during his whole administration of the government. Few men were so well qualified to be the chief magistrate of a republic; to be the ruler of an industrious, sober, and moral community. He did not bear the sword of justice in vain; nor did he exercise his authority except for the public welfare and peace. In 1775, Governor Trumbull took a very decided stand with the Whigs of Massachusetts, and of the other colonies, in defence of the liberties of the country; for he was fully satisfied, as he publicly declared, that further petitions and remonstrances would be in vain, and that the civil rights of the people could be preserved only by a resort to arms. Governor Trumbull had much of the principles and spirit of the fathers of New England. His daily conduct gave indications of sincere piety, and of a firm belief in the great doctrines of the christian revelation. He was a friend to learning, and an example of all the moral and social virtues. Governor Hutchinson was in the same class with Gov. Trumbull: and for many years they acted in unison and concert as public men; but in 1765, and afterwards, Mr. Hutchinson became an apologist for the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British ministry; was highly obnoxious to the good people of New England; and was compelled to leave his native country to avoid the reproaches and indignation of an abused and injured people. And yet, as a private character, Mr. Hutchinson was much respected and esteemed.

TRUMBULL, Hon. JONATHAN L L. D., a son of Gov. Trumbull, noticed in the preceding article, received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1759. Mr. Trumbull imbibed the political opinions of his father; and early engaged in the cause of civil liberty, and of the rights of the

colonies. During part of the war, he was a member of the military family of General Washington; as was his younger brother John also, who still survives, at the age of eighty-seven, highly esteemed both for his public and private virtues. Mr. Trumbull was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut, in 1792 and 1793; and in 1795 was chosen a member of the Senate of the United States. In 1797, he was elected Governor of his native State. He held the office by annual elections, until his death in 1809. In all these responsible stations, he conducted with great wisdom and propriety. His public spirit, and his regard for the true interests and welfare of the nation, were undoubted. He always appeared superior to mere party views, and to seek the general prosperity. So far as it could be justly said, there were political parties in the country, as early as 1794, and 1798. Mr. Trumbull was of that party which gave its support to the measures of Washington. The members of Congress from the New England States, at that period, with very few exceptions, were friends of the administration of that rare patriot and prudent statesman. In his public character he resembled his venerated parent; prudent, judicious, faithful; and in private life, like him also, he was an example of all the social virtues. It is a great error to expect fidelity in a public man, if his private character is stained with gross and habitual immoralities.

TUCKER, Rev. JOHN D. D. was a graduate of Harvard College, in 1741; and afterwards settled in the Christian ministry over the first parish in Newbury. He was early distinguished among his clerical brethren, for correct and able compositions; and for his impressive manner as a pulpit orator. His discourses were well studied, and would bear critical examination on the score of argument and method. In the dispute which prevailed among the

clergy, after Mr. Whitfield's visit to New England, about the middle of the last century, Dr. Tucker sometimes engaged; and some of his writings on that occasion were allowed to indicate good talents, though many were not convinced by them. The controversy was, in a great measure, between those who adopted the Calvinistic, and those who embraced the Arminian system. But yet some who professed to be Calvinists, opposed Whitfield and his followers, chiefly for his enthusiasm and censoriousness. They were opposed to his desire and practice to get up an excitement; as they believed it would not permanently promote the cause of piety and righteousness. But most of his opposers were of the Arminian school. Dr. Tucker belonged to the latter class of theologians. But when he entered the lists as a disputant, he did not lose his temper, nor contend with bitterness, as some did at that period, on both sides of the question. Dr. Tucker was accused of heresy by some of his Church, and a council was called to consider the validity of the charge. The disaffected aimed to show, that he departed from certain points of Calvinism, but they did not convict him of denying or opposing any clear doctrine of the Scriptures. He therefore remained in his pastoral office over the Church; but some members left him, and joined another religious society in the vicinity. Most of the ministers of the Merrimac Association, in his time, 1750–1790, embracing Haverhill, Bradford, Salisbury, Newbury, and Newburyport, were in sentiment with Dr. Tucker. The publications of Dr. Tucker, were a sermon at the General Election, in 1770—a discourse at the Dudleyan lecture, four sermons on doctrinal points in theology, and several ordination and funeral discourses. He was highly esteemed by those who were his intimate acquaintance; and in his family was an example of sobriety, mildness, and all the parental virtues.

TUCKERMAN, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. was a native of Boston, and received his education in Harvard College, where he was graduated, in 1798. He studied theology, and was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in that place, soon after the decease of Rev. Dr. Payson. Mr. Tuckerman continued the pastor of that society, about twenty years, and discharged all his duties, as a religious teacher and guide, with fidelity, and in the exercise of a truly affectionate and Christian spirit. But his health was declining, and by advice of friends he visited Europe. Soon after his return, he removed into Boston, and generously devoted himself, as his feeble health would admit, to visit the poor, who attended no place of worship, as a spiritual instructor. He was thus employed for ten or twelve years; and the good effected by his benevolent labors, in a moral and religious view, cannot be easily estimated. By his instructions and admonitions, in this way, the ignorant were instructed in their religious duties, the thoughtless to consider the importance and value of a Christian spirit; the forsaken and degraded, to reflect on the dignity of virtue, and to turn their feet into its *pleasant paths*. A great change was soon produced in the habits of the poorer classes, by these kind efforts of Dr. Tuckerman. Their children were sent to school, or taught to read at home. For he furnished books to families which were not able to purchase them. But the health of Dr. Tuckerman declined; and he again visited Europe, where he died in 1840, at the age of sixty-two.

TUDOR, WILLIAM Jr. Esq. was a son of Hon. William Tudor, a gentleman who filled several important public offices, and was much esteemed for his literary taste and acquirements. The father was graduated in Harvard College, with the class of 1769—studied law with Mr. Adams, and was in the prac-

tice when the war of 1775 began. He was a Lieut. Colonel in that war, for nearly three years, and sometime Judge Advocate. He returned to the practice of the law in 1780; and was a member of the House and of the Senate of Massachusetts, and afterwards Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was also an original member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Tudor, the younger, was educated in Harvard College, and had his first degree in '96. He was distinguished as a scholar while at the university. He also chose the legal profession, and was some years in the practice of law in Boston. But he did not confine himself to the business of an attorney; he cultivated polite literature and *belles lettres* above most of the publicly educated men of his time. Far the greater portion of those devoted to legal pursuits, neglect other studies, and make far less advances as general scholars, than is commendable. Mr. Tudor was well acquainted not only with history, but with all the good treatises on ethics, and on poetry, and with the best English writers of the last century. He thus acquired a good style of writing; and his progress in polite literature was equal to that made by any individual scholar who wrote thirty years ago. He was several years a member of a literary club, when he often met such men as Dr. Kirkland, Rev. W. Emerson, and Rev. Mr. Buckminster, for his companions. The Literary Review, which is now called the North American, is chiefly indebted to his exertions for its origin, and for the ability with which it was early conducted. To give a good beginning to such a work, requires exertion, information, and literary zeal. The principal work of Mr. Tudor was the Life of James Otis, the celebrated patriot, scholar and orator, of that period of uncommon excitement, in 1760-70. The work discovers great diligence and research, and a happy talent in delineating the

characters of some of the principal men of that memorable period, as well as of Mr. Otis. Mr. Tudor was employed as a diplomatic character by President J. Q. Adams, in 1825, to South America. He had an appointment as Charge d'Affaires in South America, and died at Rio de Janeiro, in 1830, at the age of fifty-one. Had he lived, he would probably have risen higher in the ranks of the diplomatic corps.

TUFTS, Hon. COTTON M. D. A. A. S. was a native of Medford, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1749. He entered the medical profession, and was one of the most eminent physicians in the State. He was an original member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, formed in 1781, and some time the president; a proof that he was at the head of the profession. He also engaged in the public political concerns of the Commonwealth, on various occasions. For several years he had a seat in the Senate, and at the Council Board. He first took part in public affairs, in the year 1780, when he was elected a representative. He died in 1816: aged eighty-five.

TURNER, Rev. and Hon. CHARLES was a native of Scituate, in the county of Plymouth, and received an education in Harvard College, with the class of 1752. He studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the church and society in Duxbury, in that county. He continued in the ministry there until 1775, when he requested and received a dismission, but with mutual good feelings; and removed to a farm in Scituate. His mental powers were superior to those with which most men are endowed; and he was esteemed as an able divine, and useful, practical preacher; but he rejected the peculiar tenets of the Calvinistic creed. Several of his occa-

sional sermons were published—one delivered on the day of general election; and one on the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth. Mr. Turner ranked among the most decided and zealous whigs of 1775; and was particularly intimate with that distinguished patriot Samuel Adams. He was a republican and a puritan, and he considered that the courtiers and the prelates in England had conspired to deprive the people of Massachusetts both of their civil and religious liberty. He had a great dread of the power of the tory bishops, as well as of the tory dukes and earls. In 1776, Mr. Turner was chosen a member of the General Court, and several years had a seat in the Senate, as a member from Plymouth county. He removed into the county of Cumberland, in Maine, where he had a tract of land, and a son, and died there, in 1796, at an advanced age.

TYNG, Hon. JOHN was many years, after he reached the meridian of life, an inhabitant of Dunstable, in the county of Middlesex. He received his public education in Harvard College, and took his first degree in 1725. He resided sometime in Boston, and was in business there, as a merchant. He also had a seat in the General Court, as a representative for that town, in 1748, and several years after. Mr. Tyng was of an ancient and respectable family. His ancestor, Edward Tyng, came to Massachusetts at an early period, though not with the first company, and settled at Dunstable; where he died in 1680. He was often in public stations; and so also was his son, and his grandson, the father of Judge Tyng. From the time of Edward, the family possessed the estate at Dunstable, now Tyngsborough, for five generations, and till about 1800. Mr. Tyng was sometime chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Middlesex; even as late as

1785, when he was nearly eighty years of age. While some of the family, of another branch, favored the British cause in 1775, Judge Tyng supported the claims of the colonies to the civil rights which they so bravely asserted, at that memorable period. He was a delegate from Dunstable to the several provincial Congresses, October 1774, February 1775, and May 1775—and appears to have been an active member, as he was on various important committees, and often the chairman. He was in some respects an eccentric character; but the important offices which he held, show that he had the esteem of the public, and had good judgment, intelligence and probity. He died in 1797, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

CHAPTER XVII.

V

VANE, Sir HENRY was in the colony of Massachusetts about two years, from 1635 to 1637. He arrived in the year 1635, and returned to England in 1637. As he was a friend to the puritans, and to republicans, and more still perhaps, as he was a nobleman, he was elected Governor for 1636, in the place of Winthrop, who did not decline, though not anxious for the office. Sir Henry was not destitute of ambition; and he courted the public applause and admiration. In 1637, he was a candidate for Governor; but Winthrop was elected. Vane was mortified, and manifested his chagrin, by a distant and cold demeanor towards Winthrop. He expected the popular favor, to the neglect of the former Governor. But there was too much good sense in the people, to prefer a young stranger, though bearing a noble title, to one who had been tried, and found worthy of their confidence, by his wisdom, prudence, and uprightness. It is not very honorable to the memory of the young nobleman, that he consented to be a rival candidate to Winthrop, for the office of chief magistrate—and there is some reason for the supposition, that he supported the party of enthusiasts and antinomians of that time, with a view to the gratification of his ambitious desire of being at the head of the

government. His friends may justly claim for him the praise of moral resolution and heroism, when he suffered in England under Charles II: but it will be difficult to find any good apology for him, in setting himself up in opposition to Governor Winthrop in Massachusetts.

VARNUM, Hon. JAMES MITCHELL was born in Dracut, and State of Massachusetts; he received his public education in the college of Rhode Island, and was graduated in that seminary, in 1769. He studied law, and began the practice in Rhode Island, and very soon became eminent in his profession. He had talents and learning; and as a writer and speaker, few young men were equal to him. He entered the American army, as an officer, soon after the war commenced; the second year was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and afterwards of Major General, in the continental service. Probably no one of his age had a higher character as a brave and intelligent officer. He was on Rhode Island in 1778, when Major-General Sullivan was sent there with a large army to drive the British troops from that Island—John Hancock, as Major-General of the militia from Massachusetts, Major-General Lafayette, and Major-General Greene, were also in that expedition. On several occasions of alarm and danger, General Varnum distinguished himself for valor and promptness. He resigned his military office in 1780; and in 1781–2, was a member of Congress from Rhode Island. In 1786, he accompanied those who made a settlement on the Ohio river, and gave it the name of Marietta. General Rufus Putnam, of Worcester county, was one of the principal men of that company; and several others, who had been officers in the Revolutionary army, were among them. In 1787, General Varnum was appointed by Congress a judge of the North West Territory, within which

the settlement at Marietta was included. On the 4th of July, 1788, the anniversary of American Independence, he delivered an oration by the request of the citizens of that place, which was published. For pertinency and richness of sentiment, apt illustrations and glowing, harmonious language, perhaps it has not been surpassed by any oration on a similar occasion; and, though the style is highly oratorical, it is not inflated or too much labored for such composition. Judge Varnum died in January, 1789. His death was a great loss, not only to his family, but to that part of the country, where men of intelligence, and public spirit would render unspeakable service to the increasing, but rude and illiterate population. A few months before his death, he addressed a very interesting and affectionate letter to his wife, in Providence, which was published. It discovers the kind husband, the elevated philosopher, the learned scholar, and the devout, believing Christian. His sensibility, at first, seems to have almost overwhelmed him, in the prospect of so early a separation from his most affectionate friend, and of the blighting of all his bright hopes of prosperity in the world; but religious faith gains the ascendancy, and he closes his letter with expressions of entire resignation to the will of his heavenly Father.

VARNUM, Hon. JOSEPH B. was a brother of James M. Varnum, before noticed. He was quite a young man when the dispute with England commenced, which led to American Independence. But he early took part with his fellow citizens in defence of civil liberty. He was an officer of the militia, in Middlesex county, when quite young—and was occasionally in the military service during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Varnum was several years a member of the House, and of the Senate, in Massachusetts; and some years speaker of the House of

Representatives. He was also a representative in Congress from Middlesex district, for twelve years from 1792; and speaker of that branch of the federal legislature. And a few years later, he had a seat in the Senate of the United States, for six years, by the election of the General Court of Massachusetts. Again, in 1817 and '18, he was chosen a member of the Senate in Massachusetts; and for several years, was also Major-General of the militia for the county of Middlesex. General Varnum was a sincere republican, and zealous in his efforts to perpetuate the blessings of the free institutions of the Commonwealth to future generations. Few men in the State were longer in public life than he was. He died in 1821, aged seventy-one.

VASSALL, WILLIAM Esq., came to Massachusetts Bay, with the large company, in 1630; and remained a short time in Charlestown, when he returned to England. He was one of the board of assistants while he remained in the colony. It appears he devoted more time to trade and wealth, than to religion. He did not agree with the puritans, and could therefore expect little influence or consideration among them. He came again to New England in 1634 or 1635; and resided some time at Scituate in Plymouth Colony, where several of his children were married—one daughter to Adams, and one to White. He made voyages to the West Indies, about this time, and was fortunate in his adventures. The latter part of his life, he did not live in Massachusetts nor Plymouth; but partly in the West Indies, and partly in England. Some of his descendants were inhabitants of Boston and Cambridge, near the close of the last century. While at Scituate, Mr. Vassall had disputes with the Congregational minister; and was desirous of observing the forms of worship, and the rites of religion, according to the estab-

lished usage of the Episcopal churches in England. He was an intelligent and enterprising character, and a useful member of civil society: but, on account of his religious opinions, was not popular either in Plymouth or Massachusetts.

VAUGHAN, BENJAMIN L L. D., was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1796. He settled at Hallowell, on the Kennebec, Maine; and there resided till his death, in 1836. His parents had lived many years in America; and his mother was a native of Massachusetts. And the children inherited a large tract of land near Kennebec river. Mr. Vaughan intended his residence here from the first to be permanent; and at once cultivated his grounds, and attended to the duties of a citizen, but without engaging in party disputes, as many do when they arrive in the United States. He wisely kept aloof from all political parties. He encouraged a taste for agriculture, and prepared a large nursery of fruit trees, which he distributed gratis in different parts of that new country, where they were much wanted. For twenty years past, the fruit in and near Hallowell, and in the neighboring towns, has been abundant—owing in a great measure to the generous efforts of Mr. Vaughan. He and his family distributed a great number of books for children in that part of the country; and urged the forming of schools in all the new plantations. The benefits have been extensive, and hardly can be duly appreciated. Mr. Vaughan was a man of various and extensive learning. He was a good classical scholar, and familiar with the best English and French writers. No man better understood the modern history of Europe; or was a better judge of the value and correctness of new publications. He had also studied astronomy, mathematics, and chemistry; but particularly the different theories extant on ethics,

metaphysics, and moral philosophy. He corresponded with some of the most eminent scholars and writers in England, for many years after he came to America: with Sir James McIntosh, Dr. Priestly, Sir Samuel Romilly, Joshua Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Belsham, &c. Mr. Vaughan was sometime a pupil of Dr. Priestly. He was a member of A. A. S. of A. P. S. and of R. S., Edinburgh, and of Parliament. He died at the age of eighty-four.

VINES, RICHARD was a resident in Maine, near the mouth of Saco river, at an early period. He went there as agent for Sir Ferdinand Gorges, in 1616, four years before the settlement of Plymouth. Gorges was one of the principal members of the Plymouth Company, so called, in England, from its first formation. It was formed for the purpose of colonizing North Virginia, or New England. Such a company was known in 1606; but was not incorporated till November, 1620. The company held its meetings at Plymouth, England; and was therefore usually called the Plymouth Company, or the company at Plymouth, for settling New-England or North Virginia. Gorges made various efforts for a settlement for the purposes of trade and fishery. After the attempt for a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec river, in 1607, which proved unsuccessful, Gorges proposed to establish a company at the mouth of the Saco river; and placed Vines there as his principal agent, or overseer. The whole number was not large; and it was not in fact a permanent settlement. For though Gorges did not formally abandon the place, nor resolve to give it up entirely, Vines and those with him, after one winter, left it for some years, and Gorges occupied it only a part of each year, as a stopping place for his fishing vessels. But in 1622, or '23, Vines was again sent there by Gorges, who had a grant of

land of some extent there; and from that period Gorges maintained a few men, with Vines as his agent. Vines continued there from this time, several years; and was sometimes called the governor of the plantation. Mr. Vines had the reputation of an active and enterprising man; and in his conduct generally gave satisfaction to the lord proprietor. At a later period, one of the heirs of the first Gorges visited Maine, and projected a plan for an extensive settlement, and a regular government, from Piscataqua to Casco bay; but little was effected, though he expended a large property in his efforts to establish a city and a palatinate. The history of Gorges' proceedings, in his plan of erecting a separate government, compared with the puritans at Plymouth and Massachusetts, show the importance of adventurers attending personally to their interests, if it does not also prove the necessity of having a new colony inhabited by worthy and religious characters.

CHAPTER XVIII.

W

WADSWORTH, JOHN was a native of Duxbury, in the County of Plymouth; and his mother, a great grand-daughter of John Alden, who came in the May-flower, in 1620. Mr. Wadsworth received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1762; and was then considered a good scholar. He was engaged a few years in teaching youth; but at the same time was desirous of learning himself. He had a taste for logical and metaphysical discussion, and gave much of his leisure to the study of treatises on those subjects. He had a discriminating mind; and was, indeed, thought by some of his friends, to be unprofitably critical in the distinctions he urged or proposed. He was chosen a tutor in the university, in 1770, and there had the reputation of an able logician. His fondness for metaphysical subjects still remained; and his superior powers in this department were universally acknowledged. He remained in this station till 1777, and a part of that time, being the oldest tutor, was ex-officio a member of the corporation. He was the last but two of the tutors, who had a seat at that board. These were Stephen Hall and Caleb Gannett. Mr. Wadsworth died in 1777, while in office in the university. He fell a victim to the small pox, which then prevailed in Cambridge; and it is a remarkable fact, that he had long anticipated death by that disorder, and was therefore greatly alarmed, when his physician told

him he had taken it. He had declined innoculation through fear of the result. Mr. Wadsworth was greatly lamented by the students. The older ones could appreciate his talents and learning; and the younger regarded him with affection, for his mild and courteous deportment. His epitaph represents him as a good scholar, and admired of all for his acuteness, and his easy manner of communicating knowledge to his pupils.

WADSWORTH, General PELEG was born in Duxbury, in the County of Plymouth, and a cousin of the aforenamed. He was graduated in Harvard College, in 1769; and afterwards had the charge of the public town school in Plymouth and Kingston. When the dispute with Great Britain assumed a serious and alarming character, he engaged decidedly on the part of the oppressed provinces. He had a seat in the County Convention, at Plymouth, as one of the delegates from Duxbury, in September 1774. And in 1775, entered the military department of the province, formed for the common defence and welfare. Mr. Wadsworth was not in the regular *Continental* army; but in 1775, he received a commission as captain of a company of ninety men in the States' service, and was appointed an engineer, by General Thomas, the same year, in forming the army lines in Roxbury and Dorchester. In 1776, he served an Aid to Gen. Ward in and near Boston. He afterwards received the appointment of Adjutant General, for Massachusetts. He had the command of the men (1775) who were called out in Maine, near Penobscot bay. The British had possession of Castine, in that bay, and the people in the vicinity, for fifty miles, were much exposed. The place of Wadsworth's residence, at one time, was Belfast; it was made known to the enemy at Castine, and they sent men who seized him in the

night, and carried him to Castine. But this was after the expedition against the British at Castine, by Massachusetts, in 1779, in which General Wadsworth was appointed second in command. General Lovell of Weymouth, was commander-in-chief. The attack proved unsuccessful; and the American troops retreated in much confusion, and with considerable loss. General Wadsworth had the praise of good conduct for saving many of the men in the retreat. He was a representative in Congress from Cumberland county, in 1790, and had the election for six successive terms. He survived to the age of eighty-one years, and died in the county of Oxford, in 1830, where he owned a large tract of land.

WALLEY, Hon. JOHN was a native of Barnstable, and son of Rev. Mr. Walley, of that town. He entered public life at an early age; and was one of the board of assistants in Plymouth Colony in 1675. He was appointed one of the council of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1686; but neither he nor his colleagues, Hinckley, Bradford, or Lothrop, approved or aided Andros in his arbitrary measures. When Plymouth was included in the Massachusetts Province, in 1691, he was also one of the four counsellors from the old colony. About this time he removed to Bristol, and resided there several years, when he removed to Boston, where he died in 1712, at the age of seventy. Mr. Walley was often in the military service of the Province. In 1690, he was second in command, with the title of General, under Sir William Phips, in the expedition against Quebec. The preparations made for the purpose were not sufficiently formidable: and it was late in the fall of the year when Phips arrived in the vicinity of Quebec. An attack was made on the French there, but it proved unsuccessful. The expense attending it was great to the province, by the authority of which the expedition

was undertaken; and paper money, for the first time, was issued by the General Court, to pay the troops and other demands. General Walley was an honorable man; of great sobriety and prudence, and a very religious character. Some of his descendants now live in Boston.

WALTER, Rev. NEHEMIAH was educated in Harvard College, and received his degree with the class of 1684. He settled in the ministry in 1688, as colleague to the venerable and apostolic Eliot, in Roxbury. He lived to a good old age; being the pastor of the church in that town more than sixty years. He died in 1750, aged eighty-seven. He was happy with his people, and happy with his aged colleague. "He paid every tribute of respect to the aged seer; and in return, received from him every tender affection." Mr. Walter had a high reputation as a scholar, among the learned men of his time; and he was esteemed as an "excellent divine, and an admirable preacher, as well as for simplicity of manners and holiness of life; as humble, prudent and courteous." Young men, students in theology, were fond of his conversation, and sought his company—for he was communicative and instructive. Mr. Foxcroft, several years pastor of the first church in Boston, before and with Dr. Chauncy, acknowledged himself under great obligations to the venerable minister of Roxbury, for giving him good advice and correct views on some theological points; and convincing him of the agreement of the congregational forms and government with primitive times. His publications are—Convention Sermon, in 1723—the New Covenant, from Isaiah, 55 : 3—a series of discourses: "Christ given by God, as a witness, a leader and commander (or ruler) of the people," published after his decease.

WALTER, Rev. THOMAS a son of Rev. Nehemiah, before named, received his public education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in the year 1713, and was sometime a colleague in the ministry with his father, at Roxbury—but died before he passed the meridian of life, according to the common age of man. But if his years were comparatively few, he so diligently improved his time and talents, as to be among the first scholars of his generation. Dr. Chauncy gives him a rank with the most talented and learned men of the period in which he lived. He names Mr. Walter, with Rev. Peter Bulkley, of Connecticut, and Hon. Jeremiah Dummer, of Massachusetts, and says, "they were accounted the best scholars and the ablest men in New England." His acquirements were very uncommon; he had quick perceptions, and a retentive memory; and became possessed of extraordinary literary treasures. He had all the learning of Cotton Mather, which was important—without his literary *nugæ*. He knew how to distinguish the wheat from the chaff. Had he lived to the common age of man, his friends supposed he would have been the most learned man in New England, from its first settlement. Several of Mr. Walter's discourses were published One was delivered when he was about twenty-four, at a special lecture, before a society in Boston for promoting regular and good singing at all times of religious worship. Another, entitled "the scriptures the only rule of faith and practice," in 1723, when he was not thirty. The first discourse is ingenious and appropriate. The other, reflects great honor on his character as a learned and liberal theologian. It is elaborate in research, and able in argument—shewing the sufficiency of the scriptures, that they are the only standard and guide in religion; and that all human systems and theories are utterly in-

sufficient and vain. No discourse, delivered at that time, 1723, nor afterwards, except by Chauncy or Mayhew, has been preserved, of so much power or learning, or abounding with arguments so pertinent and satisfactory. He rejects all creeds and forms not clearly founded in and agreeable to the sacred scriptures. "The commands of men," he says, "are to be rejected, simply, and if no other objection to them, because they are of human imposition;" a sentiment as catholic as that contained in the declaration of the celebrated John Robinson, the pastor of the Leyden church, and of the Plymouth pilgrims.

WARD, Hon. ARTEMAS was a native of Shrewsbury, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, and his family was among the most respectable in the county. He received his public education in Harvard College, and graduated with the class of 1748. He held a commission in the provincial army, in 1756–1762, when there was a war between England and France, in which a large body of troops from Massachusetts were engaged. He had a seat in the House of Representatives for several years, before the war of 1775: and was chosen a member of the Council, but with some other whigs, received the negative of the Governor. His name appears on the records of the province, as a member of several important committees of the House of Representatives, in 1772, 1773, and 1774. When the militia of Massachusetts assembled in great numbers at Cambridge, in April 1775, immediately after the affair at Lexington and Concord, to defend the province from depredations of the British army in Boston, Mr. Ward was appointed to command them. He had been chosen in November 1774, with Preble and Pomeroy, for that purpose, if a military force should be raised in defence of the rights of the people. In July of

that year, General Washington, by appointment of the Continental Congress, took command of the troops assembled at Cambridge and vicinity; there being many there collected from the other colonies, who were resolved to make a common cause of the contest commenced against Massachusetts. He received a commission from the Continental Congress at that time, as a Major-General; and continued in the public service of the country most of the war. In 1776, however, he was one of the Supreme Executive Council; an important station, as there was no Governor in the province. General Ward had the reputation of a brave and judicious officer. He had all the prudence and caution of General Washington. Some have supposed he should have sent troops from the camp in Cambridge to support the men on Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June 1775. But he had reason to apprehend an attack on his quarters there from the British army in Boston. Had such an attack been made, and proved successful, by having sent away part of the troops there to Charlestown, the consequences would have been most disastrous—and probably, the country subdued and brought under the British yoke. General Ward continued in the army the greater portion of the war; but was occasionally a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Massachusetts, when not in the military service. At a later period, 1785, General Ward was a member of Congress from Massachusetts; and also represented his native town in the General Court, where he was Speaker of the House. He lived to an advanced age; and died full of honors for his various public services. His son, of the same name, has acted an honorable part in society; and has been an eminent lawyer, member of both branches of the Legislature, and of the Supreme Executive Council, in Massachusetts, member of Congress, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Com-

monwealth. A christian by profession, and in his life and conversation.

WARREN, Hon. JAMES was a citizen of Plymouth, that parent town of New England; and a descendant from Richard Warren, one of the principal characters among "the first comers." His father was sheriff of the county; and James Warren also sometime held the same office. He had a public education in Harvard College, and received his degree with the class of 1745. He had good talents, and as great a share of influence among his fellow citizens as almost any one in the county. When the dispute arose with Great Britain as to the civil rights of the colonies, and their exemption from taxation by the parliament in England, where the people in America were not represented, Mr. Warren took a decided stand on the part of the colonies. At the convention in Plymouth county, in September, 1774, he was chosen president; and was also a member of the provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, of October 1774, February 1775, and May 1775. He proved to be a very active and useful member of those patriotic assemblies; and on the death of General Joseph Warren, June 17, 1775, he was elected president. He was also speaker of the House of Representatives, in July 1775; and at several other times afterwards. In 1780, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, but declined the office; and was little in public life after that period. He had many qualities for public stations, and discharged the duties of those he held with ability and promptness. His lady was a sister of the celebrated patriot James Otis, Jr., a woman of uncommon intellectual power, and a good writer. She published a history of the American war, in three volumes.

WARREN, Hon. JOSEPH was a citizen of Rox-

bury, and his father a respectable farmer in that town. He was educated in Harvard College, and graduated there in the year 1759. He chose the profession of a physician; and devoted the early part of his life to the practice of the healing art. He had the reputation of a skilful physician, as well as of a general scholar; and a man of ardent and generous feelings. When the dispute with Great Britain created a more than common interest, and it was apparent that the rights and liberties of the people could not be preserved without firm and resolute opposition to the measures adopted or proposed, with respect to the colonies, Dr. Warren engaged in the controversy with all his native ardor; animated by the consideration of the momentous issue then pending. He foresaw the approaching crisis with anxiety, but without despondence. He soon resolved to stake property and life in his country's cause; and he was one of the most active and decided patriots of that memorable period. He delivered the oration before the citizens of Boston, in 1775, on the anniversary of the Massacre of the 5th of March, 1770, when no one else had the courage to do it; though he had pronounced one three years before, on that occasion. *Had the courage to do it*—for there were several thousand British troops in Boston, to overawe the people, and to enforce obnoxious and oppressive laws, which had been passed by parliament, infringing on their most essential civil rights, and violating the express provisions of their charter. But Warren pronounced the oration, before a crowded audience, composed in part of British officers. And he asserted the danger and the tyranny of keeping a standing army in the city and province in the time of peace, so explicitly and so indignantly, that some of the officers were ready to immolate him on the spot; but the more prudent men prevented it. When the British troops were preparing to leave Boston, April

18th, for an expedition into the country to seize the military stores collected at Concord, and to secure the persons of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, then at Lexington, to send them to England to be tried for treason, he despatched Colonel Revere to give the alarm—and he was exposed in the highway, on the 19th of that month, to the vengeance of the British soldiers, on their return to the metropolis. On the memorable 17th of June, of that year, he insisted upon visiting Charlestown heights, although his public duty did not require him to be personally present, and his friends remonstrated against his thus exposing himself on that day. He had indeed been chosen a Major-General a few days before, but had not received a commission; he had no command given him to take part in that enterprise; but was with the Committee of Safety, at Cambridge, there assembled for advice and consultation. The fatal result of that movement, most honorable as it was to his patriotic feelings, is known to every American, young as well as old; and will not be forgotten while the love of liberty is cherished, or patriotism is duly appreciated, by the citizens of the United States. Dr. Warren was one of the delegates to the Suffolk County Convention, first at Dedham, and then, by adjournment, at Milton, in September 1774—and chairman of the committee, by which the firm and able resolves were prepared and forwarded to the continental Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia. He was president of the third provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met at Watertown, in May 1775—and also chairman of the executive committee of safety, after Mr. Hancock joined the continental Congress, in May 1775.

WARREN, JOHN M. D., A. A. S., a native of Roxbury, and brother of Gen. Joseph Warren who was slain on Bunker's Hill, 17th June 1775, received

his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1771. He attended the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, who was also an eminent physician; and about ten years older than John. If he had not all the zeal and enthusiasm which his brother displayed, he was a true friend to the cause of civil liberty, and was decided, firm, and active. He was appointed Hospital Surgeon in 1775; and continued in that station several years; when he engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston. The other surgeons belonging to Massachusetts, were Hayward, Townsend, Eustis, Adams, Hart, &c. Dr. Warren was an original member of the Medical Society, and some time President: and when a medical and anatomical department was established at Cambridge, connected with the University, he was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He was a popular lecturer; and as a practising physician very few have been more acceptable than he was. As a surgeon, he excelled all others in the State. He was a worthy and useful member of several societies for literary and benevolent purposes. He was a rational, liberal, and exemplary christian, and many years a member of the church in Brattle square, Boston. He died in 1815, at the age of sixty-two.

WEARE, Hon. MESHECH was a native of Hampton, in the State of New Hampshire, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1735. He was a Justice of the Superior Court, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, before the Revolution, and one of the principal public characters in that province when the war began. He took part with the whigs of that period; and, when petitions and remonstrances, for several years, proved ineffectual, he was willing to resort to arms, as that extreme measure, or slavery, was the only alternative. He was chief magistrate of that State

from 1776 to 1784, when he retired from all public service, on account of the infirmities of age, and died in the year 1785, aged seventy-three. Mr. Weare was also sometime Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in New Hampshire. He possessed respectable talents, and was classed among the literati of New England. He was early a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

WENDELL, Hon. OLIVER received his education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1753. He was many years a merchant in Boston, highly respected for his correct and honorable conduct. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens in an equal degree with the most eminent characters in that town. In the great question of a struggle for liberty, or submission to arbitrary power, in 1770–'75, Mr. Wendell was of the number who resolved to make every effort to preserve their civil rights. He attended the second and third Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, held in February 1775, and in May following. For several years after this period, he had a seat in the House of Representatives and in the Senate; and was sometime Judge of Probate, for the county of Suffolk. He belonged to several societies for religious and charitable objects, and was President of the oldest Missionary Society in the State. He always promoted the interests and prosperity of Harvard College, and was one of the corporation twenty-four years. He arrived at a good old age, honored and esteemed by all who knew his worth.

WENTWORTH, Hon. JOHN who was several years Governor of the province of New Hampshire, was educated in Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1755. He had a high character as a literary man. The degree of L L. D was conferred on him by Dartmouth College, and by the universities

of Oxford and Aberdeen. Mr. Wentworth was Governor of New Hampshire from 1767 to 1775; and afterward of the province of Nova Scotia. In the great political dispute with England, which began in 1765, he supported the claims and the cause of the parent administration; and in 1775, he left New Hampshire and went to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. He was of the moderate party in politics, and acted in opposition to the whigs, only in so far as his official station required. He was desirous of the continued union of the colonies with the parent government. Governor Wentworth was a nephew of Benning Wentworth, who was the chief magistrate of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1767.

WENTWORTH, Hon. JOHN was a native of Somersworth, in New Hampshire, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1768. He was a son of Hon. John Wentworth, of the same place; who was frequently in public office, and some time a Judge of Probate and a Justice of the Superior Court, for the province of New Hampshire, and who died in 1781. John Wentworth, Jr. was a firm and active patriot in the memorable period of 1774, 1775, &c. In 1774, he was one of the committee of safety for that province; and soon after a member of the House of Assembly. In 1778, he was appointed one of the three delegates by that State, to attend the continental Congress; but he was a member of that body only two or three years. He was, however, in public office in New Hampshire some time after that period. But he died when only forty-one years of age, in 1787. He was a lawyer by profession; and resided at Dover. John Sullivan and John Wentworth, Jr. were the only attornies in that vicinity, in 1773.

WEST, Hon. BENJAMIN son of Rev. Thomas West of Rochester, Massachusetts, had his education

in Harvard College, and took his degree in 1768. He engaged in the profession of law, and settled at Charlestown, in the State of New Hampshire. He had extensive practice, and was reputed an able lawyer. He was a representative from New Hampshire in Congress, after the adoption of the federal constitution of 1788. He received the suffrages of his fellow citizens for that station, for several terms. He approved of the measures of President Washington; and often gave efficient aid to secure the adoption of those measures. He has always been ranked with the most able legal characters in the State of New Hampshire; with Smith, Mason, and Sullivan.

WEST, BENJAMIN L L. D., a native of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was distinguished as a mathematician, and received an honorary degree in Harvard, Brown, and Dartmouth Colleges. He gave his attention particularly to the study of astronomy; and few in the country, fifty years ago, had so much knowledge on the subject as Mr. West. He was professor of astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy, in Brown University, during twelve years: and next to professor Winthrop of Harvard University, and Dr. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, Mr. West was generally estimated as one of the most eminent natural philosophers in the United States: and in early life, he had fewer advantages than they, from the instructions of learned men. He was chosen professor in Brown College, in 1786, and held that place till near the close of life. He died in 1813, at the age of eighty-three.

WEST, Rev. SAMUEL D. D., was a native of Yarmouth, in the county of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1754. He made greater progress in his studies, when an undergraduate, than

most young men do in the university. His mind was matured when he entered college, for he was then twenty-one years of age: and he early discovered a great thirst for learning. He also had a good measure of independence in his inquiries. He was an original thinker; and chose to understand any subject to which his inquiries were directed, so as to be able to explain and defend the views he entertained. He chose the profession of a christian minister; but was not content to pursue the old tract precisely without personal inquiry and conviction: and yet he was not an innovator; he did not depart from the opinions of antiquity without good reason. He read the bible diligently, and compared different portions of it, for the right understanding of a difficult passage. He also made use, as helps, of the writings of the christian fathers, and of other learned theologians, who wrote after the reformation by Luther. His library was not very large, but well chosen. Besides Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby, he had Le Clerc, Beasobre and L'Enfant, Poole's Synopsis, Walton's Polyglott, (borrowed probably,) the works of Calvin, Limborch, Grotius, Dupin, and of many English divines of a later date: also of the Catholic, Bellarmine, of Hobbes, &c. With all these he was well acquainted, and knew both their peculiar excellencies and errors. And thus he was well furnished with things new and old in the theological department. He embraced the theory of human freedom, in opposition to that of necessity, whether of the philosophical school of Hobbs and Hume, or of Calvin or Edwards. He published essays in favor of the doctrine of a self-determining power in man, in which he agreed with the learned Dr. Samuel Clark, and others of his school—contending that a man had intrinsic power to choose, or to exercise his will—that volition was not an *effect;* but was strictly the mind acting—that motive was

indeed an occasion for acting—but still the mind was free to act or choose—and often did choose against reason or conviction of the right and the most proper. He also contended, that the pre-science of God did not cause or so control the mental acts, as that the latter were the necessary effects of the former: Foreknowledge in the Deity having no more *causality*, or influence on men's actions, than our present knowledge has. For to speak of the *foreknowledge* of God is only in accommodation to human weakness or imperfection. It is none other than present knowledge—as he knows all things from eternity—and therefore, while it implies certainty, it is not the *cause* of what is known. And if God only knows things because he has foreordained them, then he is the author of his own infinite knowledge, or has created one of his eternal essential attributes. Dr. West wrote on the subject of human freedom, in strictures on Dr. Edwards, Dr. Stephen West, and of Dr. Hopkins—and some of his essays were published. Dr. West was a man of various and extensive learning, and an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He possessed very kind and benevolent feelings, and deeply sympathised with the bereaved and afflicted. He took a decided part, so far as was proper in a clergyman, and as did most of his clerical brethren in New England, in favor of civil liberty, in the memorable period of 1775. For it was believed there was a close connection between the civil and religious liberties of the country. The high church party in England, which was always seeking to control the religious concerns in the colonies, supported the claims of the crown and its agents, to arbitrary and supreme power in a political view. The publications of Dr. West, were essays on human freedom, election sermons, discourse on the anniversary of the landing of the puritan fathers at Plymouth, at the Dudleyan Lecture, and on several ordination occasions. He

died in 1807, at the age of seventy-seven; and for some time before his decease was in very infirm health, so as not to speak in public. Dr. West was settled in the christian ministry in the town of Dartmouth, now Fair Haven, and New Bedford; and remained in that station till near the close of life, when his infirmities prevented his labors among them.

WEST, Rev. Dr. STEPHEN was many years the pastor of the Congregational church and society in Stockbridge, State of Massachusetts. He received his education in Yale College; and was always esteemed as a good scholar and able theologian. He embraced the Calvinistic system of divinity; and advocated its peculiar tenets with ability and zeal. He was an able disputant and an acute logician. But those who did not fully think with him on these points, considered his writings more plausible than solid; while others were satisfied with them, as powerful and convincing. He did not however adopt the Calvinistic doctrine of the imputation of the evil of a single act of disobedience of Adam to all his posterity, so as to render them obnoxious to eternal misery for that act—but supposed that the disobedient act of Adam caused a total moral corruption of his posterity, so that every one coming into being, and acting ever so little for itself, even in infancy, deserved eternal punishment for its own sins—that the effect of Adam's sin was not strictly everlasting misery to each and every one of his descendents; but was the cause of a total moral corruption, so that their every act was necessarily sinful, and exposed them, however young, to such a fatality. Dr. West lived to an advanced age, and was esteemed for his piety and moral goodness, as well for his learning and his intellectual powers.

WHEELOCK, Hon. JOHN L L. D. was a native of Lebanon, in the State of Connecticut; and

a son of Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, long a teacher of the Indians, and the founder of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. Mr. Wheelock was sometime at Yale College, but received his degree from Dartmouth College, in the year 1771, with the first class which was there graduated. He was a scholar and a patriot. At the age of twenty, he was one of the delegates to the Provincial Congress, of New Hampshire, at Exeter, in 1774; and in 1777, had a commission as Major under General Stark, who led a body of men against the British, under General Burgoyne, then advancing on the United States from Canada. On the death of his father, in 1779, Mr. Wheelock was elected president of Dartmouth College; and in 1782, visited Europe, partly for the purpose of obtaining donations for the college, and for personal improvement in modern literature. Dr. Wheelock died in 1817, at the age of sixty-six. He had the reputation of a good scholar; and he discovered his sense of the value of human learning, by his great efforts to increase the means of knowledge and science in the college, over which he presided: and which was situated in a newly settled part of the country, where a literary seminary was greatly needed.

WHITCOMB, Colonel ASA was a citizen of Lancaster, in the county of Worcester; of a large estate, and excellent character. He was many years a deacon of the Church. He early engaged in the memorable contest for civil rights and liberty, against the usurpations of the British administration, of 1765. Mr. Whitcomb was the representative from Lancaster, in 1760–1767; and in the disputes with Gov. Hutchinson, always voted and acted with Adams, Otis, and other whigs of the General Court, at that time, He was a member of the County Convention in Worcester, August 1774, to

consult on measures for defence and safety in that alarming period; and of the Provincial Congresses, of October 1774, and of February 1775. In May 1775, he raised a regiment and received a commission as Colonel. With Colonel B. Lincoln, he was soon after chosen Muster-master of the Massachusetts troops, and in 1776, he commanded a regiment, ordered to Crown Point, and Ticonderoga. In all these stations, he conducted with equal prudence and efficiency. He was wholly devoted to the cause of liberty; and to keep up the credit of paper money, issued to support the expenses of the war, he risked everything, and lost almost all his property. He lived to a good old age, but died in poverty; though his latter days were made comfortable by the kindness of his relatives. Such, alas, is often the lot of the disinterested and the patriotic! John Whitcomb of Lancaster, was a Colonel and a General, in 1775, chosen by the Provincial Congress. He was appointed a Major-General, June thirteenth, and Joseph Warren, on the fourteenth. He had been elected Brigadier General, in February preceding. He had the entire confidence of the friends of liberty.

WHITNEY, Rev. PETER a son of Rev. A. Whitney, of Petersham, had his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1762; and was ordained over the Congregational church and society, in Northborough, county of Worcester, in 1767. He was the minister in that place forty-nine years, and died in 1816, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Whitney was of pleasant and courteous manners, methodical in his plans and labors, prudent in temporal affairs, of studious habits, of catholic sentiments, and faithful as a Christian minister. He was always ready to assist in plans of public improvement, and frequently the first to propose such

as appeared favorable to the support and progress of education. He wrote a good description of the County of Worcester, which was published; and several of his sermons delivered on public occasions, were also issued from the press. A son, and a grandson, have been ordained ministers of the gospel.

WIGGLESWORTH, Rev. EDWARD D. D. received his education in Harvard College, and had his first degree in 1710. He was chosen professor of sacred theology in the institution, in the year 1721; and was the first professor on the Hollis foundation. Before that time, the tutors and the president, gave the students instructions in religion. Mr. Wigglesworth was well fitted for his station, and was one of the most learned theologians of that period. He had impartially studied ecclesiastical history, and well understood the controversies existing among different sects of Christians. When Mr. Whitfield first visited Massachusetts, in 1743, he was censorious and exclusive; Mr. Wigglesworth opposed him, detected his erroneous statements, and reprimanded him for his assuming manners, and denunciatory spirit. On the second visit of Mr. Whitfield, he was more candid and moderate; and Dr. Wigglesworth, president Holyoke, and other officers of the college received him with respect and kindness. He occupied the professor's chair forty-five years; and rendered great service to the college, by his learning, exemplary conduct, and good judgment. His influence in the government was often known to be highly salutary. His publications were numerous and well received, both by the religious and literary community. Edward Wigglesworth, D. D., son of the former, succeeded his father, as professor of divinity in Harvard College, in 1765, and continued twenty-six years. He had

been sometime a tutor in the college. He was a learned theologian, and of a very catholic spirit. His public lectures were not without interest, as to the matter; but he had a poor elocution, and was an invalid a great portion of the time he was professor. In his private lectures, he was very instructive, and it was only the indolent and careless who could attend them without profit. His discourses at the Dudleyan lecture on tradition, was an able performance; and that on the death of Dr. Winthrop, in 1779, professor in the University, was highly appropriate and learned. It was on the doctrine of immortality, as fully revealed and confirmed by the Christian revelation. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Tappan, in 1792.

WILLARD, Rev. JOSEPH D. D. L L. D. was a son of Rev. Mr. Willard of Scarborough, Maine, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1765. He had the reputation of a hard student and good scholar, when he finished his regular course there. The year after he received his first degree, he was appointed a tutor in the college; and continued in that station nearly four years. He then took the pastoral care of the first Church and Society in Beverly. In 1781, he was elected president of Harvard College. He died in 1804, while he was in that office, at the age of sixty-two. Dr. Willard was esteemed both for his piety and learning. He gave evidence of the controling power of religion in all the relations of life. He was attentive, and faithful to all his duties; and was anxious for the improvement of such as depended on him for instruction and advice. His manners were naturally somewhat austere, but he was also courteous; and all who best knew him, readily awarded him the praise of a benevolent heart, and a disposition to please. As head of the

college, he conducted with fidelity and impartiality, and omitted no labor for the welfare and prosperity of the institution. When he had any leisure hours from necessary duties of his place, he gave them to the studies of important branches of science. He was a correct Greek scholar, and in mathematics few were his superior. He will long be remembered, by those who knew him as principal of the university, with great esteem and respect.

WILLIAMS, Rev. ELISHA a son of Rev. W. Williams, of Hatfield, was educated in Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1711. He belonged to a family numerous and respectable in New England, more than a century ago. He studied theology, and was ordained over a Church and Society in the town of Wethersfield, in the colony of Connecticut. In 1726, he was chosen the rector or principal of Yale College. Mr. Williams continued at the head of the college till 1739. He had the reputation of an able divine, and of a good classical scholar. In his time, Yale College was much inferior, both as to its funds and instructors, to its present state. For literary advantages, it is now second to no college in the United States. Mr. Williams was the third rector in that seminary. He resigned the office on account of his feeble health ; and afterwards held the office of Justice of Peace. He was a chaplain in the expedition to Cape Breton, in 1745. A few years later Mr. Williams visited England; where he became acquainted with Dr. Doddridge, and other learned divines. They spoke highly of Mr. Williams as "a learned, pious, and candid man." He returned to Connecticut, and died at Wethersfield in 1750, aged sixty years.

WILSON, Rev. JOHN accompanied Governor

Winthrop and others, who arrived at Charlestown, June 1630. He was soon after chosen pastor of the Church there formed, and became the first minister of the first Church, in Boston, when the majority of those who landed at Charlestown removed to Boston, which was in October of the same year. When he came to this country, he was about forty. He died in 1667, at the age of seventy-seven. He had been a preacher in the Church of England, and was favored with a university education. In the latter part of the reign of king James, and the early times of Charles I, he suffered much from persecution, as did many other learned and pious ministers. They were harrassed and censured, and forbidden to preach or to administer the Christian ordinances, by the bishops, unless they would conform to all the rites of the Church, and be subservient to the arbitrary orders of the hierarchy. In that period of spiritual domination, Mr. Wilson was subject to ill treatment of various kinds, because of his honesty in adhering to the directions of the word of God. He was a sincere protestant, and a decided puritan, and therefore opposed to many of the rites and forms of Episcopacy; but he was of a very mild and humble spirit. He had great faith in the efficacy of sincere and fervent piety, and his friends related many instances, in which they supposed his prayers were specially answered. Some of these are remarkable, without imitating the credulity of Cotton Mather. No doubt his pious prayers were of great benefit to his own spiritual character, but many, perhaps, will doubt their further efficacy. Mr. Wilson was truly a son of consolation, and united in a remarkable manner, mildness with decision of character. He was mild towards the erroneous, if ignorant, and ready to be instructed; but somewhat severe in rebuking the conceited, the spiritually proud, and those who boasted of their

faith, while their lives were immoral and licentious. By the latter he was called a *legal* preacher; but he faithfully taught the doctrines of the New Testament, "which are according to godliness." There was always a sincere friendship between him and Governor Winthrop, and they both opposed the fanatical Antinomians of their time. Mr. Wilson was kind to the native Indians, and sometimes assisted Mr. Eliot of Roxbury, in teaching them the doctrines and duties of the gospel. During a part of his long ministry, he had for colleagues Rev. John Cotton, and Rev. John Norton, who were learned scholars and popular preachers. Mr. Wilson was a rational, argumentative preacher, and his success as a minister was more owing to his plainly and forcibly stating the great doctrines and precepts of Christianity, than by any studied efforts to be eloquent, or to excite the passions of his hearers. The Church formed at Charlestown, in August 1630, of which Mr. Wilson was the first minister, was the fourth or fifth, in order of time, in New England. The Church at Plymouth was the first; that at Salem, the second; that at Dorchester, the third; and the Charlestown and Watertown, the fourth and fifth, as they existed about the same time. A majority of the first Church formed in Charlestown, removed to Boston in all October; and there Mr. Wilson publicly officiated on the Lord's day. In 1632, a separate and distinct Church was formed in Charlestown, and had Mr. James as pastor. A Church in Roxbury in the meantime was formed, and after Charlestown, Lynn. In 1720, there were seven Congregational Churches in Boston—one Baptist, and one Episcopalian—the seven Churches had twelve pastors or teachers; who were supported by voluntary contributions.

WINSLOW, Hon. EDWARD made one of that

resolute band of puritans who braved the dangers and privations of the first colony on the shores of New England; "who settled on bare creation:" far from civilized man, and exposed to the cruelties of a savage race. But they trusted in Providence, and therefore could endure much; they had the faith of christians, and therefore hoped for much. They preferred a good conscience to the smiles or rewards of the powerful. They had a generous regard for their children, and therefore were "willing to be stepping stones to those who should come after them." They believed "it their duty to obey God rather than man;" and therefore resisted the claims of fallible men, both princes and prelates, to demand obedience to rites and forms not prescribed by their divine teacher. Edward Winslow was one of the five leaders of the company which settled at Plymouth, in 1620. Carver, Bradford, Brewster, and Standish, were the others. To which some may think it proper to add Allerton, Alden, Fuller, Hopkins, Howland, and Warren. Winslow united himself to the society or company at Leyden, some time before they embarked for New England. But he was decidedly with them in his religious opinions and views; and his intelligence and talents qualified him to be eminently useful in founding the colony, and in promoting its prosperity. He had prudence and good judgment, and could give advice; he had resolution and firmness, and was ever ready for action on all proper occasions. He passed through a wilderness full of savages, to visit the sachem Massasoit, in his sickness; he went in an open boat to the eastern coasts, where the fishing vessels from Europe resorted, to obtain provisions, to prevent a famine among the people. He sailed twice to England, as the agent of the colony, to obtain supplies, and pay old debts. As Governor, three years, he was judicious and impartial. The turbulent and vicious stood in awe of his righteous author-

ity; and the virtuous looked to him for favor or redress, and never sought it in vain. He was a man of religion, or he could not have enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the company. When he visited England in 1654, he was employed by Cromwell as a commissioner, to go with a fleet to Jamaica—and there fell a victim to disease, common in that warm climate.

WINSLOW, Hon. JOSIAH was son of Edward, and born in Plymouth colony, 1628. He was well educated, but not in a college. At an early age, 25, he was chosen an assistant; in 1673, on the death of Mr. Prence, he was elected governor; to which office he was annually chosen, till his death, in 1681. He had the reputation of being the "most accomplished gentleman in New England;" king Charles II's commissioners being the judges. But no doubt, their opinion on this point was correct. Governor Winslow was commander-in-chief of the troops raised in 1675, to defend the colony from the attacks of the Indian tribes; who, at the instigation of the revengeful Philip, were collecting from all parts to destroy the English plantations. Philip pretended, or rather others have pretended for him, that the English defrauded him of his lands, or took possession of them by force. But there was no foundation for such a charge. It was truly said by Winslow, "we do not claim an acre of land, not fairly purchased of the Indians: or for which we had not their free consent." President John Adams, and James Otis, confirmed this statement in 1770. The charge was unfounded. It was mere pretence. But the detractors of the pious and honest pilgrims have been too prone to repeat the accusation. Governor Josiah Winslow was personally hind and friendly to the Indians in Plymouth colony, and was always ready to acknowledge and repay the kindness of Massasoit. But Philip was of

another spirit; and when he found his people decreasing, or retiring, and the English increasing, his savage temper was raised, and he resolved to destroy the English, or to perish in the attempt. Governor Winslow was greatly beloved; his piety and his social virtues endeared him to the whole colony.

WINSLOW, Hon. ISAAC a son of Governor Josiah Winslow, and a native of Marshfield, in the county of Plymouth, inherited the estate of his father, called *Careswell*, lying near the bounds of Duxbury, first occupied by Governor Edward Winslow, as early as 1628. It is a large tract, containing many acres of salt marsh; and a part of the upland is a rich soil. The farm now, (1842,) belongs to Hon. Daniel Webster. Isaac Winslow inherited also the virtues of his ancestors, the two Governors. He had a good education, but not at a college. He was of a public spirit, and much devoted to the interests of the colony. But in his day, it had become a part of Massachusetts, and therefore needed less care of its peculiar welfare. He had a seat in the House of Representatives several years; and afterwards at the Council Board, where he remained, by repeated elections, longer than any other person appears to have done; and a great part of the time, he was the senior member of the Board. He left a character, for which the next generation cherished a high regard; a character for piety, integrity, and benevolence, which was not surpassed by any one of his day.

WINSLOW, Major-General JOHN was a son of Isaac, above named. He had the reputation of an intelligent and active young man; and early engaged in the military service of the province, being an officer of militia before the age of thirty. After he reached the age of forty years, there was war be-

tween England and France for a long period. The French then had possession of Canada and Nova Scotia; and the New England colonies, being connected with the former government, furnished troops to act with the British, during most of the campaign. General Winslow was engaged in all these military enterprises. He commanded the Massachusetts troops employed in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and, in 1758 and '59, was Major-General in the expedition against Canada. He was a brave and intelligent officer, but of a benevolent and compassionate spirit; and ready to extend all proper lenity to a conquered enemy. When he commanded the New England troops at the northwest, in 1759, his officers and men objected to being mixed with the regular British army, or to being commanded by British officers, except as to Lord Loudon, the commander-in-chief of the whole. They wished to be separate, as far as possible, consistent with the order and arrangement of one army. Owing to the good management of General Winslow, this wish of the provincial troops was complied with, without any detriment to the public service. General Winslow was president of the Old Colony Club, in 1769; formed for the purpose of commemorating the characters and virtues of the first settlers of Plymouth; and which is revived in the Pilgrim Society, more recently established in that place. General Winslow retained his activity and promptness, and his peculiar decision of character, till his death; which took place in 1774, at the age of seventy-three. The portraits of the two governors, and of General Winslow and his son Isaac, who was an eminent physician, are in the library room of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston. The two first were taken in England, in 1654, by a pupil of the celebrated Vandyke; not by Vandyke himself, as has been sometimes asserted.

WINTHROP, Hon. JOHN the first Governor of Massachusetts, possessed, in an eminent degree, the wisdom, prudence, firmness and public spirit, necessary in one at the head of a colony or Commonwealth; especially, of one newly formed, and composed of persons of different characters and views. The greater number of the company by which Massachusetts was settled, were indeed of similar religious views, in their non-conformity to the rites and forms of the English Episcopal church; but they differed in many respects, as is always the case, where men form their own opinions; and many, who were honest, set up to be teachers and guides; and others, who were *intruders*, and came into the colony uninvited, were turbulent and *unreasonable men;* so that great wisdom and prudence were essential in the chief ruler of the community. The Governor was indeed elected, annually, by the members of the company; and had no authority but such as the laws which they enacted gave him, yet there is always much left to the discretion of the chief executive officer; and the administration of the laws greatly depends on him, as to whether it shall be highly promotive of the common weal; or "of the greatest good of the greatest number." Mr. Winthrop was chosen Governor of the company, in England, in 1629, the year before he came to Massachusetts, when it was resolved to transfer the charter of the company to the territory for which a patent had been granted; in the room of Craddock, who was the first Governor of the company in England, and one of the original patentees, but who declined removing to America. Governor Winthrop was elected after 1630, the year of his arrival in Massachusetts, the greater part of the time, till his death, in 1649—viz. for twelve years, in nineteen. He had some enemies, but none but trifling charges were made against him; and none of these even were proved.

As a magistrate, he was most upright and impartial, discreet and conciliating, yet firm and unwavering in a good cause. In that day of intolerance, he was far less severe and intolerant than other magistrates either in old or New England. Religion had a controlling power over all his conduct; in no one was its all-pervading influence more visible or auspicious. Dudley and Haynes, and Endicott and Bellingham were men of religion, and generally exemplary in their conduct; but they were not so uniformly circumspect, or correct in judgment. Governor Winthrop had a large estate, and therefore would give his time to the public with little compensation; and what was granted him he received with reluctance. And when any proposed to make him presents, he declined them, as it might have an influence on his judgment. He had many trials while in public life, and some turbulent spirits to deal with; but he acted with united firmness and moderation; and the public peace was maintained. He was not infallible; but it is believed that he committed as few errors as any one so long clothed with authority.

The company which arrived in June 1630, with Governor Winthrop, and which brought the patent and charter, consisted of fifteen hundred—transported chiefly in fourteen large ships, hired for the purpose. Two other ships, which arrived afterwards, and one before, but in the same year, brought a *few* others for the colony. These fifteen hundred —some say, sixteen hundred—with one hundred, in 1628, under Endicot, and three hundred and thirty with Higginson, in 1629, made the colony two thousand and upwards, in 1630. The large company settled at Charlestown, Boston, and vicinity. In 1640, the whole number was twenty-one thousand; many coming over in each and every year. And these, including the company at Plymouth, were all puritans, or non-conformists, (terms nearly sy-

nonymous.) Their distinctive and peculiar principle was the sufficiency of the sacred scriptures as a guide and directory in religious concerns; and as the sole authority to which Christians might justly appeal. In less than fifty years from Luther, there was almost as much need of opposition to the established religious system in England, as when that great reformer protested against and denounced the errors and abuses of popery. From 1550 to 1585, when the puritans were numerous in England, various rites and forms were adopted by the ruling party, composed of clergy and statesmen, and made of necessary observation, under heavy and grievous penalties. The authority of the State was set up, in opposition to the scriptures, and the decision of the crown, supported by a bare majority of the bishops, enforced, whether agreeable to the plain commands of Christ and apostolic usage, or the reverse. The conscientious could not endure "this anti-Christian yoke." Of this description of religious people were the puritans of Plymouth, and the nonconformists of Massachusetts; and soon after the latter was settled, in 1630, they cordially united in all religious concerns and proceedings.

WINTHROP, Hon. JOHN F. R. S., son of the above named, came to Massachusetts in 1631. He received his education at Cambridge, England; and then passed sometime on the continent of Europe. Soon after he arrived, he was chosen one of the board of assistants, then only twenty-four years of age. With a few others, he began a settlement at Ipswich—Agawam—but remained there only two or three years. He visited England in 1634, where he was persuaded to take the oversight of a proposed colony near the mouth of the Connecticut river. In 1658, he was chosen Governor of the colony of Connecticut. And at a later day, in 1661, after the resto-

ration of Charles II, again visited England, to solicit a charter for Connecticut and New Haven, united in one colony. He obtained a charter, with provisions more favorable, in some respects, to that colony, than were contained in that for Massachusetts. He had the character of one of the most learned men of that day; he was one of the founders or early members of the Royal Society of London, for the promotion of science. After his return from England, at this period, he was elected Governor of Connecticut, until his decease, in the year 1676; when attending a meeting of the commissioners of the four united New England colonies, to consult for the common defence, against the machinations of the Indians, who were conspiring under the influence of the sachem Philip, to destroy all the English settlements in the country. He was then about the age of sixty-seven.

WINTHROP, FITZ-JOHN F. R. S., was son of the former; and also chosen Governor of Connecticut, at nine annual elections—from 1698 to 1707—the year of his decease, being then sixty-eight years of age. It was proposed to him to join the New England troops, against Canada, in 1690, in which he had a commission as Major-General—but he did not engage in that expedition.

WINTHROP, WAIT a brother of Fitz-John, was many years in public life, in Connecticut. He lived in Boston the last twenty-five years of his life; and was sometime chief justice of the Superior Court in Massachusetts. He died in 1717, at the age of seventy-five.

WINTHROP, Hon. JAMES of Cambridge, was a son of Professor Winthrop; and received his first degree in Harvard College, in 1769. He had the

character of a good general scholar, and attended to literary pursuits through life. He ranked with the first class of mathematicians in the State; and in philological studies, very few surpassed him. He understood the Chinese language. He attended to ecclesiastical history, and to ancient common history, to elucidate the Scripture prophecies, a subject which engaged his particular attention, and on which he published some essays. His faith in the inspiration of the sacred books of Christians was firm; and to them he always appealed for religious truth. No one was a more intelligent reader of the Bible, than Mr. Winthrop. Though a young man in 1775, he was an ardent patriot—at a later period he was Register of Probate, and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex County. He died in 1824, at the age of seventy-three.

WINTHROP, Hon. JOHN F. R. S. L L. D. a descendant of Governor Winthrop, first named above, of the fifth generation, in the line of Adam, the third son of the Governor, had his education in Harvard College, with the class of 1732. His ancestors were all citizens of Boston, and all of the name of Adam. They were men of excellent characters; and all, more or less time, in important stations in the province. Dr. Winthrop was early distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy; and was chosen professor in that department, at the age of twenty-six. In the acquirements he made in the physical sciences, he excelled all his contemporaries in America; and his reputation, as an astronomer, was very high in Europe. He corresponded with some of the most scientific men in England; and several productions of his pen were published in the volumes of the Royal Society in London. He had the honor of an election into that learned society; and no one more

justly merited the distinction. Two comets appeared in the North American hemisphere in his time; and he wrote largely and ingeniously on their orbits, their periodical returns, and their probable substances, origin, &c. And his opinions and statements were usually founded on facts, or very strong probabilities, rather than in conjecture or mere theory. Dr. Winthrop was a popular lecturer, and high in the esteem with the students and the other instructors in the university. He also held civil office, being several years Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex; and the virtue of patriotism may likewise be justly claimed for him. He had the confidence of the leading whigs of 1770–1775, and often held a seat at the Council Board, though sometimes negatived by the Governor. He was one of the prudent, as well as firm advocates for political liberty, at that memorable period. The ardor of some of the whigs of that day, needed the wisdom and caution of such men as Winthrop, Bowdoin, and Dexter. Dr. Winthrop professed his faith in the Christian revelation; and said, that after all reason and philosophy could teach, there was no "sure and certain hope" of immortality, but by the gospel.

WISE, Rev. JOHN was the minister of one of the societies in Ipswich, where he was settled in 1683, on the recommendation of the General Court. He had his public education in Harvard College, and was graduated in 1673. He continued in the ministry, in Ipswich, till the time of his death, in 1725. He was a very athletic man, and "a famous wrestler." He was some years a deputy to the general assembly, about the time of Sir Edmund Andros' tyrannical administration, which was from 1686 to 1689. He opposed the collection of taxes arbitrarily

imposed by Andros, without advice or consent of a General Court; and was imprisoned for his opposition. But many other good men opposed the oppressive measures of Sir Edmund. Mr. Wise assisted in reorganizing the government of the Commonwealth when Andros was deposed, in April 1689. And he also prosecuted chief justice Dudley, for refusing him the privilege of habeas corpus, when he was imprisoned by the unjust and illegal order of Andros. He was chaplain to the troops which went against Canada, in 1690. Mr. Wise wrote a vindication of the government of the churches in New England. When near the close of life, he regretted that he had often been obliged to engage in contensions, either political or ecclesiastical. But he added, that it was for truth and for right—and he could say, that he had fought a *good* fight. When it was objected, that in his treatise on church government, he had allowed too much power to the brethren, he replied, "it is best to concede to them in theory, for the clergy will then really have more influence with them."

WISWALL, Rev. ICHABOD was the settled minister of Duxbury, from 1676 to 1697. He was a native of Dorchester; and a student in Harvard College three years; but did not receive a degree in form. While he was a member of the college, the time required to be passed in studies there, was changed from three years to four—and his class refused to stay more than three; as that was the term required when they entered the college. Mr. Wiswall was a good scholar, and a learned theologian. He was in college during the presidency of Mr. Chauncy. His character was that of a mild, conciliating man; and his people were much attached to him. He was appointed by the government of Plymouth colony in 1689, an agent to attend

to its interests in England. His church were opposed at first; but consented, after some consultation, for the good of the colony. When in England, he opposed, as he was instructed, the union of Plymouth with Massachusetts. But the king and his ministers overruled his plea, and ordered the two colonies, with Maine, and the Vineyard, to be united in one province. Mr. Wiswall prepared several young men for college. His school was noted in that day; and he received a small sum from the public income, for several years. He was succeeded in the ministry in Duxbury by Mr. Robinson, before noticed in this volume. Mr. Wiswall was the third settled minister of Duxbury. The first was Ralph Partridge, from 1637 to 1657; the second, John Holmes, from 1660 to 1676.

ADDENDA.

The following articles were casually omitted insertion in their alphabetical order:

AMES, Hon. FISHER L L. D. was a native of Dedham, son of a respectable physician of that place. He received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1774, at the age of seventeen, about two years younger than the greater number of students there educated. The war which soon occurred, was unfavorable to the successful cultivation of letters. The regular studies were often and long interrupted in 1775, '76, '77, and '78. But young Ames was fond of books, and had an uncommon thirst for knowledge; and made good progress in the studies usual in the college, with all these interruptions and obstacles. At an early age, he gave indications of genius; so, that though he was rather a studious man, it was not necessary for him to be always over his books. Mr. Ames studied law with Judge Tudor, who was an elegant scholar, as well as a sound lawyer; and, perhaps, his peculiar taste for polite literature, and his excellence in English composition and writing, may be in some measure owing to his legal instructor and companion. Mr. Ames was popular as a lawyer, and had an extensive business soon after he engaged in the practice. He was also early distinguished for his elegant language, and a beautiful style of writing. It was flowing, but not diffuse;

rich in figures and illustrations, without being inflated, or overloaded with ornament. And his extemporaneous speaking, and even his common conversation, might be thus characterized. It was not studied, or artificial; it appeared perfectly natural and easy; and his sentiments were correct and pure, and often original, though not startling. He was a distinguished member of the convention, in Massachusetts, for adopting the federal constitution, in 1788. He ranked among the five or six ablest men in that assembly; and Bowdoin, Strong, Chief Justice Cushing, Theo. Parsons, G. Cabot, Chief Justice Dana, were these. In 1789, he was chosen a representative to Congress for Suffolk, before Norfolk county was set off. And he was chosen a member for three successive terms. He was the most eloquent man in Congress. His speech in reference to the Jay treaty, in 1794, was the most powerful and effective, probably, ever delivered in the legislative hall of the nation. Soon after this, his health became feeble, and he declined public life; except that one year he consented to hold a seat in the Council, when Governor Strong was in the chair. By request of the General Court, he delivered an eulogy on the character of General Washington, who died in December 1799. Mr. Ames wrote frequently in the newspapers on political subjects. He was early alarmed by the excesses of the French revolution, and the rapid strides of jacobinism, or ultra democracy in the United States. Some accused him of being an enemy to republicanism. But he said there was a difference between republicanism and extreme democracy. To the latter he objected, as he believed it would end in monarchy; but of the former, he was a sincere friend and advocate. He died July 4, 1809, at the age of fifty-two. He was contemporary and intimate with Judge Tudor, Judge Dawes, Rev. John

Clark, Rev. John Eliot, Rev. James Freeman, Hon. Samuel Dexter, Hon. H. G. Otis—who, forty-five and fifty years ago, formed a literary constellation, not since surpassed; probably not equalled. Mr. Ames received the honorary degree of L L. D. from the college at Princeton, in New Jersey; and in 1806, on the death of Rev. Dr. Willard, was elected president of Harvard University, but did not accept. Mr. Ames had the character of a man of piety and religion; and his life afforded proof of the sincerity of his faith in the Christian revelation.

BIGELOW, Colonel TIMOTHY was an inhabitant of Worcester, and early took a decided part with the whigs of Massachusetts, in opposing the arbitrary measures of the British administration, in 1770–1775. He was a member of the convention in Worcester county, in August and September, 1774, to consult for the common welfare, and for the defence and preservation of civil liberty. There was then a large body of British troops in Boston, ready to enforce the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, and to put down all efforts in favor of ancient rights. A happy influence was produced by the reports and resolutions of that convention, by enlightening and uniting the common people in that part of the country. Mr. Bigelow was one of the most efficient members of that convention. The town also chose him a delegate to attend the several provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, in October 1774, in February and in May 1775. These conventions were highly important, at that very alarming period, for spreading correct information, for uniting all classes through the province, and for preparing some plan or system for defence, if attacked by the British troops, then in the capital. Not only were the measures of the ministry in England very oppressive, in that higher duties were laid, to raise a revenue in

the province, which was to be wholly applied to the support of the British government and its officers; but a large body of troops was stationed in the province, in a time of peace; the port of Boston was shut up, and all navigation excluded; the citizens, charged with evading the custom-house laws, to be transported to England for trial; and the counsellors, which composed one branch of the legislature, to be appointed by the crown, instead of an election by the representatives of the people, as provided by the charter. These were the principal grievances; to which should be added, the claim of Parliament to make *all* laws binding on the subjects in the province; thus rendering the provincial legislature nugatory and useless. The determination of the people was to act on the defensive. This is their language, in the beginning of 1775. "In case the petition of the Continental Congress should not be attended to, and the ministry should resolve to deprive us of our rights and property, by a military force, we hold ourselves obliged to defend them at the point of the sword." When hostilities were begun by the British troops, by an attack on the people at Lexington and Concord, April 1775, Mr. Bigelow was appointed a major in one of the regiments ordered to be raised, and marched to Cambridge, under General Ward. He accompanied General Arnold, under a similar commission, to Canada, by the way of Kennebec, in the fall of 1775, and was there taken prisoner, with several others. The object was to take Quebec, and thus destroy the British power in Canada. And it was expected that the Canadians generally would join the other colonies in opposition to the measures of the parent government. He was exchanged in the course of the following winter or spring; and was appointed a colonel in 1776, to command a regiment in the continental army, but of the Massachusetts line. There were sixteen regiments raised in

Massachusetts, in 1776 and 1777, besides a regiment of artillery, and two regiments of State troops, for the defence of the sea coasts. Colonel Bigelow continued in the army to the close of the war; and sustained the character of a brave and active officer. He possessed strong powers of mind, and good judgment, as may appear from the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, in choosing him to act for them in the convention of 1774, and in the provincial congress afterwards, repeatedly, in 1774 and 1775. Colonel Bigelow died in 1796, at the age of fifty-two.

BIGELOW, Hon. TIMOTHY a son of Colonel T. Bigelow, received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1786: and he was among the first scholars in the class. He studied law, and began the practice in Groton, in the county of Middlesex. His career, as a lawyer, was brilliant and successful. He had an extensive practice; and was considered one of the ablest attornies in the State of Massachusetts. His legal knowledge was superior to most of his age; and he was eloquent and impressive, as an advocate. Mr. Bigelow early engaged in political life, though the business of his profession occupied the greater portion of his time. The subject of politics is always interesting in a free government; and every intelligent citizen will take part in the disputes agitated, and the measures adopted or proposed. After 1790, the state of political parties was such, that every one was desirous to inquire, and to give an opinion, on one side or the other. Mr. Bigelow had a seat in the legislature soon after he was thirty; and continued in the General Court the greater part of the time afterward, till his death in 1821. He was several times Speaker of the House; and presided with great intelligence and promptness. He also had a seat in the Senate,

and at the Council Board. He belonged to the Washington school of politicians; and zealously supported the measures proposed by the friends of that great patriot. Mr. Bigelow wrote with ability, and in a correct and pure style. Several of his speeches and reports, as well as orations on public occasions, were published; and are still read with approbation by men of taste, and who have political views similar to those which he expressed. Mr. Bigelow died at the age of fifty-four, after some years of very infirm health.

BRADBURY, Hon. THEOPHILUS of Newburyport, received his education in Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1757. He studied law, and settled in Portland, (then Falmouth,) Maine, in 1761. Soon after the Revolution began, he returned to Newburyport; and there afterwards resided, with a good share of practise, and with a high reputation both for integrity and legal knowledge. He had a seat in the legislature of Massachusetts, for several years; as a representative from Newburyport, and as a senator from Essex county. In 1796, he was elected a member of Congress; and in 1797 was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; an appointment given to none but able and learned lawyers, and upright and honorable men. In his family, Judge Bradbury was a pattern of virtue and propriety; and always exhibited an example worthy of imitation by his fellow citizens. He died in 1803, at the age of sixty-six.

COPLEY, JOHN S. was a native of Boston; born in 1738. He early exhibited a taste and talent for portrait painting; and before he had seen and examined any works of the masters of the art, he painted the likenesses of some friends; so that he

might, perhaps, be said to be self-taught. In 1774, he went to Italy, for the sake of improvement in the art he had chosen. When he was on his return, in England, in 1776, he there met his family; and therefore did not visit America. The war of the Revolution probably prevented. One of his first pictures painted in England, was the rescue of a young man from a shark, in a river near Charleston, S. C. The painting of Lord Chatham, in the House of Peers, when he made a celebrated speech in favor of America, was his *chef-d'œuvre:* and gained for him the highest praise. He painted several historical pieces, which have been much celebrated. The portraits taken by him, before he went to Europe, were considered excellent likenesses. He improved afterwards in his drapery and coloring. Among the portraits painted by Copley, in Boston, the following are recollected—Gov. Samuel Adams, Thomas Hancock and Lady, W. N. Boylston, Judge Tyng, Judge Foster, Mrs. D. Sargent, senior.

DEVENS, RICHARD a citizen of Charlestown, was one of the early and decided friends of civil liberty, in 1775. He was an intelligent mechanic, by trade a cooper; and, though not a very learned man, he was like the great majority of the citizens of New England, well informed on the nature of civil government, and of constitutional rights. He was one of the four delegates from Charlestown to the convention in the county of Middlesex, September 1774; and a delegate to the provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, in October 1774, and in February 1775. Mr. Devens was also one of the committee of safety, in 1775, of which General Warren was chairman. It had executive powers of great extent. In June, 1775, he was appointed a commissary for the troops collected at Cambridge under General Ward; who commanded there till General Wash-

ington arrived, the 2d of July. He possessed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens; and in all the important stations which he held, he conducted with fidelity and energy. He had the character of an ardent patriot; and he made great sacrifices, as did many others, for the cause of liberty and the country. The inhabitants of Charlestown and Boston suffered more than any others by the loss of property in 1775. Gorham, Foster, Cheever, Harris, Miller, and Frothingham, citizens of Charlestown, were men of influence on the side of liberty, at that critical period. Mr. Devens lived to the age of eighty-six, and died in 1807. He often represented his native town in the General Court.*

HARVARD, Rev. JOHN came over to Massachusetts, and settled in Charlestown, in 1637. He preached there and performed other duties as a Christian minister; but it does not appear that he was ordained or settled as the regular and permanent pastor of the church. He survived only one year after his arrival. He possessed a considerable estate; the half of which he bequeathed to the school at Cambridge, founded in 1636, by the civil authority of the colony, at the request, or with the special approbation of the clergy. The government granted a tract of land for the support of the instructor, and appropriated the proceeds of the ferry between Boston and Charlestown for the same laudable purpose. But neither of these yielded much income. The gift of Mr. Harvard was a great boon to the seminary; and it was afterwards called a

* The number of Americans killed, April 19, 1775, was forty-nine, and wounded forty-one—and of British, some accounts give one hundred killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded. On 17th June, about three hundred Americans killed and wounded; and of British, fourteen hundred and sixty—or seventeen hundred, as some state.

college, with the appellative of his name. A large building was soon after erected for the accommodation of the students; and several other individuals made donations, within a few years. Sir Richard Saltonstall, and Captain Robert Keayne were of the number. The memory of Mr. Harvard was cherished by the people of Charlestown, as a man of piety and benevolence; and it must always be precious with the friends of learning and religion in New England. It is supposed Mr. Harvard left a widow, to whom he gave the rest of his estate; but no children.

PAINE, Hon. ELIJAH L L. D. was a native of Massachusetts, and received his public education in Harvard College, with the class of 1781. He removed to Vermont in 1785, and entered on the practise of the law. He was soon after appointed a judge of the Court in that State. There were then very few men of public education in the State. Except the clergymen, only nine persons who were citizens had been educated in a college. The State of Vermont was not admitted into the federal union until 1791; and Mr. Paine was soon after elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1800, he was appointed judge of the District Court of the United States for Vermont. This station he filled till March 1842, when he voluntarily resigned it, on account of the infirmities of age. He survived only a few months; and at his decease he was more than eighty. Mr. Paine had the character of a learned and upright judge. His talents were rather solid than brilliant; and he was better qualified for a judicial station, than for a successful advocate; but in both he was respectable. His principles were correct, and his conduct exemplary, both as a common citizen and a public officer. His particular friends always regarded him with much esteem and affection.

PORTER, Rev. ELIPHALET D. D. was a s of Rev. John Porter, minister in the north part Bridgewater, Massachusetts; and received his pu lic education in Harvard College, with the class 1777. In 1782, he was ordained pastor of the fi congregational church and society in Roxbury, successor to the Rev. Amos Adams, the former m ister of that society. Dr. Porter was not imposi in his manners, nor did he as a preacher excite gr admiration from common people, or make a sudc and strong impression by a single discourse. I talents could not be said to be brilliant. But sermons were well studied, argumentative, metho cal, and not without a good effect with those w closely attended. His language was correct and pure, and his compositions discovered a chastened taste. He had carefully and impartially studied the scriptures, and made the sacred volume his standard and guide in theology. It was, therefore, to be expected that he would differ somewhat from the majority, and from those who made any human system of faith their authority or directory. In the deportment of Dr. Porter there was great simplicity. He was modest and unassuming; and in his religious views, he was liberal and tolerant. Dr. Porter died in 1836, at the age of seventy-eight. Several of his occasional discourses were published, and are honorable to his character as a scholar, an independent inquirer, and a man of sound, discriminating judgment.

SMYBERT, JOHN an eminent portrait painter, was several years in Massachusetts. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and spent sometime in Italy, before he came to New England. He accompanied Bishop Berkely, who came to Newport, in 1727–8, and passed a few years in this country, and then returned. Smybert had been four years in

Italy : and spent a part of the time in copying the paintings of Titian, Raphael, Vandyke, &c. One of his most finished pieces is the copy of Vandyke's Cardinal Bentevoglio. Smybert soon settled in Boston, and there married. He died about 1751. One of his sons was a young man of great promise, and died while a member of Harvard College. He also had a talent for painting. Many likenesses were taken by Smybert of distinguished or opulent persons in Boston; some of which may still be found in the city. It has been supposed that Copley derived benefit from an inspection of his portraits; but he was not under his instruction; though sometime his contemporary. He was the architect of Faneuil Hall, when first built.

STEWART, GILBERT was born at Newport, in Rhode Island; and early discovered extraordinary talents for painting. In 1784, when he was about twenty-six years of age, he went to England; and was there under the instructions of the celebrated Benjamin West, a native of Pennsylvania, who had settled in London some years before. Mr. Stewart made great improvements in his art, in a short time; and as a portrait painter soon excelled his instructor. His fame was great in England; but he had strong inducements to return to his native country, which he did, in 1790. He passed some time in New York, Philadelphia, Newport, and in Boston, where he spent the last fifteen years of his life. His business in the ingenuous art which he professed, and in which he was surpassed by none, was very great in Boston, for several years; and, but for his infirmities, in the latter period of his life, must have been highly lucrative. Mr. Stewart died in 1828, at the age of seventy.

STILES, Rev. EZRA D. D. L L. D. received

his public education in Yale College, in 1746. He was sometime a tutor in the college, when he settled as the pastor of a Church in Newport, Rhode Island. On the decease of Rev. Dr. Dagget, he was elected president of Yale College, and continued in that station till his death in 1795, at the age of sixty-seven. He was also professor of ecclesiastical history. He was always a diligent student; and had the character of extensive learning. While pastor of a Church, he devoted himself to its duties, and was an able and useful preacher. When a young man he had sceptical doubts; but he honestly inquired, and became a rational and firm believer in the Christian religion. His faith therefore, was a personal thing; not derived merely from education or authority. He preferred the Congregational forms and discipline to all others. In oriental literature none surpassed him, and he was a good general scholar. He presided over the college with dignity and fidelity; and his administration was a time of prosperity in that seminary.

CORRECTIONS.

PAGE
86 For Samuel, read Lemuel Bryant.
122 Dr. Cutler died in 1823, aged seventy-nine.
194 For Athenian, read Athanasian.
348 Dr. Reed died in 1831, aged seventy-nine.
355 Nathaniel and Ezekiel Rogers, relatives but not brothers.
392 Rev. Tho. Thacher died in 1812, aged fifty-six.
403 Rev. C. Turner died in 1818, aged eighty-six.
422 Other surgeons—I. Foster, W. Hastings, T. Child, J. Thacher, D. Jones, J. S. Whitwell, J. Fiske, D. Shute, S. Finley, J. Crane.

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